THE MADRAS YEAR BOOK

1924

FOREWORD.

The Madras Year Book, 1923, was compiled by Rao Sahib D. Arulanandam Pillai, B.A., B.L., late Publicity Officer, and was issued by him in June 1923. It was intended by the Government, in case the publication should prove a success, to re-issue it in subsequent years under the same editorship. Mr. Arulanandam having, however, been subsequently deputed to Malaya as the Government of India's Commissioner for Immigrant Labour, it was arranged that, pending his return to India, the compilation should be continued by me, independently of my work as Secretary to the Legislative Council, the appointment then held by me. The circumstances under which I have consented to remain in charge of the compilation, notwithstanding my appointment as President of the Legislative Council, were explained in an answer to an interpellation in the Council, dated 17th March 1924, and need not be repeated here.

2. In re-issuing the Year Book, my endeavour has been to depart as little as possible from the plan of my predecessor, which evidently met a public want. The popularity of the first Madras Year Book is evident from the fact that, although the present issue was undertaken so late, the registered demand for it is almost double of that of last year. It is due to the public, which has taken so much interest in the work, that its value should be gradually enhanced, that on the one hand its contents should be compressed by the excision of all matter which either does not pay for itself or is not intrinsically worth having, and that on the other the space so saved should be used for the inclusion of more matter that will be of real use in a Year Book as a work of current reference, intended to answer the needs of every one concerned in the business and public life of this

Presidency. Further improvement in these and other directions must, however, be reserved for future issues, as this year the very limited time allotted for compilation did not render it possible to attempt very much by way of inserting new, or re-arranging the old, matter. Some changes have been made, however, and it is hoped that they will meet with the approval of the public.

3. I am much indebted to Mr. F. L. Gilbert, Superintendent, Government Press, Madras, and to Mr. F. V. P. Gompertz, Director of Survey, for the neatness and promptitude with which the letter-press and maps have respectively been produced. The printing of the maps, which are an original feature of the work and credit for which is due entirely to Mr. Arulanandam, was rendered a work of considerable difficulty by the fact that the plates prepared last year were much worn in consequence of the number of impressions then taken.

4. Suggestions for the improvement of the *Madras Year Book*, and offers of advertisements as well as of matter for the next year's issue, may continue to be addressed to the *Compiler, Year Book, Fort St. George*.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
15th May 1924.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Compiler, Year Book, 1924.

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The Varttamana (*or current*) year 5026 (Kaliyuga commenced on Friday 18th February 3102 B.C.) of the Hindu Era of Kaliyuga commences as a solar (Meshadi) year on April 13 and as a luni-solar (Chaitradi) year on April 5.

The Varttamana year 1982 of the Hindu Era of Vikramajit commences in Northern India on April 20, in Guzerat on October 29, and in the Madras Presidency on April 5.

The Varttamana year 1847 of the Hindu Era of Salivahana or of the Saka Era commences Chaitradi on April 5 and Meshadi on April 13.

The Varttamana year 1100 of the Hindu Era of Kollam commences in North Malabar on September 16 and in South Malabar on August 16.

The Varttamana year 1331 of the Hindu Bengali Bellalisana Era commences on April 13.

The Varttamana Madras Fasli year of 1334 commences on July 1.

The year 1343 of the Muhammadan Era of Hijra commences on August 3.

Ramzan (Month of Abstinence observed by the Muhammadans) commences on April 6.

The year 5685 of the Jewish Era commences on September 29.

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Christmas, December 25.
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Table of Moveable feasts and Sundays for the ten years 1924—1933.

—	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
1st Sunday in the year ...	6 Jan.	4 Jan.	3 Jan.	2 Jan.	1 Jan.	6 Jan.	5 Jan	4 Jan.	3 Jan	1 Jan.
1st Sunday after Epiphany	13 ,,	11 ,,	10 ,,	9 ,,	8 ,,	13 ,,	12 ,,	11 ,,	10 ,,	8 ,,
2nd Sunday after Epiphany	20 ,,	18 ,,	17 ,,	16 ,,	15 ,,	20 ,,	19 ,,	18 ,,	17 ,,	15 ,,
3rd Sunday after Epiphany	27 ,,	25 ,,	24 ,,	23 ,,	22 ,,	...	26 ,,	25 ,,	...	22 ,,
4th Sunday after Epiphany	3 Feb.	1 Feb.	...	30 ,,	29 ,,	...	2 Feb.	...	...	29 ,,
5th Sunday after Epiphany	10 ,,	...	...	6 Feb.	..	...	9 ,,	...	...	5 Feb.
6th Sunday after Epiphany	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Septuagesima Sunday ...	17 Feb.	8 Feb.	31 Jan.	13 Feb	5 Feb	27 Jan.	16 Feb.	1 Feb.	24 Jan.	12 Feb.
Sexagesima Sunday ...	24 ,,	15 ,,	7 Feb.	20 ,,	12 ,,	3 Fe	23 ,,	8 ,,	31 ,,	19 ,,
Quinquagesima Sunday ...	2 Mar.	22 ,,	14 ,,	27 ,,	19 ,,	10 ,,	2 Mar.	15 ,,	7 Feb.	26 ,,
Ash Wednesday ...	5 ,,	25 ,,	17 ,,	2 Mar.	22 ,,	13 ,,	5 ,,	18 ,,	10 ,,	1 Mar.
1st Sunday in Lent ...	9 ,,	1 Mar.	21 ,,	6 ,,	26 ,,	17 ,,	9 ,,	22 ,,	14 ,,	5 ,,
2nd do. ...	16 ,,	8 ,,	28 ,,	13 ,,	4 Mar.	24 ,,	16 ,,	1 Mar.	21 ,,	12 ,,
3rd do. .	23 ,,	15 ,,	7 Mar.	20 ,,	11 ,,	3 Mar.	23 ,,	8 ,,	28 ,,	19 ,,
4th do. ...	30 ,,	22 ,,	14 ,,	27 ,,	18 ,,	10 ,,	30 ,,	15 ,,	6 Mar.	26 ,,
5th do. ..	6 Apr.	29 ,,	21 ,,	3 Apr.	25 ,,	17 ,,	6 Apr.	22 ,,	13 ,,	2 Apr.
6th do. (Passion Sunday)	13 ,,	5 Apr.	28 ,,	10 ,,	1 Apr.	24 ,,	13 ,,	29 ,,	20 ,,	9 ,,
Easter Sunday	20 ,,	12 ,,	4 Apr.	17 ,,	8 ,,	31 ,,	20 ,,	5 Apr.	27 ,,	16 ,,
1st Sunday after Easter ..	27 ,,	19 ,,	11 ,,	24 ,,	15 ,,	7 Apr.	27 ,,	12 ,,	3 Apr.	23 ,,
2nd do. do. ...	4 May	26 ,,	18 ,,	1 May	22 ,,	14 ,,	4 May	19 ,,	10 ,,	30 ,,
3rd do. do. ...	11 ,,	3 May	25 ,,	8 ,,	29 ,,	21 ,,	11 ,,	26 ,,	17 ,,	7 May
4th do. do. ...	18 ,,	10 ,,	2 May	15 ,,	6 May	28 ,,	18 ,,	3 May	24 ,,	14 ,,
5th do. do. ...	25 ,,	17 ,,	9 ,,	22 ,,	13 ,,	5 May	25 ,,	10 ,,	1 May	21 ,,
Ascension Thursday ...	29 ,,	21 ,,	13 ,,	26 ,,	17 ,,	9 ,,	29 ,,	14 ,,	5 ,,	25 ,,

Sunday after Ascension ...	1 June	24 May	16 May	29 May	20 May	12 May	1 June	17 May	8 May	28 May
Whit Sunday (Pentecost).	8 ,,	31 ,,	23 ,,	5 June	27 ,,	19 ,,	8 ,,	24 ,,	15 ,,	4 June
Trinity Sunday	15 ,,	7 June	30 ,,	12 ,,	3 June	26 ,,	15 ,,	31 ,,	22 ,,	11 ,,
Corpus Christi	19 ,,	11 ,,	3 June	16 ,,	7 ,,	30 ,,	19 ,,	4 June	26 ,,	15 ,,
Sunday after Corpus Christi	22 ,,	14 ,,	6 ,,	19 ,,	10 ,,	2 June	22 ,,	7 ,,	29 ,,	18 ,,
3 S. after P. (2 S. after Trinity)	29 ,,	21 ,,	13 ,,	26 ,,	17 ,,	9 ,,	29 ,,	14 ,,	5 June	25 ,,
4 S. after P. (3 S. after Trinity)	6 July	28 ,,	20 ,,	3 July	24 ,,	16 ,,	6 July	21 ,,	12 ,,	2 July
5 S. after P. (4 S. after Trinity)	13 ,,	5 July	27 ,,	10 ,,	1 July	23 ,,	13 ,,	28 ,,	19 ,,	9 ,,
6 S. after P. (5 S. after Trinity)	20 ,,	12 ,,	4 July	17 ,,	8 ,,	30 ,,	20 ,,	5 July	26 ,,	16 ,,
7 S after P. (6 S. after Trinity)	27 ,,	19 ,,	11 ,,	24 ,,	15 ,,	7 July	27 ,,	12 ,,	3 July	23 ,,
8 S. after P. (7 S. after Trinity)	3 Aug.	26 ,,	18 ,,	31 ,,	22 ,,	14 ,,	3 Aug.	19 ,,	10 ,,	30 ,,
9 S. after P. (8 S. after Trinity)	10 ,,	2 Aug.	25 ,,	7 Aug.	29 ,,	21 ,,	10 ,,	26 ,,	17 ,,	6 Aug.
10 S. after P. (9 S. after Trinity)	17 ,,	9 ,,	1 Aug.	14 ,,	5 Aug.	28 ,,	17 ,,	2 Aug.	24 ,,	13 ,,
11 S. after P. (10 S. after Trinity)	24 ,,	16 ,,	8 ,,	21 ,,	12 ,,	4 Aug.	24 ,,	9 ,,	31 ,,	20 ,,
12 S. after P. (11 S after Trinity)	31 ,,	23 ,,	15 ,,	28 ,,	19 ,,	11 ,,	31 ,,	16 ,,	7 Aug.	27 ,,
13 S. after P. (12 S. after Trinity)	7 Sep.	30 ,,	22 ,,	4 Sep.	26 ,,	18 ,,	7 Sep.	23 ,,	14 ,,	3 Sep.
14 S. after P. (13 S. after Trinity)	14 ,,	6 Sep.	29 ,,	11 ,,	2 Sep.	25 ,,	14 ,,	30 ,,	21 ,,	10 ,,
15 S. after P. (14 S after Trinity)	21 ,,	13 ,,	5 Sep.	18 ,,	9 ,,	1 Sep.	21 ,,	6 Sep.	28 ,,	17 ,,
16 S. after P. (15 S. after Trinity)	28 ,,	20 ,,	12 ,,	25 ,,	16 ,,	8 ,,	28 ,,	13 ,,	4 Sep.	24 ,,
17 S. after P. (16 S. after Trinity)	5 Oct.	27 ,,	19 ,,	2 Oct.	23 ,,	15 ,,	5 Oct.	20 ,,	11 ,,	1 Oct.

Table of Moveable feasts and Sundays for the ten years 1924—1933—*concld.*

—	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
18 S. after P. (17 S. after Trinity)	12 Oct.	4 Oct.	26 Sep.	9 Oct.	30 Sep.	22 Sep.	12 Oct.	27 Sep.	18 Sep.	8 Oct.
19 S. after P. (18 S. after Trinity)	19 ,,	11 ,,	3 Oct.	16 ,,	7 Oct.	29 ,,	19 ,,	4 Oct.	25 ,,	15 ,,
20 S. after P. (19 S. after Trinity)	26 ,,	18 ,,	10 ,,	23 ,,	14 ,,	6 Oct.	26 ,,	11 ,,	2 Oct.	22 ,,
21 S. after P. (20 S. after Trinity)	2 Nov.	25 ,,	17 ,,	30 ,,	21 ,,	13 ,,	2 Nov.	18 ,,	9 ,,	29 ,,
22 S. after P. (21 S. after Trinity)	9 ,,	1 Nov.	24 ,,	6 Nov.	28 ,,	20 ,,	9 ,,	25 ,,	16 ,,	5 Nov.
23 S. after P. (22 S. after Trinity)	16 ,,	8 ,,	31 ,,	13 ,,	4 Nov.	27 ,,	16 ,,	1 Nov.	23 ,,	12 ,,
24 S. after P. (23 S. after Trinity)	23 ,,	15 ,,	7 Nov.	20 ,,	11 ,,	3 Nov.	23 ,,	8 ,,	30 ,,	19 ,,
25 S. after P. (24 S. after Trinity)	...	22 ,,	14 ,,	...	18 ,,	10 ,,	...	15 ,,	6 Nov.	26 ,,
26 S. after P. (25 S. after Trinity)	...	...	21 ,,	...	25 ,,	17 ,,	...	22 ,,	13 ,,	...
27 S. after P. (26 S. after Trinity)	...	...	...	...	...	24 ,,	...	...	20 ,,	..
28 S. after P. (27 S. after Trinity)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...
1st Sunday in Advent ...	30 Nov.	29 Nov.	28 Nov.	27 Nov.	2 Dec.	1 Dec.	30 Nov.	29 Nov.	27 Nov.	3 Dec.
2nd do. ...	7 Dec.	6 Dec.	5 Dec.	4 Dec.	9 ,,	8 ,,	7 Dec.	6 Dec.	4 Dec.	10 ,,
3rd do. ...	14 ,,	13 ,,	12 ,,	11 ,,	16 ,,	15 ,,	14 ,,	13 ,,	11 ,,	17 ,,
4th do. ...	21 ,,	20 ,,	19 ,,	18 ,,	23 ,,	22 ,,	21 ,,	20 ,,	18 ,,	24 ,,
Last Sunday in the year ...	28 ,,	27 ,,	26 ,,	25 ,,	30 ,,	29 ,,	28 ,,	27 ,,	25 ,,	31 ,,

Hindu Festivals.

Bhogi Pandigai, Sunday, January 13.
Pongal Pandigai, Monday, January 14.
Uttirayanam, Monday, January 14.
Mattu Pongal, Tuesday, January 15.
Tai Pusam, Tuesday, January 22.
Tai Amavasya, Monday, February 4.
Ratha Saptami, Tuesday, February 12.
Mozhugadi Sevai at Tiruvottiyur, Tuesday, February 19.
Masi Magham, Wednesday, February 20.
Mahasivaratri, Monday, March 3.
Aruvathimoovar at Mylapore, Wednesday, March 19.
Kamadahanam, Wednesday, March 19.
Kaman Pandigai, Thursday, March 20.
Panguni Uttiram, Thursday, March 20.
Telugu New Year's Day, Saturday, April 5.
Sri Rama Navami, Sunday, April 13.
Tamil New Year's Day, Sunday, April 13.
Chitra Paurnima, Saturday, April 19.
Garuda Utsavam at Triplicane, Sunday, April 20.
Ratha Utsavam at Triplicane, Thursday, April 24.
Emperumanar Sattumurai at Sriperumbudur, Thursday, May 8.
Garuda Utsavam at Conjeeveram, Sunday, May 18.
Ratha Utsavam at Conjeeveram, Thursday, May 22.
Ani Amavasya, Tuesday, July 1.
Dakshanayanam, Wednesday, July 16.
Bodhayana Upakarma, Wednesday, July 16.
Tiru Adi Puram, Sunday, August 3.
Naga Panchami, Tuesday, August 5.
Rig Pradhama Upakarma, Tuesday, August 5.
Varalakshmi Vrata, Friday, August 8.
Avani Avittam, Rig, Yajur Upakarma (exclusive of Pradhama, i.e., first), Thursday, August 14.
Gayatri Japam, Friday, August 15.
Gokula Ashtami, Friday, August 22.
Srī Krishna Jayanti, Saturday, August 23.
Sama Upakarma, Tuesday, September 2.
Vinayaka Chaturthi, Tuesday, September 2.
Avani Avittam, Yajur Upakarma (Pradhama only), Saturday, September 13.
Mahalaya Amavasya, Sunday, September 28.
Ayudha Puja, Monday, October 6.
Vijayadasami, Tuesday, October 7.
Dipavali Pandigai, Monday, October 27.
Ketari Gowri Vrata, Monday, October 27.
Karttika Deepam, Tuesday, December 9.
Vishnu Deepam, Wednesday, December 10.

Muhammadan Festivals.

Urs-e-Saiyed Shah Hamid-ud-din Kadar Oulia Badasha Ganjesavayi (Nagore Miran Sahib) in Nagore, Thursday, January 17.
Shab-e-Me'raj (Ascension Night), Monday, March 3.
Shab-e-Barath, Friday, March 21.
Shab-e-Khadar, Thursday, May 1.
Id-e-Ramzan (Yeedul-Fitr), Tuesday, May 6.
Arpha, Saturday, July 12.
Yeeduz-Zuha (Bakrid), Sunday, July 13.
Muharram-1343, 1st day, Sunday, August 3.
Muharram, 10th day, Tuesday, August 12.
Thera-Thazee, Saturday, September 13.
Akhir-i-Chahar Shamba, Wednesday, September 24.
Bara-Wafat, Sunday, October 12.
Yazdohum Shareef or Garween, Sunday, November 9.

Table of New Moon (Amavasya), Full Moon (Paurnima), Krittigai and other Vratas.

Month.	Krittigai.	● New Moon.	○ Full Moon.	Shashti.	Masa Chathurthi.	Ekadasi.	Pradosham.	Masa Sivaratri.	Chandra Dharsanam.
January ...	16	* 5, 6	21	11	9	2, 17	4, 19	4	7
February ...	13	4	20	10	8	1, 16	2, 18	3	6
March ...	11	5	20	11	9	1, 17, 31	3, 18	3	7
April ...	7	3	19	10	8	15, 16,† 29	1, 17	2	5
May ...	5	3	18	9	7	15, 29	1, 16, 30	2, 31	5
June ...	1, 28	2	16	8	6	13, 27	15, 29	30	4
July ...	25	1, 31	16	7	6	12, 13,† 27	14, 29	29	3
August ...	22	29	14	6	4	11, 26	12, 27	28	2, 31
September.	18	28	12	4	2	9, 24	10, 26	27	30
October ...	15	27	12	3	2, 31	8, 24	10, 25	26	29
November.	12	* 25, 26	10	2	29	7, 23	8, 24	25	28
December.	9	25	10	1	29	6, 22	8, 23	24	27

* Bodhayana Amavasya. † Vaishnava Ekadasi.

Eclipses.

In the year 1924, there will be five eclipses, three of the Sun and two of the Moon.

(1) Visible—A total Eclipse of the Moon ... ... Wednesday, February 20.

Circumstances of the Eclipse—

		P.M.	
Moon enters Penumbra	20th February ...	6–44·9	Standard or Railway Time.
Moon enters Umbra (Eclipse begins)	„ ...	7–48·3	
Total eclipse begins	„ ...	8–49·6	
Middle of the eclipse	„ ...	9–38·5	
Total eclipse ends	„ ...	10–27·4	
Moon leaves Umbra (eclipse ends) ...	„ ...	11–28·5	
Moon leaves Penumbra	„ ...	12–31·5	

Contact of Umbra with Moon's Limb ... Angles of Position from the North Point.

First ... ... 97° to E.
Last ... ... 67° to W.

Magnitude of the Eclipse = 1·605 (Moon's diameter = 1·0).

(2) Invisible—A partial Eclipse of the Sun ... ... Wednesday, March 5.

(3) Invisible—A partial Eclipse of the Sun ... ... Thursday, July 31.

(4) Visible—A total Eclipse of the Moon ... ... Thursday, August 14.

Circumstances of the Eclipse—

		P.M.	
Moon enters Penumbra	14th August	... 11- 2·5	Standard or Railway Time.
Moon enters Umbra (Eclipse begins)	„	... 12- 1·3	
Total eclipse begins	„	... 1- 0·6	
Middle of the eclipse	„	... 1-50·1	
Total eclipse ends	„	... 2-39·4	
Moon leaves Umbra (Eclipse ends)	„	... 3-38·6	
Moon leaves Penumbra	„	... 4-37·3	

Contact of Umbra with Moon's Limb ... Angles of Position from the North Point.

First ... ... 84° to E.
Last ... ... 110° to W.

Magnitude of the Eclipse = 1·659 (Moon's diameter = 1·0).

(5) Invisible—A partial Eclipse of the Sun ... ... Saturday, August 30.

N.B.—There will be a transit of Mercury over the Sun's Disc on May 8 from 3-14 a.m. t 11-9 a.m. This can be observed through a strong telescope after Sunrise.

Correspondence between the English, Tamil and Malayalam, Telugu and Kanarese and Muhammadan Calendar for 1924.

English.	Tamil and Malayalam.	Telugu and Kanarese.	Muhammadan.	English.	Tamil and Malayalam.	Telugu and Kanarese.	Muhammadan.	English.	Tamil and Malayalam.	Telugu and Kanarese.	Muhammadan.
January. 1	*Rudhirodgari.* Dhanus—Margali. 17	*Rudhirodgari.* Margasira. Bahula. 9	Jam.-awwal. 23	February. 1	*Rudhirodgari.* Makara—Tai. 19	*Rudhirodgari.* Pausha. Bahula. 11	Jam.-akhir. 25	March. 1	*Rudhirodgari.* Kumbha—Masi. 18	*Rudhirodgari.* Magha. Bahula. 11	*H.* 1342 Rajab. 24
2	18	10–11	24	2	20	12	26	2	19	12	25
3	19	12	25	3	21	13	27	3	20	13	26
4	20	13	26	4	22	14	28	4	21	14	27
5	21	14	27	5	23	●–1	29	5	22	●	28
6	22	●	28	6	24	Sukla. 2	30	6	23	Sukla. 1	29
7	23	Sukla. 1	29	7	25	3	*H.* 1342 Rajab. 1	7	24	2	30
8	24	2	*H.* 1342 Jamadal-akhir. 1	8	26	4	2	8	25	3	*H.* 1342 Shaban. 1
9	25	3	2	9	27	4	3	9	26	4	2
10	26	4	3	10	28	5	4	10	27	5	3
11	27	5	4	11	29	6	5	11	28	6	4
12	28	6	5	12	30	7	6	12	29	6	5
13	29	7	6	13	*Rudhirodgari.* Kumbha—Masi. 1	8	7	13	*Rudhirodgari.* Mina—Panguni. 1	7	6
14	*Rudhirodgari.* Makara—Tai. 1	8	7	14	2	9	8	14	2	8	7
15	2	9	8	15	3	10	9	15	3	9	8
16	3	10	9	16	4	11	10	16	4	10	9
17	4	11	10	17	5	12	11	17	5	11	10
18	5	12	11	18	6	13	12	18	6	12	11
19	6	13	12	19	7	14	13	19	7	13	12
20	7	14	13	20	8	○	14	20	8	14	13
21	8	○	14	21	9	*Rudhirodgari.* Magha. Bahula. 1	15	21	9	○	14
22	9	*Rudhirodgari.* Pausha. Bahula. 1	15	22	10	2	16	22	10	*Rudhirodgari.* Phalguna. Bahula. 1–2	15
23	10	2	16	23	11	3	17	23	11	3	16
24	11	3	17	24	12	4	18	24	12	4	17
25	12	4	18	25	13	5	19	25	13	5	18
26	13	5	19	26	14	6	20	26	14	6	19
27	14	6	20	27	15	7–8	21	27	15	7	20
28	15	7	21	28	16	9	22	28	16	8	21
29	16	8	22	29	17	10	23	29	17	9	22
30	17	9	23					30	18	10	23
31	18	10	24					31	19	11	24

Correspondence between the English, Tamil and Malayalam, Telugu and Kanarese and Muhammadan Calendar for 1924—*cont.*

English.	Tamil and Malayalam.		Telugu and Kanarese.			Muhammadan.	
April. 1	*Rudhirodgari.* Mina—Panguni.	20	*Rudhirodgari.* Phalguna.	Bahula.	12	Shaban.	25
2		21			13		26
3		22			14		27
4		23			●		28
5		24		Sukla.	1		29
6		25			2	*H.* 1342 Ramzan.	1
7		26			3		2
8		27			4		3
9		28			5		4
10		29			6		5
11		30			7		6
12		31			8		7
13	*Raktaksha.* Mesha—Chittirai.	1			9		8
14		2			9		9
15		3			10–11		10
16		4			12		11
17		5			13		12
18		6			14		13
19		7			○		14
20		8	*Raktaksha.* Chaitra.	Bahula.	1		15
21		9			2		16
22		10			3–4		17
23		11			5		18
24		12			6		19
25		13			7		20
26		14			8		21
27		15			9		22
28		16			10		23
29		17			11		24
30		18			12		25

English.	Tamil and Malayalam.		Telugu and Kanarese.			Muhammadan.	
May. 1	*Raktaksha.* Mesha—Chittirai.	19	*Raktaksha.* Chaitra.	Bahula.	13	Ramzan.	26
2		20			14		27
3		21			●		28
4		22		Sukla.	1		29
5		23			1		30
6		24			2	*H.* 1342 Shawwal.	1
7		25			3		2
8		26			4		3
9		27			5		4
10		28			6		5
11		29			7		6
12		30			8		7
13		31			9		8
14	*Raktaksha.* Vrishabha—Vaikasi.	1			10		9
15		2			11		10
16		3			12		11
17		4			13		12
18		5			14–○		13
19		6	*Raktaksha.* Vaisakha.	Bahula.	1		14
20		7			2		15
21		8			3		16
22		9			4		17
23		10			5		18
24		11			6		19
25		12			7		20
26		13			8		21
27		14			9		22
28		15			10		23
29		16			11		24
30		17			12		25
31		18			13		26

English.	Tamil and Malayalam.		Telugu and Kanarese.			Muhammadan.	
June. 1	*Raktaksha.* Vrishabha—Vaikasi.	19	*Raktaksha.* Vaisakha.	Bahula.	14	Shawwal.	27
2		20			●		28
3		21		Sukla.	1		29
4		22			2		30
5		23			3	*H.* 1342 Zil-kada.	1
6		24			4		2
7		25			5		3
8		26			5		4
9		27			6		5
10		28			7		6
11		29			8–9		7
12		30			10		8
13		31			11		9
14	*Raktaksha.* Mithuna—Ani.	1			12		10
15		2			13		11
16		3			14		12
17		4			○		13
18		5	*Raktaksha.* Jyeshtha.	Bahula.	1–2		14
19		6			3		15
20		7			4		16
21		8			5		17
22		9			6		18
23		10			7		19
24		11			8		20
25		12			9		21
26		13			10		22
27		14			11		23
28		15			12		24
29		16			13		25
30		17			13		26

Correspondence between the English, Tamil and Malayalam, Telugu and Kanarese and Muhammadan Calendar for 1924—*cont.*

English.		Tamil and Malayalam.		Telugu and Kanarese.		Muhammadan.
July. 1	*Raktaksha.* Mithuna—Ani.	18	*Raktaksha.* Jyeshtha. Bahula.	14	Zil-kada.	27
2		19		●		28
3		20	Sukla.	1		—29
4		21		2	*H.* 1342 Zil-hijja.	1
5		22		3		2
6		23		4		3
7		24		5		4
8		25		6		5
9		26		7		6
10		27		8		7
11		28		9		8
12		29		10		9
13		30		11–12		10
14		31		13		11
15		—32		14		12
16	*Raktaksha.* Karkata—Adi.	1		○		13
17		2	*Raktaksha.* Ashadha. Bahula.	1		14
18		3		2		15
19		4		3		16
20		5		4		17
21		6		5		18
22		7		6		19
23		8		7		20
24		9		8		21
25		10		9		22
26		11		10		23
27		12		11		24
28		13		12		25
29		14		13		26
30		15		14		27
31		16		●		28

English.		Tamil and Malayalam.		Telugu and Kanarese.		Muhammadan.
August. 1	*Raktaksha.* Karkata—Adi.	17	Sukla.	1		29
2		18		2		—30
3		19		3	*H.* 1343 Muharram.	1
4		20		4		2
5		21		5		3
6		22		6		4
7		23		7		5
8		24		8		6
9		25		9		7
10		26		10		8
11		27		11		9
12		28		12		10
13		29		13–14		11
14		30		○		12
15		—31	*Raktaksha.* Sravana. Bahula.	1		13
16	*Raktaksha.* Simha—Avani.	1		2		14
17		2		3		15
18		3		4		16
19		4		5		17
20		5		6		18
21		6		7		19
22		7		8		20
23		8		9		21
24		9		9		22
25		10		10		23
26		11		11		24
27		12		12		25
28		13		13		26
29		14		14		27
30		15		●		28
31		16		1		—29

English.		Tamil and Malayalam.		Telugu and Kanarese.		Muhammadan.
September. 1	*Raktaksha.* Simha—Avani.	17	Sukla.	2	*H.* 1343 Safar.	1
2		18		3		2
3		19		4		3
4		20		5–6		4
5		21		7		5
6		22		8		6
7		23		9		7
8		24		10		8
9		25		11		9
10		26		12		10
11		27		13		11
12		28		14		12
13		29		○		13
14		30	*Raktaksha.* Bhadrapada. Bahula.	1		14
15		—31		2		15
16	*Raktaksha.* Kanya—Purattasi.	1		3		16
17		2		4		17
18		3		5		18
19		4		6		19
20		5		7		20
21		6		8		21
22		7		9		22
23		8		10		23
24		9		11		24
25		10		12		25
26		11		13		26
27		12		14		27
28		13		●		28
29		14	*Raktaksha.* Aswina. Sukla.	1		29
30		15		2		—30

Correspondence between the English, Tamil and Malayalam, Telugu and Kanarese and Muhammadan Calendar for 1924—*concld.*

English.	Tamil and Malayalam.	Telugu and Kanarese.	Muhammadan.	English.	Tamil and Malayalam.	Telugu and Kanarese.	Muhammadan.	English.	Tamil and Malayalam.	Telugu and Kanarese.	Muhammadan.
October. 1	*Raktaksha.* Kanya—Purattasi. 16	*Raktaksha.* Asvina. Sukla. 3	*H.* 1343 Rabi-ul-awwal. 1	November. 1	*Raktaksha.* Tula—Aippasi. 16	*Raktaksha.* Karttika. Sukla. 5	*H.* 1343 Rabi-ul-akhir. 3	December. 1	*Raktaksha.* Vrischika—Karttigai. 16	*Raktaksha.* Margasira. Sukla. 6	*H.* 1343 Jamadal-awwal. 3
2	17	4	2	2	17	6	4	2	17	7	4
3	18	5	3	3	18	7	5	3	18	8	5
4	19	6	4	4	19	8	6	4	19	9	6
5	20	7	5	5	20	9	7	5	20	10	7
6	21	8–9	6	6	21	10	8	6	21	11	8
7	22	10	7	7	22	11	9	7	22	12	9
8	23	11	8	8	23	12	10	8	23	13	10
9	24	12	9	9	24	13	11	9	24	13	11
10	25	13	10	10	25	14	12	10	25	14	12
11	26	14	11	11	26	○	13	11	26	○	13
12	27	○	12	12	27	Bahula. 1	14	12	27	Bahula. 1	14
13	28	Bahula. 1	13	13	28	2	15	13	28	2	15
14	29	2	14	14	29	3	16	14	29	3	16
15	30	3	15	15	30	4	17	15	*Raktaksha.* Dhanus—Margali. 1	4	17
16	31	4	16	16	*Raktaksha.* Vrischika—Karttigai. 1	5	18	16	2	5	18
17	*Raktaksha.* Tula—Aippasi. 1	4	17	17	2	6	19	17	3	6	19
18	2	5	18	18	3	6	20	18	4	7	20
19	3	6	19	19	4	7	21	19	5	8	21
20	4	7	20	20	5	8	22	20	6	9	22
21	5	8	21	21	6	9	23	21	7	10	23
22	6	9	22	22	7	10	24	22	8	11	24
23	7	10	23	23	8	11	25	23	9	12	25
24	8	11	24	24	9	12–13	26	24	10	13	26
25	9	12	25	25	10	14	27	25	11	14	27
26	10	13	26	26	11	●	28	26	12	●–1	28
27	11	14	27	27	12	*Raktaksha.* Margasira. Sukla. 1	29	27	13	*Raktaksha.* Pausha. Sukla. 2	29
28	12	●	28	28	13	2	30	28	14	3	*H.* 1343 J.-akhir. 1
29	13	*Raktaksha.* Karttika. Sukla. 1–2	29	29	14	3	1	29	15	4	2
30	14	3	1	30	15	4–5	2	30	16	5	3
31	15	4	2					31	17	6	4

Moon's Right Ascension (R.A.) at Madras Noon and Sidereal Time (S.T.) at Greenwich Mean Noon.

Date.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	R.A.	S.T.	R.A.	S.T.	R.A.	S.T.	R.A.	S.T.	R.A.	S.T.	R.A.	S.T.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	13 49	18 39	17 23	20 42	19 7	22 36	22 32	0 38	0 45	2 37	3 39	4 39
2	14 45	18 43	18 24	20 46	20 5	22 40	23 21	0 42	1 31	2 40	4 27	4 43
3	15 43	18 47	19 24	20 50	21 1	22 44	0 9	0 46	2 17	2 44	5 16	4 47
4	16 43	18 51	20 23	20 53	21 54	22 48	0 56	0 50	3 4	2 48	6 6	4 51
5	17 45	18 55	21 19	20 57	22 46	22 52	1 43	0 54	3 51	2 52	6 57	4 55
6	18 47	18 59	22 13	21 1	23 48	22 56	2 30	0 58	4 39	2 56	7 48	4 58
7	19 48	19 3	23 4	21 5	0 24	23 0	3 17	1 2	5 29	3 0	8 38	5 2
8	20 46	19 7	23 54	21 9	1 11	23 3	4 4	1 6	6 19	3 4	9 29	5 6
9	21 42	19 11	0 41	21 13	1 58	23 7	4 53	1 10	7 9	3 8	10 19	5 10
10	22 34	19 15	1 28	21 17	2 44	23 12	5 42	1 14	8 0	3 12	11 9	5 14
11	23 24	19 19	2 14	21 21	3 32	23 15	6 33	1 18	8 51	3 16	12 0	5 18
12	0 12	19 23	3 1	21 25	4 20	23 19	7 24	1 22	9 42	3 20	12 52	5 22
13	0 58	19 27	3 48	21 29	5 8	23 23	8 16	1 26	10 33	3 24	13 46	5 26
14	1 44	19 31	4 36	21 33	5 59	23 27	9 7	1 30	11 25	3 28	14 42	5 30
15	2 30	19 35	5 26	21 37	6 50	23 31	10 0	1 33	12 18	3 32	15 41	5 34
16	3 16	19 39	6 17	21 41	7 42	23 35	10 53	1 37	13 12	3 36	16 43	5 38
17	4 4	19 43	7 9	21 45	8 35	23 39	11 46	1 41	14 8	3 40	17 47	5 42
18	4 53	19 46	8 2	21 49	9 28	23 43	12 41	1 45	15 7	3 44	18 51	5 46
19	5 44	19 50	8 56	21 53	10 22	23 47	13 37	1 49	16 8	3 48	19 54	5 50
20	6 36	19 54	9 50	21 57	11 15	23 51	14 34	1 53	17 11	3 52	20 54	5 54
21	7 28	19 58	10 43	22 1	12 10	23 55	15 34	1 57	18 15	3 55	21 50	5 58
22	8 22	20 2	11 36	22 4	13 4	23 59	16 35	2 1	19 17	3 59	22 43	6 2
23	9 15	20 6	12 30	22 8	14 0	0 3	17 37	2 5	20 17	4 3	23 34	6 5
24	10 7	20 10	13 23	22 12	14 57	0 7	18 38	2 9	21 14	4 7	0 22	6 9
25	11 0	20 14	14 18	22 16	15 56	0 11	19 38	2 13	22 8	4 11	1 8	6 13
26	11 51	20 18	15 14	22 20	16 55	0 15	20 35	2 17	22 59	4 15	1 54	6 17
27	12 44	20 22	16 11	22 24	17 55	0 19	21 29	2 21	23 47	4 19	2 41	6 21
28	13 36	20 26	17 9	22 28	18 54	0 22	22 21	2 25	0 34	4 23	3 27	6 25
29	14 30	20 30	18 8	22 33	19 51	0 26	23 10	2 29	1 20	4 27	4 15	6 29
30	15 26	20 34	...	...	20 47	0 30	23 58	2 33	2 6	4 31	5 4	6 33
31	16 24	20 38	...	...	21 41	0 34	...	...	2 52	4 35	...	...

Moon's Right Ascension (R.A.) at Madras Noon and Sidereal Time (S.T.) at Greenwich Mean Noon—*concld.*

Date.	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
	R.A.	S.T.	R.A.	S.T.	R.A.	S.T.	R.A.	S.T.	R.A.	S.T.	R.A.	S.T.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	5 54	6 37	9 4	8 39	12 13	10 41	14 36	12 40	18 15	14 42	20 57	16 40
2	6 44	6 41	9 55	8 43	13 5	10 45	15 33	12 44	19 20	14 46	21 54	16 44
3	7 36	6 45	10 46	8 47	13 58	10 49	16 31	12 48	20 16	14 50	22 47	16 48
4	8 27	6 49	11 36	8 51	14 52	10 53	17 31	12 52	21 13	14 54	23 38	16 52
5	9 17	6 53	12 26	8 55	15 48	10 57	18 31	12 56	22 7	14 58	0 26	16 56
6	10 8	6 57	13 17	8 59	16 45	11 1	19 31	12 59	22 59	15 2	1 14	17 0
7	10 57	7 1	14 10	9 3	17 44	11 5	20 29	13 3	23 49	15 6	2 0	17 4
8	11 47	7 5	15 4	9 7	18 45	11 9	21 25	13 7	0 37	15 10	2 47	17 8
9	12 38	7 9	16 1	9 11	19 45	11 13	22 19	13 11	1 24	15 14	3 35	17 12
10	13 29	7 13	16 59	9 15	20 43	11 17	23 11	13 15	2 12	15 17	4 23	17 16
11	14 23	7 16	18 0	9 19	21 40	11 21	0 1	13 19	2 59	15 21	5 12	17 20
12	15 19	7 20	19 2	9 23	22 35	11 25	0 50	13 23	3 47	15 25	6 2	17 24
13	16 18	7 24	20 3	9 27	23 27	11 29	1 38	13 27	4 36	15 29	6 53	17 28
14	17 20	7 28	21 3	9 31	0 17	11 33	2 26	13 31	5 26	15 33	7 43	17 32
15	18 23	7 32	22 0	9 34	1 6	11 37	3 14	13 35	6 16	15 37	8 33	17 35
16	19 26	7 36	22 54	9 38	1 54	11 41	4 2	13 39	7 6	15 41	9 22	17 39
17	20 28	7 40	23 46	9 42	2 42	11 45	4 51	13 43	7 56	15 45	10 11	17 43
18	21 27	7 44	0 36	9 46	3 30	11 49	5 41	13 47	8 46	15 49	10 59	17 47
19	22 23	7 48	1 24	9 50	4 18	11 52	6 31	13 51	9 36	15 53	11 48	17 51
20	23 16	7 52	2 12	9 54	5 7	11 56	7 21	13 55	10 25	15 57	12 37	17 55
21	0 6	7 56	2 59	9 58	5 57	12 0	8 12	13 59	11 14	16 1	13 28	17 59
22	0 54	8 0	3 47	10 2	6 47	12 4	9 2	14 3	12 5	16 5	14 21	18 3
23	1 41	8 4	4 35	10 6	7 38	12 8	9 53	14 6	12 56	16 9	15 18	18 7
24	2 27	8 8	5 24	10 10	8 30	12 12	10 43	14 10	13 50	16 13	16 17	18 11
25	3 14	8 12	6 14	10 13	9 21	12 16	11 34	14 14	14 46	16 17	17 20	18 15
26	4 2	8 16	7 5	10 18	10 12	12 20	12 26	14 18	15 45	16 21	18 25	18 19
27	4 50	8 20	7 57	10 22	11 4	12 24	13 20	14 22	16 47	16 24	19 30	18 23
28	5 40	8 23	8 48	10 26	11 55	12 28	14 15	14 26	17 50	16 28	20 33	18 27
29	6 30	8 27	9 40	10 30	12 48	12 32	15 12	14 30	18 55	16 32	21 33	18 31
30	7 22	8 31	10 31	10 34	13 41	12 36	16 12	14 34	19 57	16 36	22 30	18 35
31	8 13	8 35	11 22	10 38	...	...	17 13	14 38	...	...	23 23	18 39

Perpetual Almanac for European Calendar.

Centuries.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7 or 0**
A.D.	500	400	300	200	100	0	...
Old Style.	1,200	1,100	1,000	900	800	700	600
	...	..	1,700	1,600	1,500	1,400	1,300
A.D.	1,600	1,900	...	1,800	...	1,700	...
New Style.	2,000	2,300	...	2,200	...	2,100	...

Odd Years.

1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7 or 0**
1	2	3	...	4	5	6
7	...	8	9	10	11	...
12	13	14	15	...	16	17
18	19	...	20	21	22	23
...	24	25	26	27	...	28
29	30	31	...	32	33	34
35	...	36	37	38	39	...
40	41	42	43	...	44	45
46	47	...	48	49	50	51
...	52	53	54	55	...	56
57	58	59	...	60	61	62
63	...	64	65	66	67	...
68	69	70	71	...	72	73
74	75	...	76	77	78	79
...	80	81	82	83	...	84
85	86	87		88	89	90
91	...	92	93	94	95	...
96	97	98	99	...	...	...

Months.

	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7 or 0**
Ordinary years.	Aug.	Feb.	June.	Sep.	Apr.	Jan.	May.
	...	Mar.	...	Dec.	July.	Oct.	...
	...	Nov.	...	...	...	...	...
Leap years.	Feb.	...	...	...	Jan.	...	...

Explanation.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 or 0 are called co-efficients. Each century, year of a century and month of a year has its co-efficient which is shown in the table and all we have to do is to add up the co-efficients for the component elements of a date, the day of the month being an additional co-efficient. Thus if we want to know the week day of January 1, 1924, we proceed as follows:—

Co-efficient of 1900 ...	2
Co-efficient of 24 ...	2
Co-efficient of January.	5
Day of month ...	1
Total ...	10

Dividing 10 by 7 we have as remainder 3 which is equivalent to Tuesday the third day of the week.

Raghu Gulikathi Nalvar Kalams.

Day of week.	Raghu.		Gulikai.		Emagandam.	
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
Sunday ...	4-30 P.	6-0 P.	3-0 P.	4-30 P.	12-0 N.	1-30 P.
Monday ...	7-30 A.	9-0 A.	1-30 P.	3-0 P.	10-30 A.	12-0 N.
Tuesday ...	3-0 P.	4-30 P.	12-0 N.	1-30 P.	9-0 A.	10-30 A.
Wednesday.	12-0 N.	1-30 P.	10-30 A.	12-0 N.	7-30 A.	9-0 A.
Thursday ...	1-30 P.	3-0 P.	9-0 A.	10-30 A.	6-0 A.	7-30 A.
Friday ...	10-30 A.	12-0 N.	7-30 A.	9-0 A.	3-0 P.	4-30 P.
Saturday ...	9-0 A.	10-30 A.	6-0 A.	7-30 A.	1-30 P.	3-0 P.

Day of week.	Arthapraganan.		Kalan.	
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
Sunday ...	10-30 A.	12-0 N.	6-0 A.	7-30 A.
Monday ...	9-0 A.	10-30 A.	3-0 P.	4-30 P.
Tuesday ...	7-30 A.	9-0 A.	1-30 P.	3-0 P.
Wednesday.	6-0 A.	7-30 A.	12-0 N.	1-30 P.
Thursday ...	3-0 P.	4-30 P.	10-30 A.	12-0 N.
Friday ...	1-30 P.	3-0 P.	9-0 A.	10-30 A.
Saturday ...	12-0 N.	1-30 P.	7-30 A.	9-0 A.

Karinals or Inauspicious Days.

Tamil month.	Date.	Tamil month.	Date.
Chittirai ...	6 and 15.	Aippasi ...	6 and 20.
Vaikasi ...	7, 16 and 17.	Karttigai ...	1, S, 10 and 17.
Ani	1 and 6.	Margali ...	6, 9 and 11.
Adi	2, 10 and 20.	Tai	1, 2, 3, 11 and 17.
Avani ...	2, 9 and 28.	Masi	15, 16 and 17.
Purattasi ...	16 and 29.	Panguni ...	6, 15 and 19.

N.B.—S stands for the 1st Somavaram. Some replace the 1st Somavaram of Karttigai by the 22nd of Aippasi.

Vara Soolai

Day of week.	Direction towards	Inauspicious time from sunrise.	
Sunday ...	West, North West ...	Till 12 gatikas.	*N.B.*—1 gatika = 24 minutes. No travel should be undertaken on the day towards the directions mentioned against it, except in case of emergency after the specified gatikas.
Monday ...	East, South West ...	„ 8 „	
Tuesday ...	North, North West ...	„ 12 „	
Wednesday...	North, North East ...	„ 16 „	
Thursday ...	South, South East ...	„ 20 „	
Friday ...	West, South West ...	„ 12 „	
Saturday ...	East, South East ...	„ 8 „	

Apparent Positions of Stars in 1924.

Name of the star.	Magnitude.	Right Ascension.			Declination.			Popular European or Indian name of the star.
	H.	H.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.	
α Andromedae	2·2	0	4	27	28	40	15 N	Uttirattadi.
ξ Piscium	5·6	1	9	46	7	10	26 N	Revati.
α Eridani	0·6	1	34	53	57	37	21 S	Archenar.
β Arietis	2·7	1	50	26	20	26	14 N	Asvini.
η Tauri	3·0	3	42	58	23	52	16 N	Krittigai.
α Tauri	1·1	4	31	33	16	21	28 N	Aldebaran, Rohini.
β Orionis	0·3	5	10	53	8	17	18 S	Rigel.
α Aurigae	0·2	5	11	4	45	55	21 N	Capella, Brahma Rishi.
β Tauri	1·8	5	21	29	28	32	41 N	
α Orionis	Vari	5	51	3	7	23	39 N	Betelgeuse, Tiruvadirai.
α Argus	—0·9	6	22	16	52	39	14 S	Canopus, Agasthiyar.
α Canis Majoris ...	—1·6	6	41	46	16	36	39 S	Sirius, Rudra.
α Geminorum ...	2·0	7	29	45	32	3	25 N	Castor.
α Canis Minoris ...	0·5	7	35	19	5	25	15 N	Procyon.
β Geminorum ...	1·2	7	40	40	28	12	40 N	Pollux, Punarpusam.
ε Hydrae	3·5	8	42	45	6	41	55 N	Ayilyam.
α Leonis	1·3	10	4	20	12	20	21 N	Regulus, Magham.
β Ursae Majoris ...	2·4	10	57	16	56	47	24 N	Pulahar.
α Ursae Majoris ...	2·0	10	59	3	62	9	10 N	Dubhe, Kiruthu.
δ Leonis	2·6	11	10	4	20	56	25 N	Puram.
β Leonis	2·2	11	45	11	14	59	49 N	Denebola, Uttiram.
γ Ursae Majoris ...	2·5	11	49	51	54	7	2 N	Pulastiyar.
δ Ursae Majoris ...	3·4	12	10	40	57	27	17 N	Attiri.
α Crucis	1·6	12	22	21	62	40	41 S	Crux.
δ Corvi	3·1	12	25	56	16	5	33 S	Hastam.
ε Ursae Majoris ...	1·7	12	50	41	56	22	19 N	Angeerasan.
δ Virginis	3·7	12	51	46	3	48	37 N	A'par.

Apparent positions of Stars in 1924—*cont.*

Name of the star.	Magnitude.	Right Ascension.	Declination.	Popular European or Indian name of the star.
	H.	H. M. S.	D. M. S.	
ξ Ursae Majoris ...	2·4	13 22 52	55 19 19 N	Vasishtar.
α Virginis	1·2	13 21 11	10 45 54 S	Spica, Chittirai.
η Ursae Majoris ...	1·9	13 44 33	49 41 31 N	Mareeshi.
β Centauri	0·9	13 58 27	60 0 26 S	Centaurus.
α Bootis	0·2	14 12 12	19 34 39 N	Arcturus, Svati.
α Centauri	0·3	14 34 25	60 31 21 S	Centaurus.
α Librae	2·9	14 46 40	15 43 37 S	Vishakam.
δ Scorpionis	2·5	15 55 50	22 24 24 S	Anusham.
α Scorpionis	1·2	16 24 45	26 15 53 S	Antares, Kettai.
λ Scorpionis	1·7	17 28 27	37 2 59 S	Mulam.
δ Sagittarii	2·8	18 16 8	29 51 43 S	Puradam.
α Lyrae	0·1	18 34 22	38 42 43 N	Vega, Abbijit.
b Sagittarii	2·1	18 50 33	26 33 34 S	Uttiradam.
α Aquilae	0·9	19 47 5	8 39 59 N	Altair, Tiruvonam.
α Delphini	3·9	20 36 7	15 38 36 N	Avittam.
α Cygni	1·3	20 38 50	-45 0 29 N	Deneb.
λ Aquarii	3·8	22 48 39	7 59 4 S	Sadayam.
α Piscis Australis ...	1·3	22 53 27	30 1 32 S	Fomulhaut, Southern Fish.
α Pegasi	2·6	23 0 58	14 47 46 N	Markab, Purattadi.

Method of reading time from Stars.

From the Right Ascension of the star which is in the upper meridian at the moment of observation, subtract the Sidereal Time for the day given in the table at pages 8 and 9. If the Right Ascension is less than the Sidereal Time, add 24 hours to the Right Ascension and then from the sum, subtract the Sidereal Time. This gives the meridian Mean Time. To get the Standard Time for Madras, add 9 minutes; and to get the Standard Time for any other place, add to, or subtract from, the Standard Time obtained for Madras, 4 minutes × the difference in longitude between the place and Madras according as the place is to the west or east of Madras. If greater accuracy is required, subtract from the time obtained above, one minute for the time-difference between Greenwich and Madras (as the Sidereal Time given in the table is that of Greenwich Mean Noon) and also 10 seconds for every hour obtained above. Success in reading depends on accurate observation and, the more the eye is trained in observation, the more accurate will be the reading of time. By this method, a clock or a watch can be corrected. Let **d** stand for the difference between the latitude of the place and the star's northern declination and let **s** stand for the sum of the latitude of the place and the stars' southern declination. Then in the northern hemisphere, when the star passes the meridian (1) if the latitude of the place is greater or less than the northern declination of the star, the star will be **d** degrees to the south or to the north of the zenith respectively and (2) if the declination is south, the star will be **s** degrees to the south of the zenith.

Holidays.

Prescribed under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

All Sundays, New Year's Day and Christmas Day, and if either of these two days falls on a Sunday, the next following Monday, and Good Friday.

Notified under the Act.

Pongal—(2 days) Sunday and Monday, January 13 and 14.
Mahasivaratri—(1 day) Monday, Mar. 3.
Telugu New Year's Day—(1 day) Saturday April 5.
Tamil New Year's Day—(1 day) Sunday, April 13.
Avani Avittam—(1 day) Thursday, Aug. 14.
Sri Jayanti—(1 day) Saturday, Aug. 23.
Vinayakachaturthi—(1 day) Tuesday, September 2.
Mahalaya Amavasya—(1 day) Sunday, September 28.
Ayudha Puja—(1 day) Monday, Oct. 6.
Deepavali—(1 day) Monday, October 27.
Vaikunta Ekadasi—(1 day) Monday, January 5 (1925).
Easter—(2 days) Saturday and Monday, April 19 and 21.
Christmas—(4 days) Friday, Saturday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, December 26, 27, 30 and 31.
Ramzan—(1 day) Tuesday, May 6.
Bakr-id—(1 day) Sunday, July 13.
Muharram (Last day)—(1 day) Tuesday, August 12.
Bara-Wafat—(1 day) Sunday, Oct. 12.
King-Emperor's Birthday—(1 day)—To be fixed by the Government of India.

General Holidays in Public offices in addition to those specified under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

Easter (2 days).
Christmas (3 days).
In each month, the last Saturday at the Presidency, and the last Saturday but one in mufassal offices.

Holidays—Applicable to particular sects.

I.—(a) *General to Christians.*

Ash Wednesday—(1 day) Wed., Mar. 5.
Ascension day—(1 day) Thurs., May 29.

(b) *Roman Catholics.*

Assumption day—(1 day) Friday, Aug. 15.

II.—(a) *General to Hindus.*

Lunar Eclipse—(1 day). When the sun rises or the moon sets before the last contact with the shadow.

(b) *Vaishnavites.*

Sri Rama Navami—(1 day).

III.—*Muhammadans.*

Bakr-id—(1 day).*
Muharram—(3 days).*
Shab-e-Barat—(1 day).
Ramzan—(1 day).*

* In addition to the holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

List of Special Local Holidays.

Districts.	In substitution for the general holiday on penultimate Saturday of the month.	Days.
Anantapur	Dasara	1
Anjengo and Malabar.	Vishu	1
	Onam	2
	Dasara	2
	Karkatakavavu (in the months of July to December).	1
Arcot, South	Thirtavari day of Desikar festival at Tiruvendipuram	1
Bellary	Hanumantha Jayanthi or Dasara	1
Chingleput ...	Garuda Utsavam at Conjeeveram	1
	Sri Bhashyakaraswami Sattumarai at Sriperumbudur	1
Chittoor	Garuda Utsavam of Sri Venkateswaraswami on the Tirumalai	1
Coimbatore ...	Ardra Darsanam	1
	Panguni Uttiram	1
Cuddapah	Dakshinayana Punyakalam	1
Ganjam ...	Dasara	1
	Kumarapournami	1
Godavari	* Holi (for 3 succeeding penultimate Saturdays) ...	3
	Dasara	1
	Occasional or Special—Godavari Pushkaram festival which occurs about once in 12 years ...	3
Guntur	Dasara	1
	Mangalagiri Car festival	1
	Occasional or Special—Kistna Pushkaram festival occurring about once in 12 years	3
Kanara, South ...	Gaurivratam	1
	Uttanduvadasi	1
Kistna	* Holi (for 3 succeeding penultimate Saturdays) ...	3
	Dasara	1
	Occasional or Special—Kistna Pushkaram festival in the taluks of Bezwada, Nandigama, Tiruvur, Nuzvid, Gudivada, Kaikalur, Bandar and Divi ...	3
	Godavari Pushkaram festival in the taluks of Narasapur, Bhimavaram, Tanuku, Ellore and Yernagudem	3
Madura and Ramnad.	Alagar Festival	1
	Car festival of the Perumal temple, Madura ...	1
Salem	Narasimha Jayanti	1
Tanjore ...	Vijayadasami	1
	Kadaimukham festival at Mayavaram	1
	Occasional or Special—Mahamakham festival at Kumbakonam occurring once in 12 years ...	2
Tinnevelly	Vijayadasami	1
Trichinopoly	Chittirai Car festival at Srirangam	1
Vizagapatam ...	Chandanayatra	1
	Dasara	1

* For Kshatriyas only.

Calendar for 1924.

Some improvements have been effected in adapting the Calendar for 1923 to the year 1924. *Hindu* and *Muhammadan* festivals and fasts are distinguished respectively by (H.) and (M.). After every Christian Saint's name when practicable the date of his death is given. Otherwise (S.) or (Chr.) is inserted to distinguish Saints and Christian feasts respectively. More information about the Saints will be found in Messrs. A. & C. Black's *Book of Saints* or the more compendious Routledge's *Book of the Saints*.

JANUARY 1924

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.	s.			d.	h.	m.	s.	
● New Moon	6	6	17	42	P.M.	○ Full Moon	22	6	26	42	P.M.
☽ First Quarter	14	4	14	30	A.M.	☾ Last Quarter	29	11	22	54	„
☾ Perigee	4	3	42	0	P.M.	☾ Apogee	16	10	12	0	A.M.

Tamil month	Tamil day of the month.	Day of the week.	Day of the month	Fasts, feasts, festivals, notable days, etc.	The Sun Rises A.M. H. M.	The Sun Sets A.M. H. M.	The Moon Rises Standard time H. M.	The Moon Sets Standard time H. M.
Rudhirodgari. Dhanus—Margali.	17	Tu.	1	Circumcision; New Year's Day; H.M. Queen Victoria proclaimed Empress of India, 1877.	6 31	5 53	1 3 A.	1 17P.
	18	W.	2	Ekadasi, H.	6 32	5 54	1 57 „	2 9 „
	19	Th.	3	Madhva Vishnava Ekadasi, H.	6 32	5 54	2 56 „	3 2 „
	20	F.	4	Pradosham; Masa Sivaratri, H.	6 33	5 55	3 57 „	3 57 „
	21	Sat.	5	New Moon (Bodhayanam) H.; St. Stmeon Stylites, 459	6 33	5 55	5 0 „	4 54 „
	23	Sun.	6	Epiphany; New Moon ● Birthday of Benjamin Franklin	6 34	5 56	6 1 „	5 55 „
	23	M.	7	Chandra Darsanam, H.; St. Cedd, Bishop of London, 7th Century	6 33	5 57	6 58 „	6 58 „
	24	Tu.	8	St. Gudula, Virgin, 712	6 34	5 58	7 53 „	7 58 „
	25	W.	9	Masa Chaturthi, H.; St. Fillan, Abbot, 7th Century	6 34	5 58	8 45 „	8 52 „
	26	Th.	10		6 34	5 58	9 31 „	9 45 „
	27	F.	11	Shashti, H.; St. Hyginus, Pope and Martyr, 142.	6 35	5 59	10 14 „	10 36 „
	28	Sat.	12	St. Benedict Bishop, 703	6 35	5 59	10 55 „	11 25 „
	29	Sun.	13	Bhogi Pandigai, H.; 1st Sunday after Epiphany	6 36	6 0	11 34 „	... ...
Rudhirodgari. Makara—Tai.	1	M.	14	Pongal Pandigai, H.; Uttirayanam, H.... ...	6 36	6 1	12 13 P.	12 12A.
	2	Tu.	15	St. Paul; Mattu Pongal, H.	6 36	8 2	12 54 „	12 58 „
	3	W.	16	Tai Krittigai	6 36	6 2	1 35 „	1 45 „
	4	Th.	17	Ekadasi, H.; St. Antony the Egyptian, 356; Urus, Saiyed Shah Hamid-ud-deen Kadar Oulia Badasha Ganjesavayi in Nagore, M.	6 36	6 2	2 19 „	2 31 „
	5	F.	18	Peace Conference, Paris, 1919	6 36	6 3	3 4 „	3 19 „
	6	Sat.	19	Pradosham, H.; Urus, Pappu Mustan Sahib at Krishnampet, Madras, M.	6 36	6 4	3 52 „	4 9 „
	7	Sun.	20	2nd Sunday after Epiphany	6 36	6 4	4 40 „	4 59 „
	8	M.	21	Full Moon ○; St. Agnes, 303	6 36	6 4	5 33 „	5 46 „
	9	Tu.	22	Tai Pusam, H.; Queen Victoria died, 1901 ...	6 37	6 5	6 26 „	6 35 „
	10	W	23	William Pitt died, 1806	6 37	6 6	7 20 „	7 23 „
	11	Th.	24		6 37	6 7	8 13 „	8 11 „
	12	F.	25	Conversion of St. Paul	6 37	6 7	9 6 „	8 57 „
	13	Sat.	26		6 37	6 8	10 0 „	9 42 „
	14	Sun.	27	3rd Sunday after Epiphany; St. Poly-carp, 166.	6 37	6 8	11 56 „	10 27 „
	15	M.	28		6 36	6 9	11 53 „	11 13 „
	16	Tu.	29	St. Francis of Sales, 1622; Wafat-e-Abu Bakar Siddiki (the first Caliph Azam), M.	6 36	6 9	.. ...	12 1 P.
	17	W.	30	Charles I beheaded 1649	6 36	6 9	12 48 A.	12 51 „
	18	Th.	31	St. Peter Nolasco, 1258	6 36	6 9	1 47 „	1 45 „

FEBRUARY 1924

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.	s.			d.	h.	m.	s.	
● New Moon	5	7	8	18	A.M.	○ Full Moon	20	9	37	12	P.M.
☽ First Quarter	13	1	9	0	,,	☾ Last Quarter.	27	6	45	12	,,
☾ Perigee	1	2	54	0	,,	☾ Perigee	25	9	24	0	,,
☾ Apogee	13	7	12	0	,,						

Tamil day of the month.	Day of the week.	Day of the month.	Fasts, feasts, festivals, notable days, etc.	The Sun Rises A.M.	The Sun Sets P.M.	The Moon Rises Standard time.	The Moon Sets Standard time.
				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Rudhirodgari. Makara—Tai.							
19	F.	1	Ekadasi, H.; St. Ignatius, Martyr, 107 ...	6 35	6 10	2 46 A.	2 42 P.
20	Sat.	2	Purification of B.V.M., S.; Candlemass Day; Pradosham, H.	6 35	6 11	3 46 ,,	3 40 ,,
21	Sun.	3	Masa Sivaratri, H.; 4th Sunday after Epiphany; Birthday of Oliver Cromwell, 1627 ...	6 35	6 11	4 45 ,,	4 40 ,,
22	M.	4	New Moon ● Tai Amavasya, H.; St. Joseph of Leonissa, 1612	6 34	6 12	5 40 ,,	5 41 ,,
23	Tu.	5	St. Agatha (Virgin Martyr), 251; The Battle of Plassey, 1757	6 34	6 12	6 30 ,,	6 36 ,,
24	W.	6	Chandra Darsanam, H.; St. Amandus, 675 ...	6 34	6 12	7 20 ,,	7 30 ,,
25	Th.	7	St. Romualdo, 1027	6 34	6 12	8 5 ,,	8 21 ,,
26	F.	8	Masa Chaturti, H.; St. John of Matha, 1213.	6 33	6 13	8 49 ,,	9 11 ,,
27	Sat.	9		6 33	6 13	9 28 ,,	10 0 ,,
28	Sun.	10	Shashti, H.; 5th Sunday after Epiphany ...	6 33	6 13	10 8 ,,	10 48 ,,
29	M.	11	Our Lady of Lourdes, S.	6 32	6 14	10 49 ,,	11 35 ,,
30	Tu.	12	Urus, Syed Khawja Muhammad Nair-ud-din Chistee Kadiri at Ajmere, M.; Ratha Saptami, H.	6 32	6 14	11 31 ,,	... ...
Rudhirodgari. Kumbha—Masi.							
1	W.	13	Krittika, H.	6 32	6 14	12 13 P.	12 21 A.
2	Th.	14	St. Valentine, 269	6 31	6 15	12 59 ,,	1 9 ,,
3	F.	15	Kimberley relieved	6 31	6 15	1 41 ,,	1 58 ,,
4	Sat.	16	Ekadasi, H.	6 31	6 15	2 24 ,,	2 40 ,,
5	Sun.	17	Septuagesima Sunday	6 20	6 16	3 23 ,,	3 32 ,,
6	M.	18	Pradosham, H.	6 30	6 16	4 15 ,,	4 27 ,,
7	Tu.	19	Mozhugadi Servai at Tiruvottiyur, H. ...	6 30	6 16	5 8 ,,	5 18 ,,
8	W.	20	Full Moon ○; Masi Magam, H.; Lunar Eclipse; Birthday of Voltaire, 1694	6 29	6 17	6 3 ,,	6 6 ,,
9	Th.	21		6 29	6 17	6 57 ,,	5 55 ,,
10	F.	22	Birthday of George Washington, 1731	6 28	6 18	7 52 ,,	7 41 ,,
11	Sat.	23	St. Peter Damiani, 1072	6 28	6 18	8 49 ,,	8 28 ,,
12	Sun.	24	St. Mathias, the Apostle, S.; Sexagesima Sunday	6 27	6 18	9 45 ,,	9 15 ,,
13	M.	25	St. Walburga of England, 779	6 26	6 18	10 43 ,,	10 3 ,,
14	Tu.	26		6 26	6 18	11 41 ,,	10 53 ,,
15	W.	27	St. Leander, Archbishop of Seville, 596	6 26	6 18	... ...	11 45 ,,
16	Th.	28	St. Romanus, Abbot and Hermit, 460	6 25	6 19	12 40 A.	12 38 P.
17	F.	29		6 25	6 19	1 39 ,,	1 33 ,,

MARCH 1924

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d.	h.	m.	s.			d.	h.	m.	s.	
● New Moon	5	9	27	42	P.M.	○ Full Moon	21	10	0	6	A.M.
☽ First Quarter.	13	10	20	24	„	☾ Last Quarter	28	1	54	18	„
☾ Apogee	12	3	24	0	A.M.	☾ Perigee	23	10	42	0	P.M.

Tamil day of the month.	Day of the week.	Day of the month.	Fasts, feasts, festivals, notable days, etc.	The Sun Rises A.M.	The Sun Sets P.M.	The Moon Rises Standard time.	The Moon Sets Standard time.
				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Rudhirodgari. Kumbha—Masi.							
18	Sat.	1	St. David, Patron Saint of Wales, 544; Ekadasi, H....	6 25	6 19	2 36 A.	2 30 P.
19	Sun.	2	Quinquagesima or Shrove Sunday	6 24	6 19	3 31 „	3 28 „
20	M.	3	Pradosham, H.; Maha Sivaratri, H.; Shab-e-Mehraj (Ascension Night), M.	6 24	6 19	4 21 „	4 25 „
21	Tu.	4	Shrove Tuesday, Chr.; St. Adrian, Bishop of St. Andrews, murdered by the Danes, 870 ...	6 24	6 19	5 9 „	5 19 „
22	W.	5	Ash Wednesday; New Moon ●	6 23	6 19	5 58 „	6 10 „
23	Th.	6		6 23	6 19	6 43 „	7 1 „
24	F.	7	Chandra Darsanam, H.; St. Thomas of Aquinas, 1274	6 22	6 19	7 23 „	7 51 „
25	Sat.	8	St. John of God, 1550	6 21	6 19	8 3 „	8 39 „
26	Sun.	9	Quadragesima or 1st Sunday in Lent; Masa Chaturti, H.	6 21	6 19	8 43 „	9 27 „
27	M.	10		6 20	6 19	9 26 „	10 14 „
28	Tu.	11	Krittika, H.; Shashti, H.; St. Constantine, first Martyr in Scotland, 576	6 19	6 19	10 7 „	11 1 „
—29	W.	12	St. Gregory, the Great Pope, 604	6 19	6 19	10 50 „	11 50 „
Rudhirodgari. Mina—Panguni.							
1	Th.	13	Sampat Gowri Vrata, H.	6 18	6 20	11 36 „	... ...
2	F.	14	St. Mathilda or Maud, wife of Henry the Fowler, King of Germany, 968	6 18	6 20	12 22 P.	12 38 A.
3	Sat.	15		6 17	6 20	1 10 „	1 29 „
4	Sun.	16	2nd Sunday in Lent; Vrishabhavahanam at Mylapore, H.	6 16	6 20	2 2 „	2 18 „
5	M.	17	St. Patrick, Patron Saint of Ireland, 463; Ekadasi, H.	6 16	6 20	2 54 „	3 7 „
6	Tu.	18	Pradosham, H.; St. Gabriel the Archangel, S.	6 15	6 20	3 48 „	3 55 „
7	W.	19	St. Joseph, Spouse of the Blessed Virgin Mary, S.; Kamadahanam, H.; Aruvattimoovar at Mylapore, H.	6 14	6 20	4 42 „	4 44 „
8	Th.	20	Full Moon ○; Panguni Uttiram, H.; Holy Pandigai, H.; Vanmegar Natalam at Tiruvanmiyore, H.	6 13	6 21	5 39 „	5 32 „
9	F.	21	St. Benedict, 543, S.; Shab-e-Barath, M. ...	6 13	6 21	6 37 „	6 19 „
10	Sat.	22	St. Catharine Flisca of Genoa, 1510	6 12	6 21	7 35 „	7 7 „
11	Sun.	23	3rd Sunday in Lent	6 11	6 21	8 34 „	7 15 „
12	M.	24	St. Simon the Martyr, a three-year old child butchered by Jews at Trent, 1475; Urus, Saiyed Shah Musa Kadari at Mount Road, Madras, M.	6 11	6 21	9 33 „	8 46 „
13	Tu.	25	Annunciation or Lady day, S.; Ranga Panchami, H.	6 10	6 21	10 33 „	9 39 „
14	W.	26	St. Ludger, Deacon of York, and Apostle of Friesland, 809	6 9	6 21	11 34 „	10 33 „
15	Th.	27		6 9	6 21	... ...	11 28 „
16	F.	28		6 8	6 21	12 31 A	12 25 P.
17	Sat.	29	St. Jonas and Companions, Persian Martyrs, 327	6 7	6 21	1 24 „	1 24 „
18	Sun.	30	4th Sunday in Lent	6 7	6 21	2 19 „	2 20 „
19	M.	31	Ekadasi, H.	6 6	6 21	3 8 „	3 12 „

APRIL 1924

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.	s.			d.	h.	m.	s.	
● New Moon	4	12	47	18	P.M.	○ Full Moon	19	7	40	42	P.M.
☽ First Quarter	12	4	42	6	„	☾ Last Quarter	26	9	58	6	A.M.
☾ Apogee	8	8	42	0	„	☾ Perigee	21	1	48	0	„

Tamil day of the month.	Day of the week.	Day of the month.	Fasts, feasts, festivals, notable days, etc.	The Sun Rises A.M.	The Sun Sets P.M.	The Moon Rises Standard	The Moon Sets time.
				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Rudhirodgari. Mina—Panguni.							
20	Tu.	1	Pradosham, H.; All Fools' Day	6 5	6 21	3 55 A.	4 3 P.
21	W.	2	Masa Sivaratri, H.; St. Francis of Paula, 1507	6 4	6 22	4 39 „	4 55 „
22	Th.	3	New Moon ●; St. Richard, Bishop of Chichester, 1253; Birthday of Washington Irving ...	6 4	6 22	5 22 „	5 42 „
23	F.	4	Urus, Saiyed Shah Murtuza Badsha in Triplicane, Madras, M.	6 3	6 22	6 1 „	6 33 „
24	Sat.	5	Chandra Darsanam, H.; Telugu New Year's Day, H.	6 2	6 22	6 42 „	7 20 „
25	Sun.	6	Passion Sunday	6 2	6 22	7 21 „	8 9 „
26	M.	7	Krittika, H.; Birthday of St. Francis Xavier, Apostle of the Indies, 1506 ...	6 1	6 22	8 3 „	8 55 „
27	Tu.	8	Masa Chaturti, H.; Urus, Hazaratha Bee Bee Khatum-e-Jannath, M.	6 0	6 22	8 46 „	9 44 „
28	W.	9	Death of Francis Bacon, 1626	6 0	6 22	9 30 „	10 32 „
29	Th.	10	Shashti, H.; Genoa Conference, 1922	5 59	6 22	10 14 „	11 22 „
30	F.	11		5 58	6 22	11 2 „	... ...
31	Sat.	12	Death of Seneca, the Philosopher, 65	5 58	6 22	11 53 „	12 10 A.
Raktaksha. Mesha—Chittirai.							
1	Sun.	13	Palm Sunday; Sri Rama Navami, H.; Tamil New Year's Day, H.	5 58	6 22	12 43 P.	12 57 „
2	M.	14	St. Lidwin of Holland, 1433; St. Justin Martyr, 167	5 58	6 22	1 36 „	1 45 „
3	Tu.	15	Ekadasi, H.	5 57	6 22	2 28 „	2 33 „
4	W.	16	Ekadasi (for Vaishnavas), H.; St. Maguns, Earl and Seaking of Orkney, 10	5 56	6 22	3 22 „	3 20 „
5	Th.	17	Pradosham, H.; Maundy Thursday, in Holy Week	5 56	6 22	4 19 „	4 8 „
6	F.	18	Good Friday, Chr.; Urus, Saiyed Shah Sharf-ud-deen Bu Ali Khalandar at Panipet, M. ...	5 55	6 23	5 17 „	4 55 „
7	Sat.	19	Full Moon ○; Holy Saturday; Chittra Pournima, H.; Urus, Nathod Oulia Badsha in Trichinopoly, M.	5 54	6 23	6 17 „	5 43 „
8	Sun.	20	Easter Day, Chr.; Garuda Utsavam at Triplicane, H.	5 54	6 23	7 17 „	6 33 „
9	M.	21	St. Anselm, 1109; Death of Alexander the Great, B.C. 323	5 53	6 23	8 20 „	7 27 „
10	Tu.	22	Easter Tuesday	5 53	6 23	9 22 „	8 22 „
11	W.	23	St. George, Patron Saint of England, martyred Circa, 303	5 52	6 23	10 24 „	9 20 „
12	Th.	24	Ratha Utsavam at Triplicane, H.; death of Daniel Defoe, 1731	5 51	6 23	11 22 „	10 18 „
13	F.	25	St. Mark, the Evangelist, S.; death of William Cowper, 1800	5 51	6 23	... ...	11 16 „
14	Sat.	26	Urus, Shahadat-e-Hazarath Ali Ibn-e-Abi Talib (the 4th Caliph), M.	5 51	6 23	12 15 A.	12 15 P.
15	Sun.	27	Low Sunday, 1st after Easter	5 50	6 23	1 8 „	1 17 „
16	M.	28		5 50	6 24	1 54 „	2 2 „
17	Tu.	29	Ekadasi, H.; St. Peter Gonzales, 1252; called also "St. Elmo"	5 49	6 24	2 40 „	2 52 „
18	W.	30	Battle of Foutenoy, 1745	5 48	6 24	3 21 „	3 41 „

MAY 1924

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.	s.			d.	h.	m.	s.	
● New Moon	4	4	30	0	A.M.	○ Full Moon	19	3	22	30	A.M.
☽ First Quarter	12	7	43	42	,,	☾ Last Quarter	25	7	46	18	P.M.
☾ Apogee	6	7	0	0	,,	☾ Perigee	19	10	48	0	A.M.

Tamil day of the month.	Day of the week.	Day of the month.	Fasts, feasts, festivals, notable days, etc.	The Sun Rises A.M.	The Sun Sets P.M.	The Moon Rises Standard Time.	The Moon Sets Standard Time.
				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Raktaksha. Mesha—Chittirai. 19	Th.	1	Pradosham, H.; Saints Philip and James, Apostles, S.; Shab-e-Khadar, M.	5 48	6 24	4 1 A.	4 29 P.
20	F.	2	Masa Sivaratri, H.; Jummatul-Vida, M. ...	5 48	6 24	4 40 ,,	5 18 ,,
21	Sat.	3	New Moon ●	5 48	6 24	5 19 ,,	6 5 ,,
22	Sun.	4	2nd Sunday after Easter; St. Gothurd, 1038 ...	5 47	6 25	6 2 ,,	6 40 ,,
23	M.	5	Krittika, H.; Chandra Darsanam, H.	5 47	6 25	6 44 ,,	7 38 ,,
24	Tu.	6	Accession of H.M. King George V; Id-e-Ramzan (Yedul-Fitr.), M.	5 47	6 25	7 28 ,,	8 26 ,,
25	W.	7	Masa Chaturti, H.; St. Stanislaus, Bishop and Martyr, 1079	5 46	6 25	8 12 ,,	9 16 ,,
26	Th.	8	Emperumanar Sattumarai at Sriperumbudur, H.	5 45	6 25	8 58 ,,	10 4 ,,
27	F.	9	Proclamation of H.M. King George V.; Shasthi, H.	5 45	6 25	9 47 ,,	10 53 ,,
28	Sat.	10	St. Antoninus, Authority on Canon Law, 1459.	5 45	6 25	10 37 ,,	11 39 ,,
29	Sun.	11	3rd Sunday after Easter	5 44	6 26	11 26 ,,	... ...
30	M.	12	St. Pancras, 304; martyred at the age of 14 ...	5 44	6 26	12 18 P.	12 27 A.
31	Tu.	13		5 44	6 26	1 10 ,,	1 12 ,,
Raktaksha. Vrishabha—Vaikasi. 1	W.	14	St. Boniface; martyred, 290	5 44	6 26	2 5 ,,	1 58 ,,
2	Th.	15	Ekadasi, H.	5 43	6 27	3 0 ,,	2 43 ,,
3	F.	16	Pradosham, H....	5 43	6 27	3 58 ,,	3 30 ,,
4	Sat.	17	Narasimha Jayanti, H.	5 43	6 27	4 58 ,,	4 19 ,,
5	Sun.	18	4th Sunday after Easter; Full Moon ○; Garuda Utsavam at Conjeeveram, H. ...	5 43	6 27	5 59 ,,	5 10 ,,
6	M.	19	St. Dunstan, Abbot of Glastonbury, 988 ...	5 42	6 28	7 3 ,,	6 5 ,,
7	Tu.	20	St. Bernardin of Sienna, Great Franciscan Preacher, 1444	5 42	6 28	8 8 ,,	7 3 ,,
8	W.	21	Urus, Hazarath Tippu Oulia Badsha at Arcot, M.	5 42	6 28	9 7 ,,	8 2 ,,
9	Th.	22	Ratha Utsavam at Conjeeveram, H.	5 42	6 28	10 7 ,,	9 3 ,,
10	F.	23	Death of Savonarola, 1498	5 42	6 29	11 1 ,,	10 5 ,,
11	Sat.	24	Empire Day	5 42	6 30	11 50 ,,	11 3 ,,
12	Sun.	25	Rogation Sunday; 5th after Easter	5 42	6 30	... ...	11 56 ,,
13	M.	26	Birthday of H.M. Queen Mary; Rogation Monday	5 42	6 30	12 38 A.	12 48 P.
14	Tu.	27	Rogation Tuesday	5 42	6 30	1 21 ,,	1 39 ,,
15	W.	28	Rogation Wednesday	5 42	6 30	2 1 ,,	2 26 ,,
16	Th.	29	Ascension Day, Chr.; Ekadasi, H.	5 41	6 31	2 41 ,,	3 16 ,,
17	Fri.	30	Pradosham, H.; St. Ferdinand, King of Castille and of Leon, 1252 ...	5 41	6 31	3 19 ,,	4 2 ,,
18	Sat.	31	Masa Sivaratri, H.; St. Angela Merici, 1540 ...	5 41	6 31	4 2 ,,	4 49 ,,

JUNE 1924

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.	s.			d.	h.	m.	s.	
● New Moon	2	8	3	54	P.M.	○ Full Moon	17	10	11	24	A.M.
☽ First Quarter	10	7	6	54	„	☾ Last Quarter	24	7	46	0	„
☾ Apogee	2	10	54	0	A.M.	☾ Apogee	29	4	54	0	P.M.
☾ Perigee	16	8	36	0	P.M.						

Tamil day of the month.	Day of the week.	Day of the month.	Fasts, feasts, festivals, notable days, etc.	The Sun Rises A.M.	The Sun Sets P.M.	The Moon Rises Standard time.	The Moon Sets Standard time.
				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Raktaksha. Vrishabha—Vaikasi.							
19	Sun.	1	Krittika, H.; Sunday after Ascension	5 42	6 32	4 42 A.	5 36 P.
20	M.	2	New Moon ●	5 42	6 32	5 25 ,,	6 25 ,,
21	Tu.	3	Birthday of H.M. King George V	5 42	6 32	6 9 ,,	7 15 ,,
22	W.	4	Chandra Darsanam, H.	5 42	6 32	6 56 ,,	8 2 ,,
23	Th.	5	St. Boniface, Apostle of Germany, martyred, 755; Swarna Gauri Vrata, H.	5 42	6 32	7 44 ,,	8 51 ,,
24	F.	6	Masa Chaturti, H.; St. Norbert, 1134	5 42	6 33	8 33 ,,	9 37 ,,
25	Sat.	7		5 42	6 33	9 22 ,,	10 24 ,,
26	Sun.	8	Whit Sunday or Pentecost, Chr.; Shashti, H.	5 43	6 34	10 13 ,,	11 9 ,,
27	M.	9	Whit Monday, Chr.; St. Columba or Columkulle, founder of the Monks of Iona, 597 ...	5 43	6 34	11 4 ,,	11 54 ,,
28	Tu.	10	Whit Tuesday	5 43	6 34	11 56 ,,	... ...
29	W.	11	St. Barnabas, the Apostle, Circa 53	5 43	6 34	12 50 P.	12 37 A.
30	Th.	12	Sarva Madhva Ekadasi, H.	5 43	6 34	1 44 ,,	1 23 ,,
31	F.	13	Ekadasi, H.; St. Antony of Padua, 1231 ...	5 44	6 35	2 40 ,,	2 9 ,,
Raktaksha. Mithuna—Ani.							
1	Sat.	14	St. Alexis, 5th Cent., S.; Kurma Jayanti, H.	5 44	6 35	3 39 ,,	2 56 ,,
2	Sun.	15	Trinity Sunday; 1st Sunday after Pentecost; Pradosham, H.	5 44	6 35	4 42 ,,	3 49 ,,
3	M.	16	Full Moon ○; Vrishaba Puja, H.	5 44	6 35	5 45 ,,	4 44 ,,
4	Tu.	17	St. Alban, Proto-martyr of Britain, 304 ...	5 45	6 36	6 50 ,,	5 43 ,,
5	W.	18		5 45	6 36	7 52 ,,	6 44 ,,
6	Th.	19	Corpus Christi	5 45	6 36	8 49 ,,	7 46 ,,
7	F.	20	Urus, Khawja Banda Navaz Gasoo Daraz at Gulbarga, Hyderabad, M.	5 45	6 36	9 40 .	8 49 ,,
8	Sat.	21	St. Aloysius Gonzaga, 1591	5 45	6 36	10 30 ,,	9 48 ,,
9	Sun.	22	2nd Sunday after Pentecost; 1st Sunday after Trinity	5 46	6 37	11 18 ,,	10 40 ,,
10	M.	23	Birthday of Prince of Wales	5 46	6 37	... ...	11 31 ,,
11	Tu.	24	St. John Baptist, S.; Midsummer Day	5 46	6 37	12 1 A.	12 23 P.
12	W.	25		5 46	6 37	12 41 ,,	1 11 ,,
13	Th.	26		5 46	6 37	1 21 ,,	1 59 ,,
14	F.	27	Ekadasi, H.; Feast of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Cath.	5 47	6 38	2 0 ,,	2 46 ,,
15	Sat.	28	Krittika	5 47	6 38	2 42 ,,	3 32 ,,
16	Sun.	29	Saints Peter and Paul, Apostles, Chr.; 3rd Sunday after Pentecost; Pradosham, H. ...	5 47	6 38	3 24 ,,	4 20 ,,
17	M.	30	Masa Sivaratri, H.; St. Paul, the Apostle, Chr.	5 47	6 38	4 9 ,,	5 9 ,,

JULY 1924

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.	s.			d.	h.	m.	s.	
● New Moon	2	11	5	0	A.M.	○ Full Moon	16	5	19	0	P.M.
☽ First Quarter	10	3	16	0	„	☾ Last Quarter	23	10	5	48	„
☾ Perigee	15	3	36	0	„	☾ Apogee	27	6	0	0	A.M.

Tamil day of the month.	Day of the week.	Day of the month.	Fasts, feasts, festivals, notable days, etc.	The Sun Rises A.M.	The Sun Sets P.M.	The Moon Rises Standard time.	The Moon Sets Standard time.
				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H M.
Raktaksha. Mithuna—Ani.							
18	Tu.	1	New Moon ● Ani Amavasya, H.	5 47	6 39	4 54 A.	5 58 P.
19	W.	2	Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, S. ...	5 47	6 39	5 40 „	6 48 „
20	Th.	3	Chandra Darsanam, H.	5 47	6 39	6 30 „	7 36 „
21	F.	4	St. Bertha, 725	5 47	6 39	7 20 „	8 1 „
22	Sat.	5		5 47	6 39	8 10 „	9 8 „
23	Sun.	6	4th Sunday after Pentecost; 3rd Sunday after Trinity; Masa Chaturti, H.	5 47	6 40	9 1 „	9 53 „
24	M.	7	Shashti, H.	5 48	6 40	9 53 „	10 37 „
25	Tu.	8	Ani Tirumanjanam, H.; Kumara Shashti, H. ...	5 48	6 39	10 43 „	11 21 „
26	W.	9		5 49	6 39	11 37 „	... ...
27	Th.	10	St. Felicitas and St. Perpetua, martyred, 203 ...	5 49	6 39	12 32 P.	12 7 A.
28	F.	11	Lakshmi Vrata, H.	5 49	6 39	1 27 „	12 51 „
29	Sat.	12	Ekadasi, H.; Arpha (Pilgrimage day for Muhammadans at Mecca Shareef in Arabia), M.	5 49	6 39	2 32 „	1 39 „
30	Sun.	13	5th Sunday after Pentecost; 4th Sunday after Trinity; Ekadasi (Vaishnavas), H.; Yeeduz-zuha, M.; (Bakrid)	5 49	6 39	3 27 „	2 34 „
31	M.	14	Pradosham, H.; St. Bonaventure, 1274	5 50	6 39	4 30 „	3 27 „
32	Tu.	15	St. Swithin, Bishop of Winchester, 862 ...	5 50	6 39	5 32 „	4 24 „
Raktaksha. Karkata—Adi.							
1	W.	16	Full Moon ○; Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Cath.; Bodhayana Upakarma, Dhakshanayanam, H.	5 51	6 39	6 31 „	5 26 „
2	Th.	17	Urus, Dadesha at Perambur Barracks, Madras, M.	5 51	6 39	7 28 „	6 19 „
3	F.	18	St. Camillies of Lellis, 1614	5 51	6 39	8 20 „	7 30 „
4	Sat.	19	Urus, Thameem-e-Ansari of Madina Shareef in Covelong, M.	5 51	6 39	9 8 „	8 28 „
5	Sun.	20	6th Sunday after Pentecost; 5th Sunday after Trinity	5 51	6 39	9 53 „	9 21 „
6	M.	21		5 51	6 39	10 37 „	10 14 „
7	Tu.	22	St. Mary Magdalene, S. of the Gospels ...	5 52	6 38	11 19 „	11 5 „
8	W.	23	St. Apolinaris, first Bishop of Ravennay, Circa 75	5 52	6 38	11 57 „	11 53 „
9	Th.	24		5 52	6 38	... ...	12 41 P.
10	F.	25	Adi Krittika, H.; St. James, the Greater (Apostle)	5 52	6 38	12 38 A.	1 28 „
11	Sat.	26	St. Anne, S.	5 52	6 38	1 20 „	2 16 „
12	Sun.	27	7th Sunday after Pentecost; 6th Sunday after Trinity; Ekadasi, H.	5 53	6 37	2 2 „	2 58 „
13	M.	28		5 53	6 37	2 47 „	3 55 „
14	Tu.	29	Pradosham, H.; Masa Sivaratri, H.; Saints Martha and Mary of the Gospels	5 53	6 37	3 34 „	4 44 „
15	W.	30	Saints Abdon and Sennen, Martyrs, 252 ...	5 53	6 37	4 24 „	5 32 „
16	Th.	31	St. Ignatius, Founder of Order of Jesuits, 1556; New Moon ●	5 54	6 36	5 15 „	6 19 „

AUGUST 1924

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.	s.	
● New Moon	1	1	11	54	A.M.
☽ First Quarter	8	9	11	18	„
☾ Perigee	12	1	24	0	„
○ Full Moon	15	1	49	0	A.M.
☾ Last Quarter	22	2	40	24	P.M.
● New Moon	30	2	6	48	„
☾ Apogee	23	11	12	0	„

Tamil month	Tamil day of the month.	Day of the week.	Day of the month.	Fasts, feasts, festivals, notable days, etc.	The Sun Rises A.M. H. M.	The Sun Sets P.M. H. M.	The Moon Rises (Standard time) H. M.	The Moon Sets (Standard time) H. M.
Raktaksha. Karkata—Adi.	17	F.	1	Lammas Day, Chr.	5 54	6 36	6 6 A.	7 6 P.
	18	Sat.	2	Chandra Darsanam, H.; St. Alphonsus Liguori, theologian, 1787	5 54	6 36	6 58 „	7 52 „
	19	Sun.	3	8th Sunday after Pentecost; Muharram, 1st day, M.; Muhammadan New Year Day, M....	5 54	6 36	7 49 „	8 37 „
	20	M.	4	Masa Chaturti, H.; St. Dominic, founder of Order of Dominicans, 1221	5 55	6 35	8 42 „	9 20 „
	21	Tu.	5	Rig Pradhama Upakarma, H.; Naga Panchami, H.; Our Lady of the Snows, S. ...	5 55	6 35	9 34 „	10 4 „
	22	W.	6	Shashti, H.; Transfiguration, Chr.	5 55	6 35	10 27 „	10 49 „
	23	Th.	7	St. Cajetan, 1547	5 55	6 35	11 21 „	11 35 „
	24	F.	8	Varalakshmi Vrata, H.	5 56	6 34	12 15 P.	... ...
	25	Sat.	9	Tazia day, M.; Breast-beating day; St. Romanus, martyred, 258	5 56	6 33	1 16 „	12 23 A.
	26	Sun.	10	9th Sunday after Pentecost; 8th Sunday after Trinity	5 56	6 33	2 15 „	1 18 „
	27	M.	11	Ekadasi, H.	5 56	6 33	3 17 „	2 13 „
	28	Tu.	12	Pradosham, H.; Shabadath Shohdaye at Kerbala, M.; Muharram 10th day	5 56	6 32	4 17 „	3 11 „
	29	W.	13	St. John Berchmans, Jesuit Saint, 1621 ...	5 56	6 32	5 13 „	4 11 „
	30	Th.	14	Full Moon ○; Lunar Eclipse; Rig, Yajur Upakarma (except Pradhama, i.e., first) ...	5 56	6 32	6 7 „	5 13 „
	31	F.	15	Assumption of B.V.M., S.; Gayatri Japam, H.	5 66	6 31	6 57 „	6 13 „
Raktaksha. Simha—Avani.	1	Sat.	16	Asunya Sayana Vrata, H.; St. Roch (Roche in French), 1350	5 56	6 30	7 47 „	7 9 „
	2	Sun.	17	10th Sunday after Pentecost; 9th Sunday after Trinity	5 56	6 30	8 30 „	8 3 „
	3	M.	18	Shahadath-e-Oomar Farooka Azam (Second Caliph of the Muhammadans) M.; St. Helen, mother of Constantine the Great, 328.	5 57	6 29	9 11 „	8 54 „
	4	Tu.	19		5 57	6 29	9 52 „	9 45 „
	5	W.	20	St. Bernard, Doctor of the Church, 1153 ...	5 57	6 28	10 27 „	10 34 „
	6	Th.	21	Sitala Saptami, H.	5 57	6 27	11 16 „	11 22 „
	7	F.	22	Krittika, H. Gokula Ashtami, H. Dhasapala Vrata, H.	5 57	6 27	... ...	12 10 P.
	8	Sat.	23	Sri Krishna Jayanti, H.	5 57	6 26	12 1 A.	12 58 „
	9	Sun.	24	11th Sunday after Pentecost; Wafat-e-Imam Zainulabideen, M.; St. Bartholomew, Apostle	5 57	6 25	12 43 „	1 47 „
	10	M.	25	St. Louis, King of France, 1270	5 57	6 25	1 28 „	2 36 „
	11	Tu.	26	Ekadasi, H.	5 57	6 25	2 17 „	3 25 „
	12	W.	27	Pradosham, H.	5 58	6 24	3 6 „	4 14 „
	13	Th.	28	Masa Sivaratri, H.; St. Augustine, Doctor of the Church, 430	5 58	6 23	3 58 „	5 0 „
	14	F.	29	New Moon ●	5 58	6 23	4 51 „	5 47 „
	15	Sat.	30	St. Rose of Lima, 1617	5 58	6 22	5 43 „	6 33 „
	16	Sun.	31	12th Sunday after Pentecost; 11th Sunday after Trinity; Chandra Darsanam, H.	5 58	6 22	6 34 „	7 18 „

SEPTEMBER 1924

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.	s.			d.	h.	m.	s.	
☽ First Quarter	6	2	15	30	P.M.	☾ Last Quarter	21	9	5	18	A.M.
○ Full Moon	13	12	30	0	„	● New Moon	29	1	45	54	„
☾ Perigee	7	12	30	0	„	☾ Apogee	20	6	24	0	P.M.

	Tamil day of the month.	Day of the week.	Day of the month.	Fasts, feasts, festivals, notable days, etc.	The Sun Rises A.M.	The Sun Sets P.M.	The Moon Rises Standard time.	The Moon Sets Standard time.
					H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Raktaksha. Simha—Avani.	17	M.	1	St. Giles, 712	5 58	6 21	7 28 A.	8 2 P.
	18	Tu.	2	Masa Chaturti, H.; Vinayaga Chaturti, H.; Sama Upakarma, H.	5 58	6 20	8 23 „	8 47 „
	19	W.	3		5 58	6 19	9 16 „	9 34 „
	20	Th.	4	Shashti, H.	5 58	6 18	10 12 „	10 22 „
	21	F.	5	St. Lawrence Justinian, 1455	5 58	6 18	11 10 „	11 14 „
	22	Sat.	6	Jyeshtha Gauri Vrata, H.	5 58	6 17	12 9 P.	... ...
	23	Sun.	7	13th Sunday after Pentecost; 12th Sunday after Trinity	5 58	6 16	1 9 „	12 7 A.
	24	M.	8	Nativity of Our Lady, S.	5 58	6 16	2 7 „	1 3 „
	25	Tu.	9	Ekadasi, H.	5 58	6 15	3 3 „	2 1 „
	26	W.	10	Pradosham, H; Urus, Peer Pailwan at Thangal, Tiruvothiyur, M.	5 58	6 14	3 57 „	3 1
	27	Th.	11		5 58	6 14	4 47 „	3 59
	28	F.	12	Full Moon ○	5 58	6 14	5 35 „	4 [illegible] „
	29	Sat.	13	Prathama, Yajur Upakarma, H.; Thera Thayzee, M.	5 58	6 13	6 21 „	5 50 „
	30	Sun.	14	14th Sunday after Pentecost; 13th Sunday after Trinity	5 58	6 13	7 6 „	6 42 „
	31	M.	15		5 58	6 12	7 46 „	7 34 „
Raktaksha. Kanya—Purattasi.	1	Tu.	16		5 58	6 11	8 28 „	8 24 „
	2	W.	17	St. Lambert, 709	5 58	6 10	9 10 „	9 14 „
	3	Th.	18	Krittika, H.; St. Joseph of Cupertins, 1663.	5 58	6 9	9 54 „	10 2 „
	4	F.	19	Saints Jannarius and Companions, Martyrs, 305.	5 58	6 9	10 37 „	10 50 „
	5	Sat.	20	Saints Eustace or Eustachius, martyred, 118 ...	5 58	6 8	11 21 „	11 40 „
	6	Sun.	21	15th Sunday after Pentecost; 14th Sunday after Trinity; St. Mathew, the Evangelist ...	5 58	6 7	... ...	12 29 P.
	7	M.	22	Gaja Gauri Vrata, H.	5 58	6 7	12 8 A.	1 18 „
	8	Tu.	23	St. Linus, Successor of St. Peter in the Roman See	5 58	6 6	12 57 „	2 5 „
	9	W.	24	Ekadasi, H.; Akhiri Chahar Shamba, M.; Our Lady of Mercy, S.	5 58	6 5	1 48 „	2 52 „
	10	Th.	25		5 58	6 4	2 40 „	3 38 „
	11	F.	26	Pradosham, H.; St. Cyprian and Justine, Martyrs, 304	5 58	6 4	3 32 „	4 24 „
	12	Sat.	27	Masa Sivaratri, H.; St. Cosmos and Damian, Martyrs, 307	5 58	6 3	4 24 „	5 10 „
	13	Sun.	28	16th Sunday after Pentecost; New Moon ● Mahalaya Amavasya, H.	5 58	6 2	5 18 „	5 56 „
	14	M.	29	St. Michael, the Archangel; Michælmas day; Navaratri commences, H.	5 58	6 2	6 13 „	4 21 „
	15	Tu.	30	Chandra Darsanam, H.	5 58	6 1	7 8 „	7 28 „

OCTOBER 1924

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.	s.			d.	h.	m.	s.	
☽ First Quarter	5	8	0	0	P.M.	☾ Last Quarter	21	4	24	24	A.M.
○ Full Moon	13	1	51	12	A.M.	● New Moon	28	12	27	0	P.M.
☾ Perigee	2	7	42	0	P.M.	☾ Perigee	30	10	36	0	A.M.
☾ Apogee	18	1	48	0	,,						

Tamil day of the month.	Day of the week.	Day of the month.	Fasts, feasts, festivals, notable days, etc.	The Sun Rises A.M.	The Sun Sets P.M.	The Moon Rises Standard time.	The Moon Sets Standard time.
				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
16 (*Raktaksha.* Kanya—Purattasi.)	W.	1	Capture of St. Quentin in the Great War, 1918; St. Remigius, 523	5 58	6 0	8 5 A.	8 17 P.
17	Th.	2	Masa Chaturti, H.; Feast of Holy Guardian Angels, S.	5 58	5 59	9 4 ,,	9 10 ,,
18	F.	3	Shashti, H.; Lalita Panchami, H.	5 58	5 58	10 3 ,,	10 3 ,,
19	Sat.	4	St. Francis of Assissi, Founder of the Franciscan Order, 1226	5 58	5 58	11 4 ,,	10 58 ,,
20	Sun.	5	17th Sunday after Pentecost; 16th Sunday after Trinity	5 58	5 57	12 4 P.	11 56 ,,
21	M.	6	Ayudha Puja, H.; St. Faith, martyred, 287	5 58	5 56	1 0 ,,	... ...
22	Tu.	7	Vijayadasami, H.; St. Mark, the Evangelist	5 58	5 56	1 53 ,,	12 54 A.
23	W.	8	Ekadasi, H.; St. Bridget of Sweden, 1373	5 59	5 55	2 43 ,,	1 53 ,,
24	Th.	9	St. Denis or Denys "Dionysius the Areopagite," Patron Saint of Paris, martyred in 2nd Century in his 103rd year	5 59	5 55	3 32 ,,	2 48 ,,
25	F.	10	Pradosham, H.; St. Francis Borgia, Jesuit Saint, 1572	5 59	5 54	4 16 ,,	3 42 ,,
26	Sat.	11		5 59	5 53	4 59 ,,	4 33 ,,
27	Sun.	12	18th Sunday after Pentecost; 17th Sunday after Trinity; Full Moon ○; Idul-Milad-un-Nabi (Bara-Wafat), M.	5 59	5 53	5 42 ,,	5 31 ,,
28	M.	13	St. Edward the Confessor, King of England, 1066	5 59	5 52	6 23 ,,	6 16 ,,
29	Tu.	14	Battle of Hastings, 1066; Asunya Sayana Vrata, H.; St. Callixtus, Pope, 222	5 59	5 52	7 5 ,,	7 5 ,,
30	W.	15	Krittika, H.; St. Teresa or Theresa, Second Founder of Carmelite Order, 1582	5 59	5 51	7 48 ,,	7 33 ,,
31	Th.	16		5 59	5 51	8 32 ,,	8 52 ,,
1 (*Raktaksha.* Tula—Aippasi.)	F.	17	St. Etheldreda or St. Audry, 679, St. Margaret Mary Alacoque identified with the devotion to the S. Heart, 1690, St. Hedwig or Avoice, 1243	5 59	5 51	9 16 ,,	9 32 ,,
2	Sat.	18	St. Luke the Evangelist	5 59	5 50	10 2 ,,	10 22 ,,
3	Sun.	19	19th Sunday after Pentecost; 18th Sunday after Trinity; St. Peter of Alcantara, 1562	5 59	5 49	10 48 ,,	11 11 ,,
4	M.	20	Battle of Navarino, 1827; St. John Cantius (i.e. of Kenty in Cracow, Poland)	5 59	5 49	11 36 ,,	11 58 ,,
5	Tu.	21	Trafalgar Day	5 59	5 49	... ...	12 45 P.
6	W.	22		6 0	5 48	12 30 A.	1 30 ,,
7	Th.	23		6 0	5 48	1 20 ,,	2 16 ,,
8	F.	24	Ekadasi, H.; St. Raphael the Archangel, S.	6 0	5 47	2 11 ,,	3 1 ,,
9	Sat.	25	Pradosham, H.; Saints Chrysantus and Daria, Martyrs, 2nd cent.	6 0	5 46	3 3 ,,	3 46 ,,
10	Sun.	26	20th Sunday after Pentecost; Masa Sivaratri, H.; St. Evaristus, Pope, 112	6 0	5 46	3 57 ,,	4 33 ,,
11	M.	27	New Moon ●; Dipavali Pandigai, H.; Ketari Gouri Vrata, H.	6 1	5 45	4 52 ,,	5 18 ,,
12	Tu.	28	Saints Simon and Jude, Apostles	6 1	5 45	5 51 ,,	6 7 ,,
13	W.	29	Chandra Darsanam, H.	6 1	5 45	6 51 ,,	6 59 ,,
14	Th.	30	St. Alphonsus Rodriguez, Jesuit Saint	6 2	5 44	7 51 ,,	7 53 ,,
15	F.	31	Masa Chaturti H.; Hallowmas Eve	6 2	5 44	8 55 ,,	8 49 ,,

NOVEMBER 1924

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.	s.			d.	h.	m.	s.	
☽ First Quarter	4	3	48	30	A.M.	☾ Last Quarter	19	11	8	30	P.M.
○ Full Moon	11	6	0	42	P.M.	● New Moon	26	10	45	30	„
☾ Apogee	15	6	30	0	A.M.	☾ Perigee	27	6	6	0	„

Tamil month	Tamil day of the month.	Day of the week.	Day of the month.	Fasts, feasts, festivals, notable days, etc.	The Sun Rises A.M.	The Sun Sets P.M.	The Moon Rises Standard time.	The Moon Sets Standard time.
					H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Raktaksha. Tula—Aippasi.	16	Sat.	1	All Saints' Day	6 2	5 44	9 56 A.	9 48 P.
	17	Sun.	2	21st Sunday after Pentecost; 20th Sunday after Trinity; Maha Shashti, H.; Skanda Shashti, H.; All Souls' Day, Chr.	6 3	5 43	10 55 „	10 49 „
	18	M.	3	St. Winifred, Virgin and Martyr, connected by legend with town of Holywell, Flintshire, 7th Century	6 3	5 43	11 50 „	11 48 „
	19	Tu.	4	St. Charles Borromeo, 1584...	6 3	5 43	12 41 P.	... ...
	20	W.	5	Saints Zacharias and Elizabeth, father and mother of St. John the Baptist	6 3	5 43	1 28 „	12 45 A.
	21	Th.	6	St. Leonard, Patron Saint of Prisoners, 559 ...	6 4	5 42	2 15 „	1 39 „
	22	F.	7	Ekadasi, H.	6 4	5 42	2 59 „	2 30 „
	23	Sat.	8	Pradosham, H.; John Milton died, 1674 ...	6 4	5 42	3 39 „	3 21 „
	24	Sun.	9	22nd Sunday after Pentecost; 21st Sunday after Trinity; Yazdohum Shareef or Garween, M....	6 5	5 41	4 20 „	4 11 „
	25	M.	10	Full Moon ○; St. Andrew Avellino, Patron Saint of Sicily and Naples, 1608	6 5	5 41	5 1 „	5 0 „
	26	Tu.	11	Martinmas or Feast of St. Martin of Tours, 401; Armistice Day, 1918	6 6	5 40	5 44 „	5 49 „
	27	W.	12	Krittika, H.; St. Martin, Pope and Martyr, 655	6 6	5 40	6 27 „	6 36 „
	28	Th.	13	St. Stanislaus, Kostka, Jesuit Saint, 1568 ...	6 7	5 39	7 12 „	7 25 „
	29	F.	14	St. Densdedit, Pope, 618	6 7	5 39	7 58 „	8 15 „
	30	Sat.	15	Urus, Hamid Oulia Badsha in Conjeeveram, M.; St. Gertrude (Visions), 1334	6 8	5 39	8 43 „	9 2 „
Raktaksha. Vrischika—Kartigai.	1	Sun.	16	23rd Sunday after Pentecost; 22nd Sunday after Trinity; St. Edmund Rich, 1242 ...	6 9	5 39	9 31 „	9 53 „
	2	M.	17	St. Gregory Thaumaturgus (Gk. for "Wonder-Worker"), 270	6 9	5 39	10 21 „	10 40 „
	3	Tu.	18		6 9	5 39	11 8 „	11 27 „
	4	W.	19	Kala Bhairavashtami, H.; Krishnashtami, H.; St. Elizabeth of Hungary, 1231	6 9	5 39	... ...	12 14 P.
	5	Th.	20	St. Edmund, King of East Anglia, martyred by the Danes, 870. The place of his burial, Beodricsworth is now Bury St. Edmunds ...	6 10	5 39	12 1 A.	12 56 „
	6	F.	21	Presentation of our Lady, S.	6 11	5 39	12 49 „	1 41 „
	7	Sat.	22	St. Cecilia, patron Saint of Music, martyred, 3rd Century	6 11	5 39	1 39 „	2 25 „
	8	Sun.	23	24th Sunday after Pentecost; 23rd Sunday after Trinity; Ekadasi, H.; St. Clement, Pope and Martyr, disciple of St. Peter the Apostle, 100.	6 11	5 39	2 31 „	3 11 „
	9	M.	24	Pradosham, H.; St. John of the Cross, 1591 ...	6 12	5 39	3 27 „	3 57 „
	10	Tu.	25	New Moon ● (Bodhayanam); Masa Sivaratri, H.; St. Catherine, Virgin and Martyr, 307, also St. Catherine Audley who lived at Ledbury, Hereford, Circa 1400	6 13	5 39	4 27 „	4 47 „
	11	W.	26	New Moon ●	6 13	5 39	5 28 „	5 40 „
	12	Th.	27		6 13	5 39	6 32 „	6 36 „
	13	F.	28	Chandra Darsanam, H.	6 14	5 40	7 38 „	7 36 „
	14	Sat.	29	Masa Chaturti, H.; Birthday of Hazarath Oomar (2nd Caliph), M.; St. Saturnine, martyred, 250	6 14	5 40	8 43 „	8 35 „
	15	Sun.	30	1st Sunday in Advent; St. Andrew the Apostle.	6 15	5 40	9 43 „	9 37 „

DECEMBER 1924

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	*h.*	*m.*	*s.*			*d.*	*h.*	*m.*	*s.*	
☽ First Quarter	3	2	40	18	P.M.	☾ Last Quarter	19	3	41	24	P.M.
○ Full Moon	11	12	33	24	,,	● New Moon	26	9	15	48	A.M.
☾ Apogee	12	2	6	0	,,	☾ Perigee	26	6	42	0	,,

Tamil day of the month.	Day of the week.	Day of the month.	Fasts, feasts, festivals, notable days, etc.	The Sun Rises A.M.	The Sun Sets P.M.	The Moon Rises (Standard time)	The Moon Sets (Standard time)
				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Raktaksha. Vrischika—Karttigai.							
16	M.	1	Birthday of Queen Alexandra, 1884; Shasthi, H.	6 16	5 40	10 36 A.	10 38 P.
17	Tu.	2	Surya Vrata, H.; St. Bibiana, Virgin and Martyr, 363	6 16	5 40	11 27 ,,	11 35 ,,
18	W.	3	St. Francis Xavier, Apostle of India, 1552. Died at Sanchan, on the Chinese Coast, on 2nd Dec. 1552. In Feb. 1553 his body was removed to Goa where it is still preserved ...	6 17	5 41	12 14 P.	... ...
19	Th.	4	St. Peter Chrysologus, 449	6 17	5 41	12 59 ,,	12 27 A.
20	F.	5	St. Sabbas, Abbot and Hermit, 531	6 17	5 41	1 41 ,,	1 18 ,,
21	Sat.	6	Ekadasi, H.; Urus, Fareed-ud-deen Shaheed at Saidapet, M.; St. Nicholas, Circa 325. His name "Sant Nicolaus" gave rise to the "Santa Claus" legend	6 18	5 42	2 21 ,,	2 19 ,,
22	Sun.	7	2nd Sunday in Advent; Urus Buddu-Shaheed at Pallavaram, M.; St. Ambrose, Doctor of the Church, 397	6 19	5 42	3 1 ,,	2 59 ,,
23	M.	8	Pradosham, H.; Feast of the Immaculate Conception of the B. V. Mary, S.	6 20	5 42	3 43 ,,	3 45 ,,
24	Tu.	9	Krittika, H.; Karttika Dipam, H.	6 20	5 42	4 25 ,,	4 33 ,,
25	W.	10	Full Moon ○; Vishnu Dipam, H.; St. Melchiades, Pope, 314	6 21	5 43	5 9 ,,	5 21 ,,
26	Th.	11	St. Damasus, Pope, 384	6 21	5 43	6 54 ,,	6 11 ,,
27	F.	12	Our Lady of Loretto, S.	6 21	5 43	6 39 ,,	7 1 ,,
28	Sat.	13	St. Lucia or Lucy, Virgin and Martyr, 303 ...	6 22	5 44	7 27 ,,	7 49 ,,
29	Sun.	14	3rd Sunday in Advent; Urus Zinda Shah Madar, M.	6 22	5 44	8 16 ,,	8 37 ,,
Raktaksha. Dhanus—Margali.							
1	M.	15		6 23	5 45	9 8 ,,	9 23 ,,
2	Tu.	16	St. Eusebins, 374	6 23	5 45	9 57 ,,	10 8 ,,
3	W.	17		6 24	5 46	11 46 ,,	10 51 ,,
4	Th.	18		6 24	5 46	11 36 ,,	11 34 ,,
5	F.	19	Kala Bairavashtami, H.	6 25	5 47	...	12 16 ,,
6	Sat.	20	Prince George born, 1902	6 25	5 47	12 27 A.	1 0 ,,
7	Sun.	21	4th Sunday in Advent; St. Thomas the Apostle, whose remains, first interred at Mylapore, Madras, were translated in the 4th Century to Edessa	6 26	5 48	1 17 ,,	1 43 ,,
8	M.	22	Ekadasi, H.; Urus, Fatha Shah in George town, Madras, M.	6 26	5 48	2 12 ,,	2 28 ,,
9	Tu.	23	Pradosham, H.	6 27	5 49	3 10 ,,	3 20 ,,
10	W.	24	Christmas Eve; Masa Sivaratri, H.	6 27	5 49	4 11 ,,	4 13 ,,
11	Th.	25	New Moon ●; Christmas Day; Nativity of Christ	6 28	5 50	5 16 ,,	5 10 ,,
12	F.	26	St. Stephen the Protomartyr; Urus, Saiyed Shah Sibgatulla Nayab-e Rasulullah, M. ...	6 28	5 50	6 21 ,,	6 13 ,,
13	Sat.	27	Chandra Darsanam, H.; St. John the Apostle and Evangelist	6 29	5 51	7 34 ,,	7 16 ,,
14	Sun.	28	Holy Innocents, S.	6 29	5 51	8 22 ,,	8 20 ,,
15	M.	29	Masa Chaturti, H.; St. Thomas, a Becket of Canterbury, Martyr, 1170; Gladstone born, 1809	6 30	5 52	9 17 ,,	9 21 ,,
16	Tu.	30		6 30	5 52	10 8 ,,	10 20 ,,
17	W.	31	St. Sylvester, Pope, 335	6 31	5 53	10 55 ,,	11 13 ,,

Elements of the Solar System. Epoch 1900.

Name of planet.	Symbol.	Axial rotation.	Equatorial semi-diameter in miles.	Mars ⊖ = 1.	Mean density water = 1.	Semi-major axis in millions of miles.	Sidereal period in mean solar days.	Mean daily motion.	Longitude of perihelion.	Longitude of ascending node.	Inclination of orbit.	Eccentricity.
								° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	
Sun ...	☉	25·38 days.	432,890	329,390·0	1·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mercury.	☿	?	1,504	0·055	5·56	36·0	87·97	4 5 32	75 53 59	47 8 45	7 0 10	0·2056
Venus ...	♀	?	3,783	0·807	5·14	67·2	224·7	1 36 8	130 9 50	75 46 47	3 23 37	0·0068
Earth ...	⊖	H. M. S. 23 56 4	3,963	1·000	5·56	92·9	365·2564	0 59 8	101 13 15	0 0 0	0 0 0	0·0168
Mars ...	♂	24 37 23	2,108	0·106	3·92	141·6	686·98	0 31 27	334 13 7	48 47 9	1 51 1	0·0933
Jupiter...	♃	9 56 ±	43,850	314·50	1·37	483·3	4,332·6	0 4 59	12 36 20	99 26 42	1 18 42	0·0483
Saturn...	♄	10 15 ±	38,170	94·07	0·64	886·2	10,759·2	0 2 1	90 48 32	112 47 12	2 29 39	0·0561
Uranus.	♅	?	15,440	14·40	1·35	1,782·8	30,586·3	0 0 42	169 2 56	73 29 25	0 46 22	0·0470
Neptune.	♆	?	16,470	16·72	·29	2,793·5	60,187·7	0 0 22	43 45 20	130 40 44	1 46 45	0·0085

Morning and Evening Stars and Heliacal Immersion of Planets.

Mercury—is an evening star from before the beginning of the year to about January 7, is a morning star from January 18 to about March 4, is an evening star from about April 5 to 28, is a morning star from about May 16 to June 24, is an evening star from about July 17 to September 4, is a morning star from about September 19 to October 8, is an evening star from about November 18 to December 21. In the other periods of the year, it is in heliacal immersion.

Venus—is an evening star from before the beginning of the year to June 26, is a morning star from about July 6 to the end of the year. In the other period of the year, it is in heliacal immersion.

Mars—is visible throughout the year and is not in heliacal immersion.

Jupiter—is visible throughout the year, except from about December 9 to the end of the year, during which period it is in heliacal immersion.

Saturn—is visible throughout the year, except from about October 11 to November 14, during which period it is in heliacal immersion.

Jupiter's Cycle of Sixty Years.

The reckoning of years by the *Barhaspatiya* or Jupiter's cycle of sixty years has been in use in India at least since the 5th or 6th century A.D. and is freely cited in inscriptions. It is in current use in two forms, the Northern System, which takes account of suppressed years and the Southern System which simply reckons one of these Jovian years for every Indian year beginning with *Chaitra sukla* or *Mesha Sankranti* as the case may be. Thus according to the Southern System which is current in Southern India the A.D. year 1924–25 coincides with the cyclic year *Raktaksha* while 1925–26 will be *Krodhana* and subsequent years will take the names of years in the order indicated below. In A.D. 1927–28 the cycle will begin again with Prabhava.

1. Prabhava
2. Vibhava
3. Sukla
4. Pramoduta
5. Prajotpatti
6. Angirasa
7. Srimukha
8. Bhava
9. Yuva
10. Dhatu
11. Isvara
12. Bahudhanya
13. Pramathi
14. Vikrama
15. Vishu
16. Chitrabhanu
17. Subhanu
18. Tarana
19. Parthiva
20. Vyaya
21. Sarvajit
22. Sarvadhari
23. Virodhi
24. Vikriti
25. Khara
26. Nandana
27. Vijaya
28. Jaya
29. Manmatha
30. Durmukhi
31. Hevilambi
32. Vilambi
33. Vikari
34. Sarvari
35. Plava
36. Subhakrit
37. Sobkakrit
38. Krodhi
39. Visvavasu
40. Parabhava
41. Plavanga
42. Kilaka
43. Saumya
44. Sadharana
45. Virodhikrit
46. Paridhavi
47. Pramadicha
48. Ananda
49. Rakshasa
50. Nala
51. Pingala
52. Kalayukti
53. Siddharthi
54. Raudri
55. Durmati
56. Dundubhi
57. Rudhirodgari
58. Raktaksha
59. Krodhana
60. Akshaya

A.D. 1924. **Mesha Sankranti.** (Commencement of Indian Sidereal year.)
Solar Eclipse. ◉ **(Surya Sid.) April 12·50 ghat.** **Saka 1846.**
Lunar Eclipse. ○ **(Arya Sid.) April 12·43 ghat.** **Kaliyuga 5025.**
(S. Cycle) Rudhirodgari.

Solar reckoning—Arya Siddhanta.				Lunar reckoning—Surya Siddhanta.						
Cyclic sidereal year, month and day.		Week-day, English month and day.		Tithi ending Moment.			Nakshatra ending Moment.		Muhammadan year, month and day.	
		January.				Ghatikas after mean Sunrise.		Ghatikas after mean Sunrise.		
Rudhirodgari. **Dhanus—Margali.**	17	Tues. ...	1	**Mr.**	9 / 10	4 / 58	Chitra ...	12½	*Jamadal-awwal.*	23
	18	Wed. ...	2	*Bahula.*	11	52	Svati ...	8½		24
	19	Thurs. ...	3		12	47	Visaka ...	4		25
	20	Fri. ...	4		13	41	Anuradha. / Jyeshtha.	0 / 56		26
	21	Sat. ...	5		14	36	Mula ...	53		27
	22	**Sun.** ...	6		—— A	31	P. Ashadha	50		28
	23	Mon. ...	7	*Sukla.*	1	27	U. Ashadha	48		29
	24	Tues. ...	8		2	24	Sravana ...	47		——30
	25	Wed. ...	9		3	22	Dhanishta.	47	*H. 1342 Jamadal-akhir.*	1
	26	Thurs. ...	10		4	21½	Satabhisaj.	48½		2
	27	Fri. ...	11		5	21½	P. Bhad. ...	51		3
	28	Sat. ...	12		6	23½	U. Bhad. ...	54½		4
	——29	**Sun.** ...	13		7	26½	Revati ...	59		5
Rudhirodgari. **Makara—Tai.**	1	Mon. ...	14		8	30½	...	...		6
	2	Tues. ...	15		9	35½	Asvini ...	5		7
	3	Wed. ...	16		10	41	Bharani ...	11		8
	4	Thurs. ...	17		11	47	Krittika ...	18		9
	5	Fri. ...	18		12	51½	Rohini ...	24		10
	6	Sat. ...	19	**Pausha.**	13	55	Mrigasira.	29½		11
	7	**Sun.** ...	20		14	58	Ardra ...	34		12
	8	Mon. ...	21		...	...	Punarvasu.	38		13
	9	Tues. ...	22		**P**	0½	Pushya ...	41		14
	10	Wed. ...	23		1	1	Aslesha ...	42		15
	11	Thurs. ...	24		2 / 3	0½ / 59½	Magha ...	42		16
	12	Fri. ...	25	*Bahula.*	4	56	P. Phalguni	41		17
	13	Sat. ...	26		5	52	U. Phalguni	39		18
	14	**Sun.** ...	27		6	47½	Hasta ...	36½		19
	15	Mon. ...	28		7	42½	Chitra ...	33		20
	16	Tues. ...	29		8	36½	Svati ...	29		21
	17	Wed. ...	30		9	30½	Visaka ...	24½		22
	18	Thurs. ...	31		10	24½	Anuradha.	20½		23

A.D. 1924. **Kollam 1100.** Commences {**N. Malabar—Sep.** / **S. Malabar—Aug.**} **Hijra 1342.** Commenced **Aug. 14, 1923.**

A—Amavasya. **Vikrama 1981.** **Bengal San. 1330.**

P—Paurnima. **(N. Cycle) Yuva.**

Solar reckoning—Arya Siddhanta.				Lunar reckoning—Surya Siddhanta.						
Cyclic sidereal year, month and day.		Week-day, English month and day.		Tithi ending Moment.			Nakshatra ending Moment.		Muhammadan year, month and day.	
		February.				Ghatikas after mean Sunrise.		Ghatikas after mean Sunrise.		
Rudhirodgari. **Makara—Tai.**	19	Fri. ...	1	*Bahula.*	11	18½	Jyeshtha ...	17	*J.-akhir.*	24
	20	Sat. ...	2		12	14	Mula	13		25
	21	**Sun.** ...	3		13	9½	P. Ashadha	10		26
	22	Mon. ...	4		14	6	U. Ashadha	8		27
	23	Tues. ...	5		A	2½	Sravana ...	6		28
	24	Wed. ...	6	*Sukla.*	1	0½	Dhanishta.	6		29
	25	Thurs. ...	7		2	0	Satabhisaj.	7	*H. 1342 Rajab.*	1
	26	Fri. ...	8		3	0	P. Bhad. ...	9½		2
	27	Sat. ...	9		4	2½	U. Bhad. ...	12½		3
	28	**Sun.** ...	10		5	5½	Revati ...	17½		4
	29	Mon. ...	11		6	9½	Asvini ...	23		5
	30	Tues. ...	12		7	14½	Bharani ...	29½		6
Rudhirodgari. **Kumbha—Masi.**	1	Wed. ...	13		8	20	Krittika ...	36		7
	2	Thurs. ...	14		9	24½	Rohini ...	42		8
	3	Fri. ...	15		10	29½	Mrigasira.	48		9
	4	Sat. ...	16		11	34	Ardra ...	53		10
	5	**Sun.** ...	17		12	37	Punarvasu.	57		11
	6	Mon. ...	18	**Magha.**	13	38½	....	...		12
	7	Tues. ...	19		14	39	Pushya ...	0		13
	8	Wed. ...	20		P	38½	Aslesha ...	1		14
	9	Thurs. ...	21	*Bahula.*	1	36½	Magha ...	2		15
	10	Fri. ...	22		2	33	P. Phalguni / U. Phalguni	0½ / 59½		16
	11	Sat. ...	23		3	29½	Hasta ...	56½		17
	12	**Sun.** ...	24		4	24½	Chitra ...	53		18
	13	Mon. ...	25		5	19	Svati ...	49		19
	14	Tues. ...	26		6	13	Visaka ...	45½		20
	15	Wed. ...	27		7	8	Anuradha.	41½		21
	16	Thurs. ...	28		8 / 9	2 / 56½	Jyeshtha ...	37		22
	17	Fri. ...	29		10	51	Mula ...	33½		23

A.D. 1924. **Mesha Sankranti.** (Commencement of Indian Sidereal year.)
Solar Eclipse.● **(Surya Sid.) April 12·50 ghat.** **Saka 1846.**
Lunar Eclipse.○ **(Arya Sid.) April 12·43 ghat.** **Kaliyuga 5025.**
(S. Cycle) Rudhirodgari.

Solar reckoning—Arya Siddhanta.				Lunar reckoning—Surya Siddhanta.						
Cyclic sidereal year, month and day.		Week-day, English month and day.		Tithi ending Moment.			Nakshatra ending Moment.		Muhammadan year, month and day.	
		March.				Ghatikas after mean Sunrise.		Ghatikas after mean Sunrise.		
Rudhirodgari. **Kumbha—Masi.**	18	Sat. ...	1	**Mg.** *Bah.*	11	46	P. Ashadha	30	24	*Rajab.*
	19	**Sun.** ...	2		12	42½	U. Ashadha	27½	25	
	20	Mon. ...	3		13	39	Sravana ...	26	26	
	21	Tues. ...	4		14	37	Dhanishta.	26	27	
	22	Wed. ...	5		**A**	36	Satabhisaj.	26½	28	
	23	Thurs. ...	6	*Sukla.*	1	37	P. Bhad. ...	28	29	
	24	Fri. ...	7		2	39	U. Bhad. ...	31	30	
	25	Sat. ...	8		3	42	Revati ...	35½	1	*H. 1342 Sha'ban.*
	26	**Sun.** ...	9		4	46	Asvini ...	41½	2	
	27	Mon. ...	10		5	51	Bharani ...	47½	3	
	28	Tues. ...	11		6	56½	Krittika ...	53½	4	
	29	Wed. ...	12		...	...	...	...	5	
Rudhirodgari. **Mina—Panguni.**	1	Thurs. ...	13		7	1	Rohini ...	0	6	
	2	Fri. ...	14		8	6	Mrigasira.	6	7	
	3	Sat. ...	15		9	9½	Ardra ...	11½	8	
	4	**Sun.** ...	16		10	13	Punarvasu.	15½	9	
	5	Mon. ...	17	**Phalguna.**	11	14½	Pushya ...	18½	10	
	6	Tues. ...	18		12	14½	Aslesha ...	20½	11	
	7	Wed. ...	19		13	14½	Magha ...	21	12	
	8	Thurs. ...	20		14	12	P. Phalguni	21	13	
	9	Fri. ...	21		**P**	9	U. Phalguni	19	14	
	10	Sat. ...	22		1	5	Hasta ...	17	15	
	11	**Sun.** ...	23		2 3	0½ 54½	Chitra ...	13	16	
	12	Mon. ...	24		4	48½	Svati ...	9½	17	
	13	Tues. ...	25		5	42½	Visaka ...	5½	18	
	14	Wed. ...	26	*Bahula.*	6	36½	Anuradha. Jyeshtha ...	2 57½	19	
	15	Thurs. ...	27		7	31	Mula ...	53½	20	
	16	Fri. ...	28		8	26	P. Ashadha	50	21	
	17	Sat. ...	29		9	21	U. Ashadha	47½	22	
	18	**Sun.** ...	30		10	17	Sravana ...	46	23	
	19	Mon. ...	31		11	14	Dhanishta.	45	24	

A.D. 1924. **Kollam 1100.** Commences { **N. Malabar—Sep.** **S. Malabar—Aug.** **Hijra 1342.** Commenced **Aug. 14, 1923.**
A—Amavasya. **Vikrama 1981.** **Bengal San. 1330.**
P—Paurnima. **(N. Cycle) Yuva.**

Solar reckoning—Arya Siddhanta.				Lunar reckoning—Surya Siddhanta.						
Cyclic sidereal year, month and day.		Week-day, English month and day.		Tithi ending Moment.			Nakshatra ending Moment.		Muhammadan year, month and day.	
		April.				Ghatikas after mean Sunrise.		Ghatikas after mean Sunrise.		
Rudhirodgari. **Mina—Panguni.**	20	Tues. ...	1	*Bah.*	12	12	Satabhisaj.	45½	*Sha'ban.*	25
	21	Wed. ...	2		13	11	P. Bhad. ...	47		26
	22	Thurs. ...	3		14	11½	U. Bhad. ...	50		27
	23	Fri. ...	4		A	13	Revati ...	54½		28
	24	Sat. ...	5	*Sukla.*	1	17	Asvini ...	59½		29
	25	**Sun.** ...	6		2	21	...	...	*H. 1342 Ramzan.*	1
	26	Mon. ...	7		3	26	Bharani ...	5½		2
	27	Tues. ...	8		4	30½	Krittika ...	11½		3
	28	Wed. ...	9		5	35	Rohini ...	18		4
	29	Thurs. ...	10		6	39½	Mrigasira.	24½		5
	30	Fri. ...	11		7	43	Ardra ...	30		6
	31	Sat. ...	12		8	47	Punarvasu.	34		7
Raktaksha. **Mesha—Chittirai.**	1	**Sun.** ...	13	**Chaitra.**	9	48	Pushya ...	38		8
	2	Mon. ...	14		10	48½	Aslesha ...	39½		9
	3	Tues. ...	15		11	47½	Magha ...	41		10
	4	Wed. ...	16		12	45	P. Phalguni	40		11
	5	Thurs. ...	17		13	42	U. Phalguni	39		12
	6	Fri. ...	18		14	38	Hasta ...	36½		13
	7	Sat. ...	19		P	33½	Chitra ...	33½		14
	8	**Sun.** ...	20	*Bahula.*	1	27½	Svati ...	30		15
	9	Mon. ...	21		2	21½	Visaka ...	26½		16
	10	Tues. ...	22		3	15½	Anuradha.	22		17
	11	Wed. ...	23		4	9	Jyeshtha.	17½		18
	12	Thurs. ...	24		{ 5 6	3½ 57½ }	Mula ...	14		19
	13	Fri. ...	25		7	53½	P. Ashadha	10		20
	14	Sat. ...	26		8	49	U. Ashadha	8		21
	15	**Sun.** ...	27		9	47	Sravana ...	6		22
	16	Mon. ...	28		10	44½	Dhanishta.	5		23
	17	Tues. ...	29		11	43	Satabhisaj.	5		24
	18	Wed. ...	30		12	43	P. Bhad. ...	6		25

A.D. 1924. **Mesha Sankranti.** (Commencement of Indian Sidereal year.)
Solar Eclipse.◉ **(Surya Sid.) April 12·50 ghat. Saka 1846.**
Lunar Eclipse.○ **(Arya Sid.) April 12·43 ghat. Kaliyuga 5025.**
(S. Cycle) Raktaksha.

Solar reckoning—Arya Siddhanta.				Lunar reckoning—Surya Siddhanta.						
Cyclic sidereal year, month and day.		Week-day, English month and day.		Tithi ending Moment.			Nakshatra ending Moment.		Muhammadan year, month and day.	
		May.				Ghatikas after mean Sunrise.		Ghatikas after mean Sunrise.		
Raktaksha. **Mesha—Chittirai.**	19	Thurs. ...	1	*Bah.*	13	45	U. Bhad. ...	9	*Ramzan.*	26
	20	Fri. ...	2		14	48½	Revati ...	12½		27
	21	Sat. ...	3		A	52	Asvini ...	17½		28
	22	**Sun.** ...	4	*Sukla.*	1	56½	Bharani ...	23		29
	23	Mon. ...	5		...	...	Krittika ...	29½		30
	24	Tues. ...	6		2	1	Rohini ...	36½	*H. 1342 Shawwal.*	1
	25	Wed. ...	7		3	6½	Mrigasira.	42½		2
	26	Thurs. ...	8		4	11½	Ardra ...	48		3
	27	Fri. ...	9		5	15	Punarvasu.	53		4
	28	Sat. ...	10		6	18½	Pushya ...	56½		5
	29	**Sun.** ...	11		7	19	Aslesha ...	58		6
	30	Mon. ...	12		8	20	...	...		7
	31	Tues. ...	13		9	18½	Magha ...	0		8
Raklakhsa. **Vrishabha—Vaigasi.**	1	Wed. ...	14		10	17½	P. Phalguni / U. Phalguni	0 / 59		9
	2	Thurs. ...	15		11	13	Hasta ..	56½		10
	3	Fri. ...	16		12	9	Chitra ...	53½		11
	4	Sat. ...	17	**Vaisakha.**	13 / 14	4 / 58	Svati ...	50½		12
	5	**Sun.** ...	18		P	53	Visaka ...	46		13
	6	Mon. ...	19		1	47	Anuradha.	42		14
	7	Tues. ...	20		2	40	Jyeshtha.	38		15
	8	Wed. ...	21		3	34	Mula ..	34		16
	9	Thurs. ...	22		4	29	P. Ashadha	30½		17
	10	Fri. ..	23		5	24	U. Ashadha	27½		18
	11	Sat. ...	24		6	20	Sravana ..	26		19
	12	**Sun.** ...	25		7	17	Dhanishta.	24		20
	13	Mon. ...	26	*Bahula.*	8	14½	Satabhisaj.	24		21
	14	Tues. ...	27		9	14	P. Bhad....	25		22
	15	Wed. ...	28		10	13	U. Bhad....	27½		23
	16	Thurs. ...	29		11	15	Revati ...	31		24
	17	Fri.	30		12	18½	Asvini ...	35½		25
	18	Sat. ...	31		13	22	Bharani ...	41		26

A.D. 1924. **Kollam 1100.** { **N. Malabar—Sep.** / **S. Malabar—Aug.** } **Hijra 1342.**
A—Amavasya. Commences — Commenced **Aug. 14, 1923.**
P—Paurnima. **Vikrama 1981.** **Bengal San. 1331.**
(N. Cycle) Dhatri.

Solar reckoning—Arya Siddhanta.				Lunar reckoning—Surya Siddhanta.					
	Cyclic sidereal year, month and day.	Week-day, English month and day.		Tithi ending Moment.		Nakshatra ending Moment.		Muhammadan year, month and day.	
		June.			Ghatikas. after mean Sunrise		Ghatikas. after mean Sunrise.		
Raktaksha. **Vrishabha—Vaigasi.**	19	**Sun.** ...	1		14	26½	Krittika ...	48	27
	20	Mon. ...	2		A	31	Rohini ...	54	28
	21	Tues. ...	3		1	36½	...	...	29
	22	Wed. ...	4		2	41	Mrigasira.	0½	1
	23	Thurs. ...	5		3	44½	Ardra ...	6	2
	24	Fri. ...	6		4	47½	Punarvasu.	11	3
	25	Sat. ...	7		5	49	Pushya ...	15	4
	26	**Sun.** ...	8	*Sukla.*	6	49	Aslesha ...	18	5
	27	Mon. ...	9		7	48	Magha ...	19	6
	28	Tues. ...	10		8	47	P. Phalguni	19	7
	29	Wed. ...	11		9	43	U. Phalguni	18½	8
	30	Thurs. ...	12		10	39	Hasta ...	17	9
	31	Fri. ...	13		11	34	Chitra ...	14⅛	10
Raktaksha. **Mithuna—Ani.**	1	Sat. ...	14		12	28	Svati ...	11	11 *H. 1342 Zi-l-ka'da.*
	2	**Sun.** ...	15	**Jyeshta.**	13	22	Visaka ...	6½	12
	3	Mon. ...	16		14	16	Anuradha Jyeshtha...	2½ 58	13
	4	Tues. ...	17		**P**	10	Mula ...	54½	14
	5	Wed. ...	18		1 2	3½ 58	P. Ashadha	51	15
	6	Thurs. ...	19		3	53½	U. Ashadha	48	16
	7	Fri. ...	20		4	49	Sravana ...	45	17
	8	Sat. ...	21		5	45½	Dhanishta.	44	18
	9	**Sun.** ...	22		6	43	Satabhisaj.	44	19
	10	Mon. ...	23		7	42	P. Bhad. ...	44½	20
	11	Tues. ...	24	*Bahula.*	8	42	U. Bhad....	46	21
	12	Wed. ...	25		9	44	Revati ...	49	22
	13	Thurs. ...	26		10	46	Asvini ...	54	23
	14	Fri. ...	27		11	50½	Bharani....	59	24
	15	Sat. ...	28		12	54½	...	...	25
	16	**Sun.** ...	29		...	...	Krittika ...	5½	26
	17	Mon. ...	30		13	0	Rohini ...	12	27

A.D. 1924. **Mesha Sankranti.** (Commencement of Indian Sidereal year.)
Solar Eclipse. ◉ **(Surya Sid.) April 12·50 ghat.** **Saka 1846.**
Lunar Eclipse. ○ **(Arya Sid.) April 12·43 ghat.** **Kaliyuga 5025.**
(S. Cycle) Raktaksha.

Solar reckoning—Arya Siddhanta.			Lunar reckoning—Surya Siddhanta.				
Cyclic sidereal year, month and day.	Week-day, English month and day.		Tithi ending Moment.		Nakshatra ending Moment.		Muhammadan year, month and day.
	July.			Ghatikas after mean Sunrise.		Ghatikas after mean Sunrise.	
Raktaksha. **Mithuna—Ani.** 18	Tues. ...	1	14	5	Mrigasira.	18½	28
19	Wed. ...	2	—— A	9	Ardra ...	24	29
20	Thurs. ...	3	*Sukla.* 1	13	Punarvasu.	29½	—— 30
21	Fri. ...	4	2	16	Pushya ..	34	1
22	Sat. ...	5	3	17½	Aslesha ...	36½	2
23	**Sun.** ...	6	4	18	Magha ...	38½	3
24	Mon. ...	7	5	17½	P. Phalguni	39	4
25	Tues. ...	8	6	15	U. Phalguni	38	5
26	Wed. ...	9	7	11½	Hasta ...	36½	6
27	Thurs. ...	10	8	8	Chitra ...	34	7
28	Fri. ...	11	{ 9 10	2½ 57 }	Svati ...	30½	8
29	Sat. ...	12	11	51	Visaka ...	27	9
30	**Sun.** ...	13	**Ashada.** 12	45	Anuradha.	23½	10
31	Mon. ...	14	13	38½	Jyeshtha ...	19	11
——32	Tues. ...	15	14	32½	Mula .	15	12
Raktaksha. **Karkataka—Adi.** 1	Wed. ...	16	**P**	27	P. Ashadha	11½	*H. 1342 Zi-l-hijja.* 13
2	Thurs. ...	17	1	21½	U. Ashadha	8	14
3	Fri. ...	18	2	17½	Sravana ...	5½	15
4	Sat. ...	19	3	14½	Dhanishta.	3½	16
5	**Sun.** ...	20	4	12½	Satabhisaj.	3	17
6	Mon. ...	21	5	11	P. Bhad.	3½	18
7	Tues. ...	22	6	11½	U. Bhad. ...	5½	19
8	Wed. ...	23	*Bahula.* 7	13	Revati ...	8	20
9	Thurs. ...	24	8	15	Asvini ...	12	21
10	Fri. ...	25	9	18½	Bharani ...	18	22
11	Sat. ...	26	10	23	Krittika ...	23½	23
12	**Sun.** ...	27	11	28	Rohini ...	30	24
13	Mon. ...	28	12	33	Mrigasira.	36	25
14	Tues. ...	29	13	38	Ardra ...	42½	26
15	Wed. ...	30	14	41½	Punarvasu.	48	27
16	Thurs. ...	31	—— A	44	Pushya ...	53	28

A.D. 1924. **Kollam 1100.** Commences { **N. Malabar—Sep.** **S. Malabar—Aug.** **Hijra 1343.** Commences **Aug. 2, 1924.**

A—Amavasya. **P—Paurnima.** **Vikrama 1981.** **Bengal San. 1331.** **(N. Cycle) Dhatri.**

Solar reckoning—Arya Siddhanta.			Lunar reckoning—Surya Siddhanta.					
	Cyclic sidereal year, month and day.	Week-day, English month and day.	Tithi ending Moment.			Nakshatra ending Moment.		Muhammadan year, month and day.
		August.			Ghatikas after mean Sunrise.		Ghatikas after mean Sunrise.	
Raktaksha. **Karkataka—Adi.**	17	Fri. ... 1	*Sukla.*	1	46	Aslesha ...	56	—29
	18	Sat. ... 2		2	47	Magha ...	57½	1
	19	**Sun.** ... 3		3	46	P. Phalguni	58	2
	20	Mon. ... 4		4	44	U. Phalguni	58	3
	21	Tues. ... 5		5	41	Hasta ...	57	4
	22	Wed. ... 6		6	37	Chitra ...	54	5
	23	Thurs. ... 7		7	32½	Svati ...	51	6
	24	Fri. ... 8		8	26½	Visaka ...	47½	7
	25	Sat. ... 9		9	20½	Anuradha.	44	8
	26	**Sun.** ... 10		10	14½	Jyeshtha ...	39½	9
	27	Mon. ... 11		11	8½	Mula ...	35½	10
	28	Tues. ... 12	**Sravana.**	{12 13	3 57}	P. Ashadha	31	11
	29	Wed. ... 13		14	52	U. Ashada	27½	12
	30	Thurs. ○ ... 14		P	47½	Sravana ...	25	13
	—31	Fri. ... 15		1	44	Dhanishta.	23½	14
Raktaksha. **Simha—Avani.**	1	Sat. ... 16		2	42	Satabhisaj.	23	15
	2	**Sun.** ... 17		3	40	P. Bhad. ...	23	16
	3	Mon. ... 18		4	41	U. Bhad. ...	24	17
	4	Tues. ... 19		5	42	Revati ...	26½	18
	5	Wed. ... 20		6	45	Asvini ...	31	19
	6	Thurs. ... 21	*Bahula.*	7	48½	Bharani ...	36	20
	7	Fri. ... 22		8	52	Krittika ...	41½	21
	8	Sat. ... 23		9	57	Rohini ...	48	22
	9	**Sun.** ... 24		...	...	Mrigasira.	54½	23
	10	Mon. ... 25		10	3	...	...	24
	11	Tues. ... 26		11	8	Ardra ...	1	25
	12	Wed. ... 27		12	11½	Punarvasu.	6½	26
	13	Thurs. ... 28		13	15	Pushya ...	11	27
	14	Fri. ... 29		14	16	Aslesha ...	14½	28
	15	Sat. ... 30		—A	17½	Magha ...	17	29
	16	**Sun.** ... 31		1	16	P. Phalguni	18	30

(Muhammadan column, rows 1–30: *H. 1343 Muharram.*)

A.D. 1924. **Mesha Sankranti.** (Commencement of Indian Sidereal year.)
Solar Eclipse.● **(Surya Sid.) April 12·50 ghat.** **Saka 1846.**
Lunar Eclipse.○ **(Arya Sid.) April 12·43 ghat.** **Kaliyuga 5025.**
(S. Cycle) Raktaksha.

Solar reckoning—Arya Siddhanta.		Lunar reckoning—Surya Siddhanta.					
Cyclic sidereal year, month and day.	Week-day, English month and day.	Tithi ending Moment.			Nakshatra ending Moment.		Muhammadan year, month and day.
	September.		...	Ghatikas after mean Sunrise.		Ghatikas after mean Sunrise.	
Raktaksha. **Simha—Avani.** 17	Mon. ... 1	*Sukla.* **Bhadrapada.**	2	14½	U. Phalguni	18	*H. 1343 Safar.* 1
18	Tues. ... 2		3	12	Hasta ...	17	2
19	Wed. ... 3		4	8	Chitra ...	14½	3
20	Thurs. ... 4		5 6	3 57½	Svati ...	11½	4
21	Fri. ... 5		7	51½	Visaka ...	8	5
22	Sat. ... 6		8	45	Anuradha.	4	6
23	**Sun.** ... 7		9	39	Jyeshtha. Mula ...	0 56	7
24	Mon. ... 8		10	33½	P. Ashadha	51½	8
25	Tues. ... 9		11	28	U. Ashadha	48½	9
26	Wed. ... 10		12	23½	Sravana ...	45½	10
27	Thurs. ... 11		13	19	Dhanishta.	43	11
28	Fri. ... 12		14	16	Satabhisaj.	42	12
29	Sat. ... 13		**P**	13	P. Bhad. ...	42	13
30	**Sun.** ... 14	*Bahula.*	1	12	U. Bhad. ...	43	14
——31	Mon. ... 15		2	12½	Revati ...	45½	15
Raktaksha. **Kanya—Purattasi.** 1	Tues. ... 16		3	14	Asvini ...	49	16
2	Wed. ... 17		4	17	Bharani ...	54	17
3	Thurs. ... 18		5	19	Krittika ...	59½	18
4	Fri. ... 19		6	24	...	...	19
5	Sat. ... 20		7	29½	Rohini ...	5½	20
6	**Sun.** ... 21		8	35	Mrigasira.	12	21
7	Mon. ... 22		9	39	Ardra ...	18½	22
8	Tues. ... 23		10	43	Punarvasu.	24½	23
9	Wed. ... 24		11	47	Pushya ...	29½	24
10	Thurs. ... 25		12	48½	Aslesha ...	33	25
11	Fri. ... 26		13	50	Magha ...	36	26
12	Sat. ... 27		14	48½	P. Phalguni	37	27
13	**Sun.** ... 28		——**A**	47½	U. Phalguni	37	28
14	Mon. ... 29		1	44½	Hasta ...	36	——29
15	Tues. ... 30		2	40	Chitra ...	34	1

A.D. 1924. **Kollam 1100.** Commences { **N. Malabar—Sep.** / **S. Malabar—Aug.** } **Hijra 1343.** Commences **Aug. 2, 1924**

A—Amavasya.
P—Paurnima.

Vikrama 1981. **Bengal San. 1331.** **(N. Cycle) Dhatri.**

Solar reckoning—Arya Siddhanta.				Lunar reckoning—Surya Siddhanta.					
	Cyclic sidereal year month and day.	Week-day, English month and day.			Tithi ending Moment.		Nakshatra ending Moment.		Muhammadan year, month and day.
		October.				Ghatikas after mean Sunrise.		Ghatikas after mean Sunrise.	
Raktaksha. **Kanya—Purattasi.**	16	Wed. ...	1	*Sukla.*	3	35½	Svati ...	32	*H. 1343 Rabi-ul-awwal.* 2
	17	Thurs. ...	2		4	30	Visaka ...	28	3
	18	Fri. ...	3		5	24½	Anuradhta.	24½	4
	19	Sat. ...	4		6	18½	Jyeshtha ...	20½	5
	20	**Sun.** ...	5		7	13	Mula ...	16	6
	21	Mon. ...	6		8	6½	P. Ashadha	12	7
	22	Tues. ...	**7**		{ 9 / 10	0½ / 56½ }	U. Ashadha	8½	8
	23	Wed. ...	8	**Asvina.**	11	52	Sravana ...	5½	9
	24	Thurs. ...	9		12	50	Dhanishta	3	10
	25	Fri. ...	10		13	47½	Satabhisaj.	2	11
	26	Sat. ...	11		14	46	P. Bhad. ...	1	12
	27	**Sun.** ...	12		**P**	46	U. Bhad. ...	2½	13
	28	Mon. ...	13	*Bahula.*	1	48	Revati ...	4	14
	29	Tues. ...	14		2	50½	Asvini ...	8	15
	30	Wed. ...	15		3	53½	Bharani ...	12	16
	31	Thurs. ...	16		4	58	Krittika ...	17½	17
Raktaksha. **Tula—Aippasi.**	1	Fri. ...	17		...	...	Rohini ...	24	18
	2	Sat. ...	18		5	3½	Mrigasira.	30½	19
	3	**Sun.** ...	19		6	9	Ardra ...	36½	20
	4	Mon. ...	20		7	13	Punarvasu.	42½	21
	5	Tues. ...	21		8	18	Pushya ...	47½	22
	6	Wed. ...	22		9	21½	Aslesha ...	52	23
	7	Thurs. ...	23		10	23½	Magha ...	55	24
	8	Fri. ...	24		11	24½	P. Phalguni	56½	25
	9	Sat. ...	25		12	23½	U. Phalguni	57	26
	10	**Sun.** ...	26		13	21½	Hasta ...	56	27
	11	Mon. ...	27		14	19	Chitra ...	54½	28
	12	Tues. ...	28		**A**	15½	Svati ...	52	29
	13	Wed. ...	29	*Sukla.*	1	11	Visaka ...	48½	30
	14	Thurs. ...	30		2	5½	Anuradha.	44½	1
	15	Fri. ...	31		{ 3 / 4	0 / 53½ }	Jyeshtha ...	40	2

A.D. 1924. **Mesha Sankranti.** (Commencement of Indian Sidereal year.)
Solar Eclipse. ● **(Surya Sid.) April 12·50 ghat.** **Saka 1846.**
Lunar Eclipse. ○ **(Arya Sid.) April 12·43 ghat.** **Kaliyuga 5025.**
(S. Cycle) Raktaksha.

Solar reckoning—Arya Siddhanta.				Lunar reckoning—Surya Siddhanta.						
Cyclic sidereal year, month and day.		Week-day, English month and day.		Tithi ending Moment.			Nakshatra ending Moment.		Muhammadan year, month and day.	
		November.				Ghatikas after mean Sunrise		Ghatikas after mean Sunrise.		
Raktaksha. **Tula—Aippasi.**	16	Sat. ...	1	*Sukla.*	5	48	Mula ...	36		3
	17	**Sun.** ...	2		6	42	P. Ashadha	32½		4
	18	Mon. ...	3		7	37	U. Ashadha	29		5
	19	Tues. ...	4		8	32½	Sravana	26		6
	20	Wed. ...	5	**Karttika.**	9	28	Dhanishta.	23		7
	21	Thurs. ...	6		10	24½	Satabhisaj.	21		8
	22	Fri. ...	7		11	22	P. Bhad. ...	21		9
	23	Sat. ...	8		12	21½	U. Bhad.	21½		10
	24	**Sun.** ...	9		13	22	Revati ...	23½		11
	25	Mon. ...	10		14	24	Asvini ...	26½	*H. 1343 Rabi-ul-akhir.*	12
	26	Tues. ...	11		P	26½	Bharani.	30½		13
	27	Wed. ...	12		1	30½	Krittika ...	36		14
	28	Thurs. ...	13		2	35½	Rohini ...	42		15
	29	Fri. ...	14		3	41	Mrigasira.	48½		16
	30	Sat. ...	15		4	40	Ardra ...	54½		17
Raktaksha. **Vrischika—Karttigai.**	1	**Sun.** ...	16	*Bahula.*	5	50½	...	...		18
	2	Mon. ...	17		6	54½	Punarvasu.	0½		19
	3	Tues. ...	18		7	58	Pushya ...	6½		20
	4	Wed. ...	19		...	...	Aslesha ...	11		21
	5	Thurs. ...	20		8	0½	Magha ..	14		22
	6	Fri. ...	21		9	1	P. Phalguni	15½		23
	7	Sat. ...	22		{10 11	0½ 59}	U. Phalguni	16		24
	8	**Sun.** ...	23		12	56	Hasta ...	15½		25
	9	Mon. ...	24		13	52	Chitra ...	14½		26
	10	Tues. ...	25		14	47½	Svati ...	12		27
	11	Wed. ...	26		—A	43	Visaka ...	9		28
	12	Thurs. ...	27	*Sukla.*	1	37	Anuradha.	5		29
	13	Fri. ...	28		2	31	{Jyeshtha. Mula ...	0½ 56½}	*J.-awwal.*	1
	14	Sat. ...	29		3	25	P. Ashadha	53		2
	15	**Sun.** ...	30		4	20	U. Ashadha	49		3

A.D. 1924.
A—Amavasya.
P—Paurnima.

Kollam 1100. Commences { **N. Malabar—Sep.** / **S. Malabar—Aug.** }
Vikrama 1981.

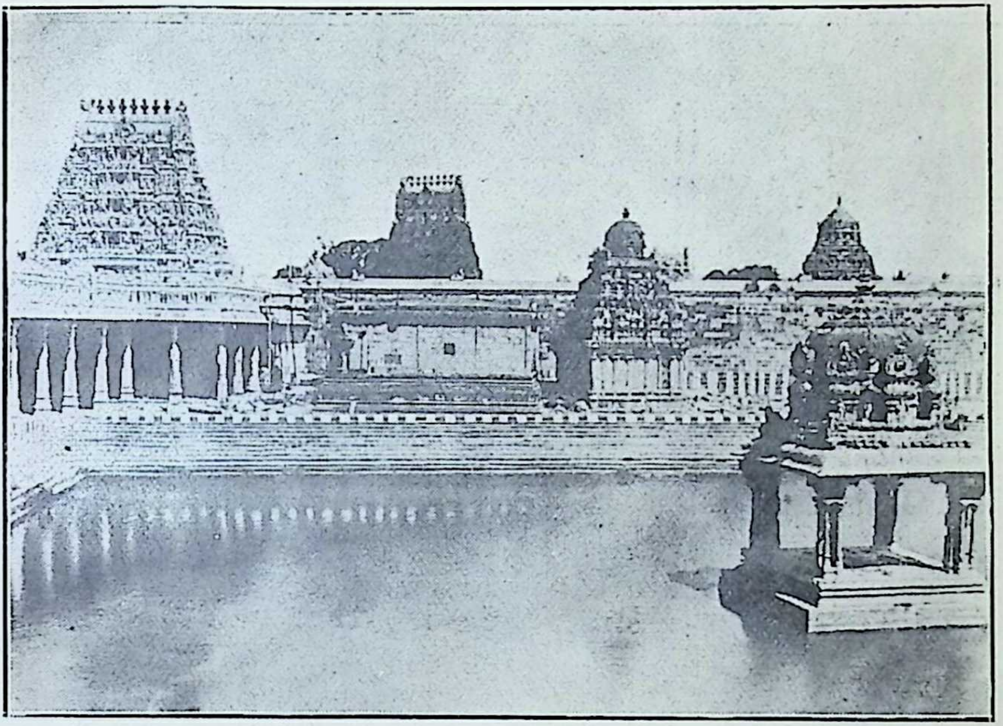
Hijra 1343. Commences **Aug. 2, 1924.**
Bengal San. 1331.
(N. Cycle) Dhatri.

Solar reckoning—Arya Siddhanta.				Lunar reckoning—Surya Siddhanta.						
	Cyclic sidereal year, month and day.	Week-day, English month and day.		Tithi ending Moment.			Nakshatra ending Moment.		Muhammadan year, month and day.	
		December.				Ghatikas after mean Sunrise.		Ghatikas after mean Sunrise.		
Raktaksha. **Vrischika—Kartigai.**	16	Mon. ...	1	*Sukla.*	5	14½	Sravana ...	45½	*H. 1343 Jamadal-awwal.*	4
	17	Tues. ...	2		6	9	Dhanishta.	42½		5
	18	Wed. ...	3		7	5	Satabhisaj.	41½		6
	19	Thurs. ...	4		8	2½	P. Bhad. ...	40		7
	20	Fri. ...	5		9 10	0½ 59½	U. Bhad. ...	41		8
	21	Sat. ...	6		...	.	Revati ...	42		9
	22	**Sun.** ...	7		11	0	Asvini ...	45		10
	23	Mon. ...	8		12	2½	Bharani ...	49		11
	24	Tues. ...	9		13	5	Krittika ...	54		12
	25	Wed. ...	10	**Margasira.**	14	8½	...	...		13
	26	Thurs. ...	11		**P**	14½	Rohini ...	0		14
	27	Fri. ...	12		1	20	Mrigasira.	6		15
	28	Sat. ...	13		2	24½	Ardra ...	12½		16
	29	**Sun.** ...	14		3	30	Punarvasu.	19		17
Raktaksha. **Dhanus—Margali.**	1	Mon. ...	15		4	33½	Pushya ...	24⅛		18
	2	Tues. ...	16		5	36½	Aslesha ...	29⅓		19
	3	Wed. ...	17		6	39½	Magha ...	32½		20
	4	Thurs. ...	18		7	40	P. Phalguni	35		21
	5	Fri. ...	19		8	39	U. Phalguni	35½		22
	6	Sat. ...	20		9	36½	Hasta ...	36		23
	7	**Sun.** ...	21	*Bahula.*	10	35	Chitra ...	34		24
	8	Mon. ...	22		11	30½	Svati ...	32		25
	9	Tues. ...	23		12	26	Visaka ...	29		26
	10	Wed. ...	24		13	21	Anuradha.	25		27
	11	Thurs. ...	25		14	15	Jyeshtha.	21½		28
	12	Fri. ...	26		—A	9	Mula ...	17½		29
	13	Sat. ...	27		1 2	3½ 58	P. Ashadha.	13		30
	14	**Sun.** ...	28	*Sukla.*	3	53	U. Ashadha.	9	*J.-akhir.*	1
	15	Mon. ...	29		4	48	Sravana ...	5½		2
	16	Tues. ...	30		5	44	Dhanishta.	3		3
	17	Wed. ...	31		6	41	Satabhisaj.	1		4

History of the Madras Presidency.

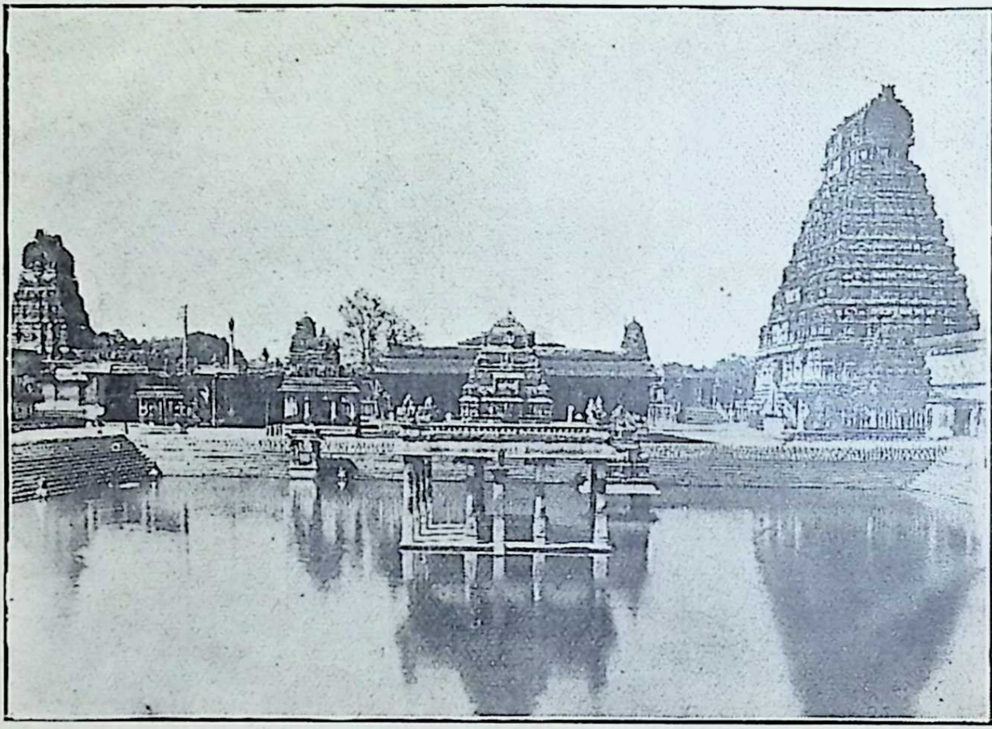
Boundaries.—The present Madras Presidency, or the Presidency of Fort St. George, occupies the southern portion of the peninsula from latitude 20° 18′ on the eastern coast and latitude 14° on the western coast to Cape Comorin in latitude 8° 4′; the longitude ranges from 74° 9′ to 85° 15′. The extreme length of the Presidency, from north-east to south-west, is about 950 miles and its extreme breadth about 450 miles. On every side but the north, the Presidency is washed by the open sea. The Madras Presidency comprises 26 districts, among which is numbered the City of Madras. The Agency division constituted in November 1920 in charge of a Commissioner was abolished with effect from 16th October 1923 as a measure of retrenchment. The tracts which comprised the Agency division have therefore been restored to the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari to which they were previously attached. There are five Native States, viz., Sandūr, Banganapalle, Pudukkōttai, Cochin and Travancore. The Presidency has a total area of 142,260 square miles excluding the area occupied by the five States mentioned above.

Mountains.—From a physical point of view, the Presidency may be roughly divided into three portions, the long and broad eastern coast, the shorter and narrower western coast, and the high tableland in the interior. These divisions are determined by the two great mountain ranges of the Eastern and Western Ghats, which give the key to the configuration of all southern India. The two chains extend along the opposite coasts, parallel to each other, or rather diverging, and leaving between them and the sea only a plain of forty or fifty miles in breadth. They rise in few places above 3,000 or 4,000 feet high, but they are very rugged and steep, and the entrance into the interior is only by very narrow and difficult passes, whose name of "ghat" has by popular usage come to signify the mountains themselves. The Eastern Ghats, which lie entirely within this Presidency, form a continuation of the hill system of Chutia Nagpur. They run in a south-westerly direction almost through the entire length of Madras, until they lose themselves in the Nilgiris, and there meet the western range. Their average height is 1,500 feet and for the most part they leave a broad expanse of lowland between their base and the sea. Their line is pierced by the Gōdāvari, Kistna and Cauvery rivers, as well as by minor streams, so that they do not perform the part of a watershed. The Western Ghats, on the other hand, which stretch southwards continuously along the shore of the Indian Ocean from the north of Bombay, possess all the characteristics of a mountain range. Rising steeply at a distance of 10 to 50 miles from the coast, they catch the greater part of the rainfall of the monsoon. Some of their peaks attain an elevation of from 5,000 to 8,000 feet. Though steep and stony, the hills are not broken, but covered generally with a stratum of earth, sustaining stately forests, particularly of bamboo, which is found nowhere else in equal perfection. The interior, between these two chains, consists chiefly of successive tablelands supported by the opposite ghats and by chains crossing from one to the other and dotted here and there with isolated and precipitous rock pinnacles, capped with the almost impregnable fortresses of more troubled times. The most southerly central tableland, with an elevation of from 1,000 to 3,000 feet, includes the whole of Mysore and extends over several of the Madras districts. There are again in the south various minor hill systems. The Nilgiris, which form the junction of the two main ranges, culminate in Dodabetta, at one time regarded as the highest peak in Southern India. There are also outlying spurs and masses of hills, of which the Shevaroys in Salem, the Anamalais in Coimbatore, and the Palni hills in Madura are the most important. At the Palghat gap, the Western Ghats fall to a height of 1,000



EKAMBARANATHA TEMPLE, CONJEEVERAM.

Inscriptions in mandapa give the titles of the Pallava king Mahendravarman I, of the 7th century A.D.



VARADARAJA TEMPLE, CONJEEVERAM.

The Vijianagar king Achyutaraya had *lulabhara* ceremony performed here.

feet above sea level, by a break 25 miles wide through which runs the principal railroad of the south of India. They then resume their course at full level down to Cape Comorin, and immediately widen out into the highland tract that lies between Madura on the one side, and Malabar, Cochin and Travancore on the other; this highland is known as the Anamalais in the Coimbatore district and the Palnis in Madura district. The hill tract here mentioned, higher than the Nilgiris in parts, and much more extensive, becomes narrower again opposite the Cumbum valley in Madura, and behind Tinnevelly becomes only a mountain range between the two coasts with a restricted area. The Anaimudi mountain in the Anamalai range is now known to be the highest in Southern India, its summit being 8,837 feet above the level of the sea.

Rivers.—The three main rivers of the Presidency are the Gōdāvari, the Kistna and the Cauvery; all sacred in the eyes of the Hindu, and truly valuable by their services to irrigation and commerce. These rivers have the same uniform features. They rise in the Western Ghats, and run across the peninsula in a south-easterly direction. They drain rather than water the upper country through which they flow, and are comparatively valueless there either for navigation or irrigation. But they spread over alluvial deltas before they reach the sea, and at that stage become capable of being restrained and utilized by the engineer. The estimated basin area of the Gōdāvari is 112,000 square miles, and its length is 898 miles. The estimated basin area of the Kistna is 97,000 square miles, and its length is 800 miles. The estimated basin area of the Cauvery is 28,000 square miles, and its length is 472 miles. Each of these rivers has a large tributary system of its own. Other rivers on the east coast, of similar character but smaller dimensions, are the North and South Pennar or Pinakini (the southern being called Ponnaiyar), the Palar, the Vellar, the Vaigai and the Tāmbraparni. The area of country drained by rivers running westward is only the narrow strip of territory between the Western Ghats and the sea. As a rule, the country slopes gradually from the eastern base of the western mountain-chain down to the Coromandel coast, while the fall is sudden and precipitous on the western side of the mountains.

Climate.—The peculiar physical geography of the peninsula with a large mountain-chain running from north to south along its western boundary is of importance in regard to climate and the productions of the various portions of the country. The western hills have the effect of arresting the lower strata of rain clouds brought up from the Indian Ocean by the periodical winds of the south-west monsoon, and of causing excessive rain precipitation on the narrow strip of coastline on the western side of the peninsula. Where the mountain range is of great height, as between Malabar and Coimbatore, the rain clouds are almost entirely diverted from the districts immediately below the mountains on the eastern side; and while the annual rainfall on the western side may be one hundred and fifty inches, not more than twenty-five inches are usually registered on the eastern side, immediately within the influence of the mountain ranges. Where the mountain-chain is of lower elevation, the rain clouds pass over the hills, and rain is precipitated in uncertain and varying amount over the peninsula to the east of the ghats; but, except in the northern districts, where the rainy season approximates to that of Bengal, the heaviest rainfall of the southern portion of the eastern division of the peninsula occurs during the period of the north-east monsoon. During the continuance of this monsoon, the western ranges of mountains have a similar effect in arresting the rain clouds, so that at the season of the year when the Carnatic is visited by heavy rain, the western coast districts enjoy clear weather. The climate thus varies considerably in the different parts of the Presidency. The Nilgiri Hills enjoy the climate of the temperate zone, with a moderate rainfall,

and a temperature rarely exceeding 80° F., and sometimes falling to freezing-point. On the Malabar coast, the south-west monsoon brings an excessive rainfall, reaching 150 inches in the year at certain places. The rain clouds hanging on the slope of the Western Ghats sometimes obscure the sun for months at a time. Along the eastern coast and on the central tablelands, the rainfall is comparatively low, but the heat of the summer months is excessive. At Masulipatam, the thermometer frequently rises to above 110° F. in the shade and to 170° in the sun. Observations extending over a period of eighty-five years give an average of 49·03 inches of rain in the year at Madras City; but this is considerably above the mean of the east coast generally. In the district of Bellary, the average annual rainfall does not exceed 23 inches, of which 14 inches are brought by the south-west monsoon across the ghats. The whole coast of the Bay of Bengal is liable to disastrous cyclones, which not only wreck the shipping in the roads but have repeatedly overwhelmed the low-lying ports.

Productions.—To the physical barrier of the Western Ghats must be attributed not only the vast differences of climate, but also those of the nature of the productions, in the eastern and western divisions of the peninsula. In the former division, the uncertainty and capricious character of the rainfall has taught the cultivators of the soil the necessity of making provision for the storage of water for irrigation purposes, and innumerable tanks or reservoirs scattered throughout the country are the result. On the western side of the mountains, however, the necessity for such works has never arisen. There the periodical rains fall with great regularity of time and quantity, and the earth produces so abundantly that, although in certain exceptional years there may be partial failures of crops, absolute agricultural distress as a result of bad seasons is quite unknown. Only three of the twenty-five mufassal districts of the Madras Presidency lie within the influence of the never-failing rains of the south-west monsoon. In the remaining twenty-two districts, nature demands the assistance of art in the collection, storage and distribution of the rain-supply. The chief staples of the Presidency are rice, cholam (a kind of maize), cumbu (a kind of millet), ragi and varagu amongst food-grains; gingelly amongst oil-seeds; and chillies, tobacco, sugarcane, plantains and betel-leaf amongst garden crops. Cotton, which may be regarded as a special crop, has a cultivation almost equalling that of ragi. The groundnut has been extensively cultivated in recent years. The trees most grown for their fruits are coconut, areca-nut, jack, tamarind and mango. Rice is a very important crop in all the districts of the Presidency along the east and west coasts and in North Arcot and Trichinopoly. It accounts, on the average, for more than a fourth of the area under crop and produces a much heavier out-turn, area for area, than most other grains. Cholam, of which there are several varieties grown on different soils and at different seasons, is chiefly raised in the Kistna, Guntūr, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Madura districts. Cumbu is a very important crop in Guntūr, Salem, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly. Ragi is an important crop in Ganjām, Vizagapatam, North Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore. Coconut palms flourish most luxuriantly on the banks of the estuaries and backwaters or salt-water lagoons of the western districts of Malabar and Kanara, and areca-nut palms in the valleys intersecting the lower slopes of the Western Ghats.

Pre-historic.—In any enumeration which may be made of the literature proper of this country, one capital defect must be obvious, that history finds in it no place. The legends of Indian mythology may be plausibly supposed to have a foundation in the story of some celebrated early kings or conquerors, but it is scarcely possible through the mist of fable even to conjecture anything respecting the real

existence of these personages or the events connected with them. The Grecian Iliad and Odyssey are in comparison with Hindu legends plain and authentic chronicles. Indian chronology, like that of the Greeks, is divided into four ages, of which three are fabulous, and the first consists of nearly 2,000,000 years. Antiquarian research is only by degrees finding means of supplementing the deficiency caused by the absence of materials constructed or collected by normal methods. The earliest inhabitants of Southern India of whom any traces now remain were the pre-historic builders of the cairns, borrows, kistvaens, and dolmens found in many districts; the makers of the rude stone weapons discovered in considerable quantities on the tops of the rocky hills of the Deccan; and the authors of the more finished utensils and implements now in course of excavation at the wonderful burial-grounds which have recently been discovered in Adichanallur and other places in Tinnevelly. Except that they may be declared to have passed from a Palæolithic, through a Neolithic, to an Iron age, little is known or can be conjectured regarding these ancient peoples. Presumably they were of the stock named Dravidian, which is distinguished from more northern ethnic families by its comparatively low stature, its dark skin, its high nasal index, and its use of the languages, so prominent in the Presidency, known as the Dravidian family.

Legends.—The great gulf which yawns between them and the earliest historical data is vaguely bridged by legends and traditions, such as the story of Rama's expedition through the Deccan and across Adam's Bridge to Ceylon in quest of his wife Sita (whom Ravana, the ten-headed king of that island, had carried off), or the many local puranas which remain in the keeping of the temple priests. Some of these legends have been held to refer to the great immigration of conquerors and settlers from Northern India which undoubtedly took place at an early period; but they are scarcely serious history, and not until the Muhammadans appear upon the scene is the literature of the country of any real value to the analyst. The gap is filled to some extent by the many inscriptions on stone which record gifts to temples, by coins and by grants of by-gone dynasties engraved on copper. The transcription and examination of these is now proceeding under expert supervision and in a systematic fashion, but the work has not yet proceeded far enough to enable any final account to be written of the early fortunes of the south of India.

Asoka, 250 B.C.—The earliest historical evidence is that furnished by the edicts of the Buddhist Emperor Asoka which have been discovered at Jaugada in Ganjām and at a village in Mysore close to the border of Bellary. These perhaps go to show that about 250 B.C. at least the northern half of the Presidency formed part of the Mauryan dominions.

Pandyas.—The south of it was divided between the Pandyas of Madura, who governed the extreme south; the Cholas, who held the country north and east of them; and the Cheras (Keralas), who ruled the west coast. At some period subsequent to Asoka, the dynasty of the Pallavas of Conjeeveram rose into prominence and extended its sway along the east coast as far north as Orissa.

Andhras.—In the north, Mauryans were succeeded by the Andhras. They were Buddhists, and by them were erected the splendid marble *stupa* at Amaravati and the other Buddhist buildings of which the ruins occur in Kistna and Guntūr districts. Their curious leaden coins are still found in some numbers in those parts.

Chalukyas.—About the fifth century after Christ the Chalukyas, who were immigrants from more northern parts, began to grow in importance in the Western Deccan. In the seventh century they divided into two branches, a western and an eastern. The latter

conquered the Pallava kings of the Vengi country—the tract between the Kistna and Gōdāvari rivers and south of Kalinga—and settled in that locality, while the former remained in its original home.

Kadambas.—Alongside it, in the south-west of the Deccan and the north of Mysore, the Kadambas, whose capital was at Bhavanas in North Kanara, now rose to power. They defeated the Pallavas of Conjeeveram and continually harassed the Western Chalukyas.

Rashtrakutas.—The latter were also vigorously opposed by the Rashtrakutas of Malkhed in the present Nizam's Dominions, who eventually overthrew them and were supreme in the Western Deccan from about A.D. 750 to 950.

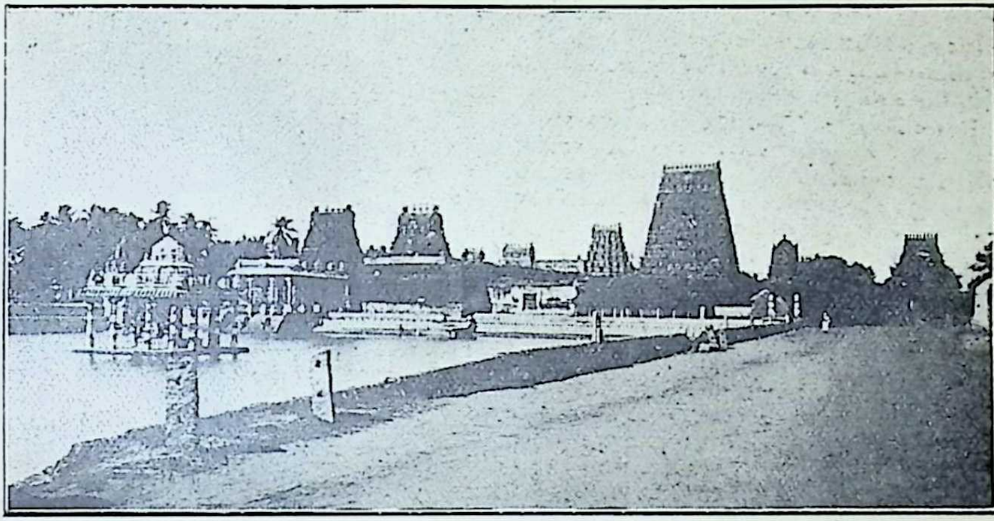
Western Chalukyas.—At the end of this period the Western Chalukyas once more rose to prominence and maintained their position until A.D. 1189 when they were finally overthrown by two of their own feudatories, the Yadavas of Deogiri and the Hoysalas of Dorasamudra, the modern Helebid in Mysore.

Chola Expansion.—Meanwhile, in the south and the east, the Cholas of Tanjore were rapidly extending their boundaries. By 999 they acquired by conquest the whole of the coast possessions of the Eastern Chalukyas. They had already subverted both the Pallavas and the Pandyas, annexing the dominions of the former and controlling the destinies of the latter. These events form the first great landmark in the history of Southern India. But the Chola expansion westwards was checked by the Hoysalas, and towards the end of the twelfth century their territory in the north was taken from them by the Ganapathis of Warrangal (Orangal).

The Mussalman Invasion.—Thus, at the end of the thirteenth century, the three greatest dynasties of Southern India were the Hoysalas, the Cholas and the Pandyas. At the beginning of the 14th century, however, a new power—the Mussalmans of Delhi—appeared suddenly upon the scene. In 1303 the ruling king of the Khilji dynasty of Delhi sent his first expedition into the Deccan; and seven years later, a date which makes the second landmark in the history of Southern India, the armies of his general, Malik Kafur, swept like a torrent down the peninsula. The Yadavas, Hoysalas, Ganapathis, Cholas and Pandyas were in turn defeated and suppressed. Anarchy followed over the whole south—Mussalman governors, representatives of the old ruling families, and local chiefs struggling for supremacy, until out of the confusion rose the kingdom of Vijayanagar, which from its capital at Hampi in the Bellary district for the next two centuries and a half checked the southward expansion of Muhammadan power.

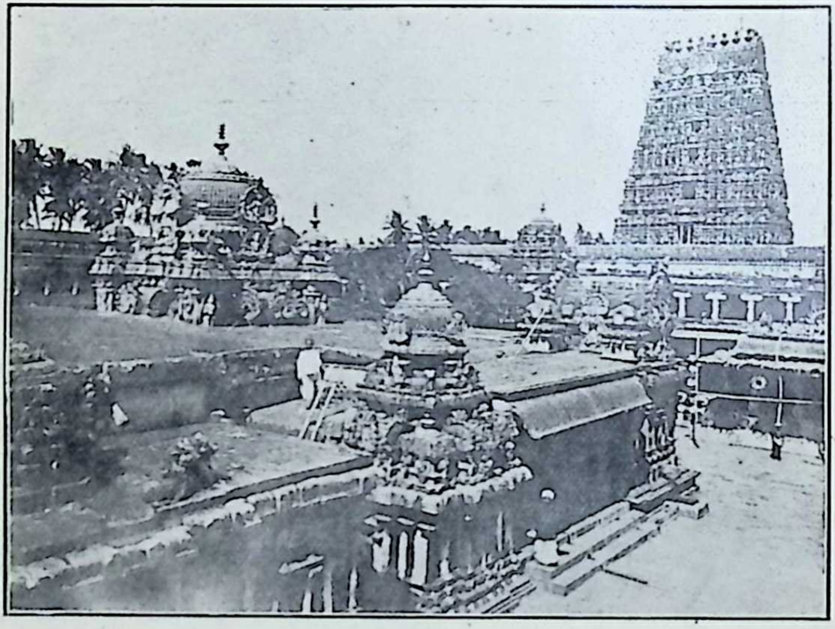
The Vijayanagar Empire.—The rise of this dynasty was dramatically rapid. The several Hindu chieftains everywhere admitted its sovereignty, the more willingly in that the only alternative was a dispotism of Mussalmans; and from chiefs its rulers quickly grew into kings, and from kings into emperors. Within a century and a half from the foundation of the capital at Vijayanagar, they governed the whole of the peninsula from the Kistna to Cape Comorin. The empire reached the height of its power under Krishna Deva (1509–1530), the greatest of monarchs, contemporary with Henry VIII of England.

Its Downfall.—The chief opponents of Vijayanagar had been the Sultans of the Bhamini dynasty, founded in 1347 by a rebellious subordinate of Delhi, whose capital was at Gulbarga in what is now the Nizam's Dominions. This line crumbled to pieces at the end of the fifteenth century and was followed by five separate Mussalman kingdoms. For many years the mutual jealousies and animosities of these rendered it easy for the Vijayanagar kings to play off one of them against the other; but at length they combined, and in 1565 at the great battle of Talikota, the third historical landmark, they utterly defeated the Hindu forces and followed



SARANGAPANI TEMPLE, KUMBAKONAM.

The most important of the Vishnu temples in the town with the picturesque "golden lotus" tank at the back.



TEMPLE, TRIVADI (TANJORE).

Dravidian temple, dedicated to Panchanada, 7 miles from Tanjore. The shrine "Uttara Kailas" in the prakara was built by a queen of the great Chola king Rajaraja I, in the 10th century A.D.

up their victory by razing the city of Vijayanagar to the ground and forcing its king to flee. The empire never recovered from the blow. One by one its local governors threw off their allegiance, and established themselves as independent rulers, and Southern India passed through a second period of anarchy, during which all local powers fell in many places into the hands of small chieftains called Naiks or Poligars, who usually harassed their subjects mercilessly.

The Mussalman Expansion.—The only governors of the fallen empire who established themselves in any permanency were the Naiks of Madura, and the suzerainty of the rest of the country fell gradually into the hands of the Sultans of Bijapur and Golconda. The former marched upon the country directly south of the Tungabhadra river and the latter took a line further to the eastward. By the middle of the seventeenth century, the Bijapur Sultans had possessed themselves of most of the Carnatic which lay above the Ghats and of much territory below.

The Marathas.—It was under this dynasty that the Marathas first came into prominence. Serving first as military vassals, they eventually, in 1646, revolted openly against them and under the famous Sivaji established their independence.

Aurangzeb.—In 1686 Aurangzeb, the Mughal emperor of Delhi, marched south to reduce Bijapur and Golconda, and to crush the growing power of the Marathas. He took Bijapur in that year and Golconda in the next, and the territories which had been won by these two kingdoms from the Hindus thus became a portion of the Mughal empire. But with the Marathas he was less successful He seized Sivaji's son, Sambhaji, and put him to death in 1689; but the power of the race increased rather than declined, and they levied tribute throughout the Deccan and in other parts of the south as well, and do not disappear from Madras history until the beginning of the nineteenth century.

The Nizam.—In 1724 Asaf Jah, the viceroy whom the Mughal emperor had appointed to govern his conquests in the south and who bore the title of Nizam-ul-mulk, threw off all real allegiance to his suzerain and made himself virtually independent. He and his successors are known in history as the Nizams or Subadars of the Deccan; and their chief subordinate in the south was the Nawab of the Carnatic, otherwise called the Nawab of Arcot.

Haidar Ali.—Meanwhile the Hindu kingdom of Mysore, which had arisen from small beginnings on the ruins of the Vijayanagar empire, had become more and more powerful, owing largely to the exploits of a soldier of fortune in its army named Haidar Ali. By methods which were none too scrupulous, he rapidly gained supreme authority in the kingdom, and in 1761 he usurped its throne and began with more energy than ever to extend its possessions.

European Powers.—In the middle of the eighteenth century, therefore, the native powers in the south which had to be reckoned with were the Mussalmans under the Nizam, Mysore under Haidar Ali, and the Marathas. Meanwhile, however, various European powers had begun to establish a footing within its limits.

The Portuguese.—The Portuguese were the first European nation to form a settlement there. By the beginning of the sixteenth century they had occupied Calicut and Goa on the west coast. Vasco de Gama, the pioneer of maritime adventure, had visited that part of the country as early as 1498. For a century they prospered; but they were feebly supported at home after the union of Portugal with Spain, and eventually fell before the progress of the Dutch.

The Dutch.—From the beginning of the seventeenth century the Dutch, who had long been powerful in the Eastern Archipelago, settled at Pulicat, Sadras, and other places along the east and west coasts. They rapidly ousted the Portuguese; but their ideas were commercial

rather than imperial, the remoteness of their headquarters at Batavia hampered them, and they soon dropped out of the race.

The French.—Another European nation attracted by the wealth of the East was the French. Their original settlement had been in Madagascar. This they abandoned in 1672 in favour of Mauritius and Bourbon. Later they came on to India; and in 1674 Francois Martin founded and fortified the town of Pondicherry, which has since been the French headquarters in the peninsula. In 1742 the famous Dupleix succeeded to the governorship of the place, and rendered it the one European settlement in the south which was capable of offering any real resistance to the English East India Company.

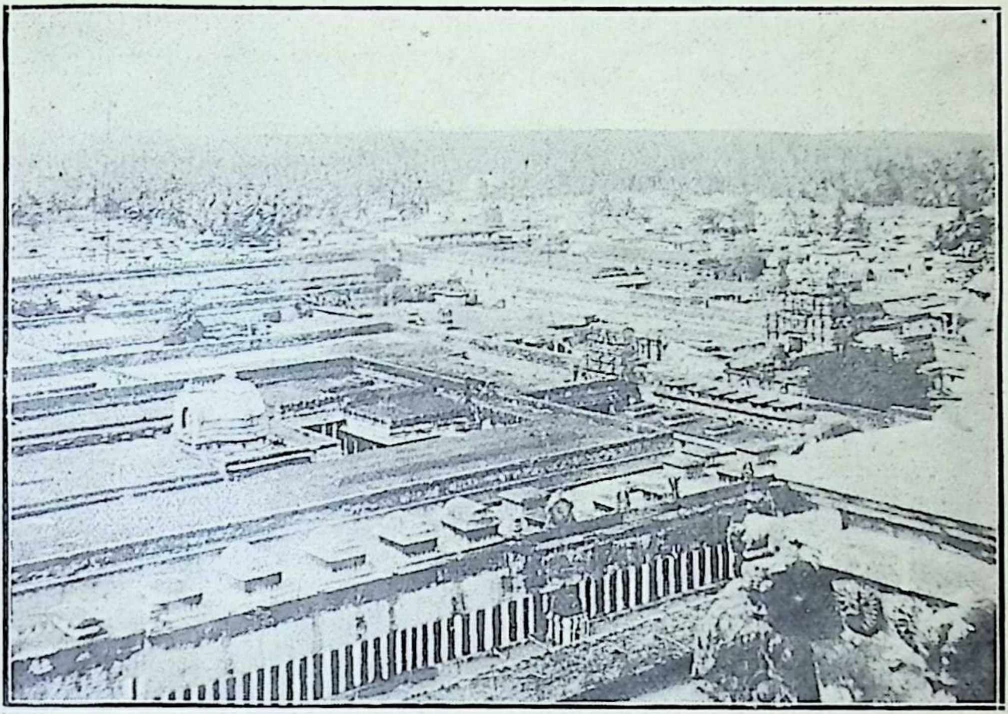
The English.—The earliest settlements of the English within the Presidency were Nizampatam and Masulipatam, at which places Captain Hippon of the ship *Globe* landed in 1611 and founded factories. Five years later, settlements were planted on the west coast at Cranganur and Calicut by the permission of the Zamorin. In 1619, another settlement was effected at Pulicat, but the jealousies of the Dutch compelled its abandonment. In 1625, two years after the massacre of the English by the Dutch at Amboyna, the Company's agents at Bantam in Java despatched a vessel to Armagon in the present Nellore district and set up a small trading establishment there.

Foundation of Madras.—In 1639, owing partly to the annoyances caused to the Company's officers at Masulipatam by the subordinates of the Sultan of Golconda, within whose territories that place lay, and partly to the desire to possess a factory nearer to the real centres of the weaving and dyeing industries of the country, Francis Day, the chief official of Armagon, sought for and obtained through a subordinate of the last representative of the old Vijayanagar dynasty, who was then living at Chandragiri in North Arcot, the grant of the land on which Fort St. George now stands. A small fort was at once erected, and two years later the place became the Company's headquarters on the Coromandel Coast. In 1653 Fort St. George was raised to the rank of a Presidency, independent of Bantam, and in 1658 the factories in Bengal were placed under its orders. In 1690 the Company purchased from the Marathas the land on which Fort St. David, near Cuddalore, now stands; and at the end of the century there were also English factories within the present limits of the Madras Presidency at Porto Novo, Madapollam, Vizagapatam, Anjengo, Tellicherry and Calicut.

Struggle with the French.—Up to 1740 the Company's agents had managed to keep themselves clear of the wars between the various native governments which were going on around them, and free from serious trouble with the other Europeans who had stations in the south. But in 1741 the war of the Austrian Succession lit the first flame of a conflict between them and the French, which lasted until the capture of Pondicherry in 1763, followed by the Peace of Paris in 1763.

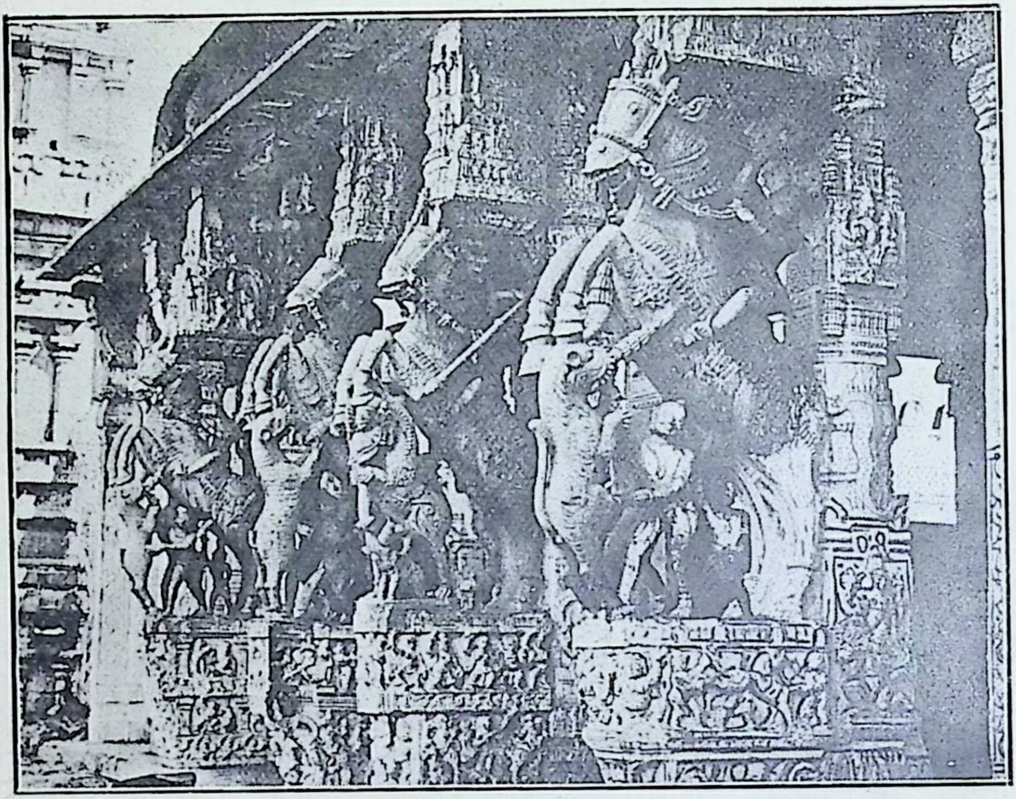
Madras Taken and Restored.—The first notable event in this contest was the capture of Madras by La Bourdonnais in 1746. Under the orders of Dupleix, who was then in command of the French possessions, the Governor and the chief merchants were taken prisoners to Pondicherry. Fort St. David became for the time the Company's headquarters in the south. Madras was, however, restored to the English under the treaty of Aix-la Chapelle in 1749, and the Company set themselves vigorously to work to render it more defensible than it had been at the time of the French attack.

Wars of the Native Powers.—Peace being declared between the two nations, the forces which each of them had collected in the south engaged on opposite sides in the struggles between the native powers. Each espoused the cause of a different claimant for the Nawabship of the Carnatic, and each supported its own candidate for the office of Nizam of the Deccan. The stirring



RANGANATHA TEMPLE, SRIRANGAM.

3 miles north of Trichinopoly. The inscriptions belong to the Chola, Pandya, Hoysala and Vijianagar dynasties.



SCULPTURED PIER, SRIRANGAM.

Stone piers, having horse brackets with riders on them, and of a single stone each elaborately carved. The stone balls within the mouths of the horses can be rolled but not removed.

details of the severe conflicts which ensued fill many pages in the histories of the period, and concern themselves with the exploits of many Englishmen—Clive and Eyre Coote among the number—whose names will ever be famous.

War with France.—In 1757 news reached India that war had again broken out in Europe between England and France, and the forces of the two nations in the south were once more at each other's throats. The advantage at first lay with the French. They captured successively the English Forts of Vizagapatam, Fort St. David and Devikottai (which last had been granted to the Company by the Marathas of Tanjore) and in 1758 they besieged Madras. Here, however, they were unsuccessful and eventually withdrew; and meanwhile Colonel Ford, who had been despatched by Clive from Bengal to the Northern Circars, had signally defeated them at Condore and captured Masulipatam. This victory resulted in the cession to the Company of a considerable tract round about the latter town which led eventually, after many vicissitudes, to the whole of the Northern Circars being granted to the British by the Mughal emperor in 1765. Further south, the struggle culminated in the battle of Wandiwash in which Eyre Coote utterly routed the French under Lally. Gingee, Arcot and other minor French settlements fell in quick succession; and in May 1760, the English were in a position to attack Pondicherry itself. Lally called in the help of Haidar Ali of Mysore, but events in his own territory prevented the latter from taking any important part in the contest. Pondicherry surrendered in January 1761. With the other French possessions, it was restored by the Peace of Paris in 1763; but the power of the French in Southern India was never again formidable, and it was thus in the Madras Presidency that the question was decided which of the European nations should be supreme in India.

Operations against Haidar Ali.—We have now reached the middle of the 18th century, when, as has been said, the native powers which had to be reckoned with were the Mussalmans under the Nizam of the Deccan and the Nawab of the Carnatic, Mysore under Haidar Ali, and the Marathas. The only European force of any consequence was that of the English, and between these four the struggle for the possession of the peninsula now lay. The Nizam and the Marathas invited the English to assist them in clipping the wings of Haidar who was encroaching upon their territories. Haidar, however, bought off both Mussalmans and Marathas, and then made a descent upon the English possessions in the Carnatic. Fighting followed on both coasts of the peninsula; but the operations were indecisive, and peace was eventually concluded in 1769 by a treaty based on a mutual restitution of conquests.

The First Mysore War.—In 1780 broke out the next war with Haidar, who was again befriended by both the Mussalmans and the Marathas. He descended upon the plains of the Carnatic in July of that year, burning crops and devastating villages, so that a cordon of blackened desert was formed all round the town of Madras, from Pulicat on the north to Pondicherry on the south and extending 50 miles inland.

Tippu Sultan.—Warren Hastings, then Governor-General of Bengal, despatched Sir Eyre Coote to Madras with reinforcements. His ability soon caused the tide of fortune to return; but age had sapped his old energy and it was not until after three years of severe fighting in every part of the peninsula that peace was at length made in 1784. As before, the basis of the treaty was a mutual restoration of conquests. Haidar Ali had died during the operations in 1782, and was succeeded by his son, Tippu Sultan, a man in every way his inferior.

The Second Mysore War.—Six years later, war once more ensued with Mysore, Tippu having provoked hostilities by raiding the Native State of Travancore which was in alliance with the British. Lord Cornwallis, the Governor-General, commanded the forces in

the field in person, and this time the British were assisted by the Nizam and the Marathas. After two years' fighting, Seringapatam, the Mysore capital, was besieged; and thereupon Tippu, in 1792, agreed to cede to the allies one-half of his territories, and to pay an indemnity of three crores and fifty lakhs of rupees. The British share of the territory thus ceded included the country round Dindigul and the districts of Salem and Malabar.

The Third Mysore War.—Tippu then began to intrigue to draw to his own side the allies of the British, and even sent an embassy to Mauritius to invoke the aid of the French. Lord Mornington, now Governor-General, realized the danger to British supremacy in India which such action involved, and came south to deal with the situation. The Nizam and the Marathas again joined the British. Tippu, after a feeble resistance in the field, retired to Seringapatam. The fortress was stormed on May 4th, 1799, and Tippu's body was found among the slain. A representative of the Hindu dynasty, whose rights had been usurped by Haidar in 1761, was placed upon the throne of Mysore proper, and the rest of Tippu's territories were divided between the allies. The share of the British included Kanara, Coimbatore and Wynaad.

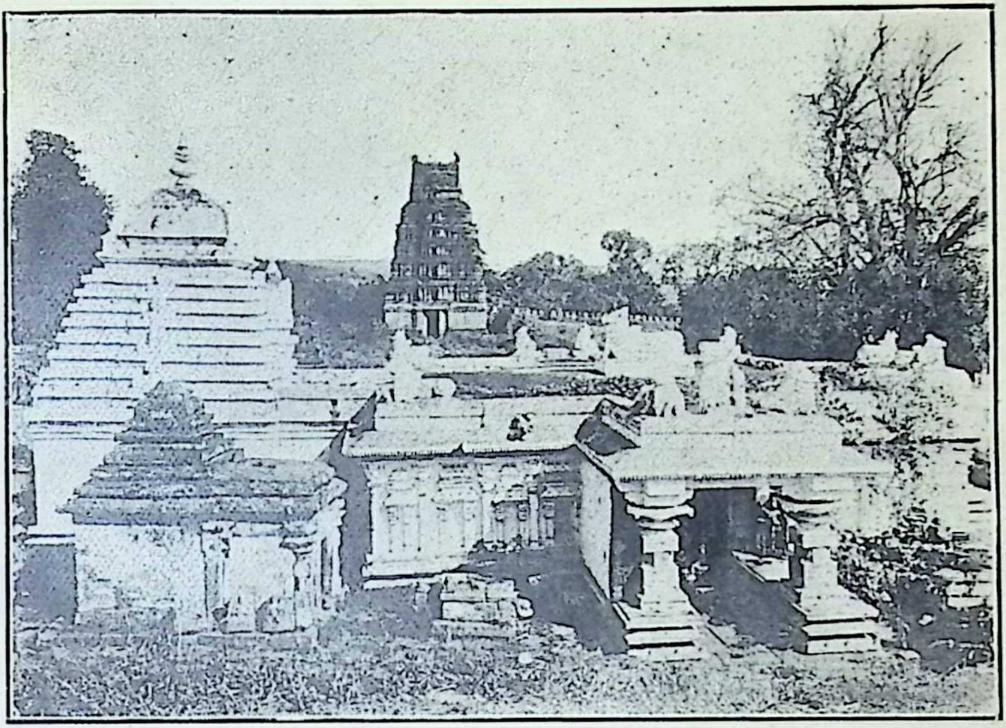
Ceded Districts.—In the same year, 1799, the Maratha Raja of the principality at Tanjore, in return for aid received in gaining the throne, executed a treaty resigning the administration of his kingdom to the Company in consideration of an annual payment. In 1800 the Nizam ceded to the Company, in return for a subsidiary force to be established in his dominions, all the territories he had acquired from Mysore at the partitions of 1792 and 1799. These tracts included the present districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, and part of Kurnool, which are still known as the "Ceded Districts." When Seringapatam fell in 1799, a treasonable correspondence had been discovered between Tippu and the Nawab of the Carnatic, who was nominally the ally of the Company. In consequence, after many negotiations, a treaty was concluded with the Nawab in 1801, under which he resigned the government of his country to the Company, but retained the titular dignity and received a considerable stipend. The existing representative of the family bears the title of Prince of Arcot and has the position of the first native nobleman of Madras.

The Company had thus obtained possession of the whole of the present Madras Presidency from Cape Comorin to the Northern Circars, except a part of the Kurnool district, the Danish station of Tranquebar, the existing French settlements at Pondicherry and other places, and the territories of the five Native States still in subordination to the Madras Government, the history of which will be found in the separate articles regarding them.

In 1839 internal mismanagement and treasonable intrigue on the part of the Nawab of Kurnool led to the annexation of his country. Tranquebar was purchased from the Danes in 1845. In 1862, the district of North Kanara was transferred to Bombay. Since then, no alterations of importance in the limits of the Presidency have occurred.

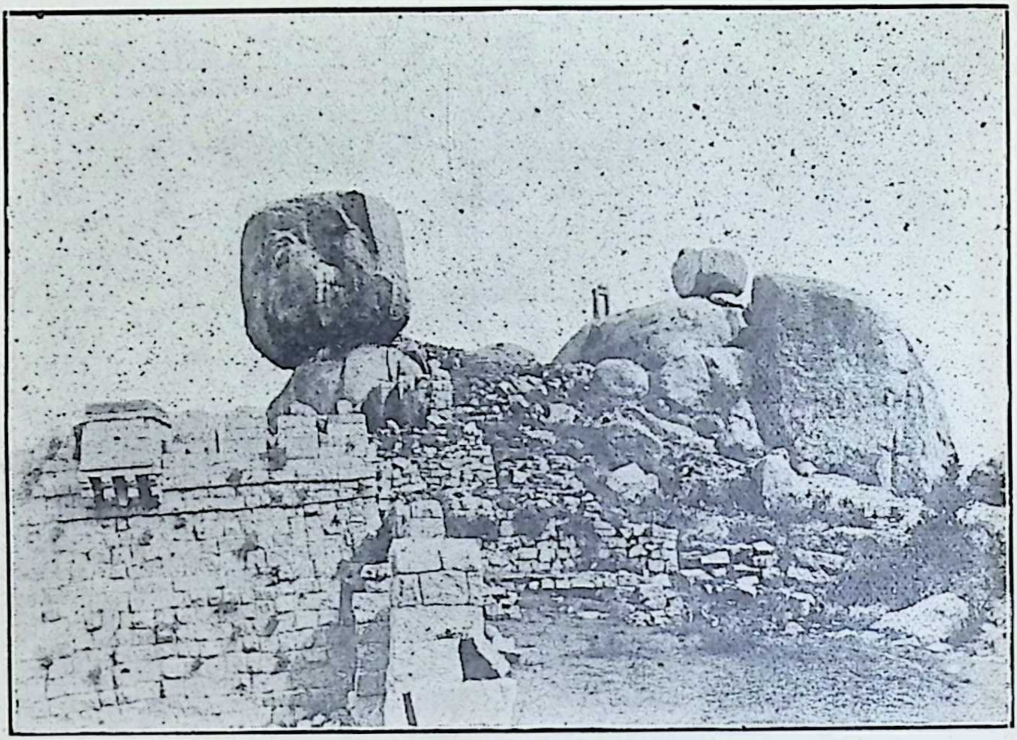
The Poligars.—The territories thus rapidly acquired at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century were in most cases reduced to order with little trouble. The Poligars in the Ceded Districts had to be suppressed by an armed force, and the turbulence of those in the extreme south necessitated more than one regular campaign. In the Northern Circars, the hill chiefs gave trouble as late as 1836.

Northern Circars.—The districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Gōdāvari, Kistna and Guntūr are known as the "Northern Circars." Prior to 1859 and 1860 these Circars consisted of five districts, but in that year the three districts of Rajahmundry, Masulipatam and Guntūr were divided to form the Gōdāvari and Kistna districts with effect from 1st October 1904; the latter have been again split up into three districts, known as Gōdāvari, Kistna and Guntūr. To the first



TEMPLE, SRISAILAM.

Temple in Kurnool district. The *Sivaratri* festival takes place here annually in February-March. Contains mantapas, etc., built by various Vijianagar kings.



HILL FORTRESS, UDAYAGIRI.

50 miles from Kavali railway station in Nellore district. Taken by Vijianagar king Krishnadevaraya in A.D. 1509.

have been added the Nugur, Albaka and Cherla taluks of the Sironcha Tahsil of the Chandu district in the Central Provinces and to the last, the Ongole taluk which belonged to the Nellore district. The northern districts were formerly under the Nizam's Government, and in that time the divisions were as follows: Guntur, Condapilli, Ellore, Rajahmundry and Chicacole. They came finally into British possession in the year 1823, by the payment to the Nizam's Government of Rs. 11,66,666 in lieu of an annual tribute. When these districts fell into the hands of the East India Company, they consisted chiefly of large estates, held by renters or zamindars, of lands called "Havelly," which were the old demesnes, or private estates, of former rulers; and of tracts near the principal towns which had been resumed by the Muhammadan governors of the districts, and appropriated for the support of their numerous bands of soldiers and public establishments. For some years prior to 1855-56, these, Northern Circars were under the charge of a separate Commissioner, but each district had then also its own revenue and judicial establishments. The appointment of Commissioner of the Northern Circars was abolished in June 1856.

The Carnatic.—The part of the Presidency usually known as the Carnatic, appears to have been originally formed of three divisions, namely, Northern, extending from the river Pennar to the river Gundegama, and consisting of a portion of the Nellore district; Central, extending from the Coleroon to the Pennar river, and containing a portion of Trichinopoly, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Madras and Nellore districts; and Southern, consisting of a portion of the Trichinopoly and the whole of Tanjore, Tinnevelly and Madura districts. These districts came into the possession of the British between the years 1799 and 1801.

Jaghire.—In the year 1859-60 the two districts of Madras Town and Chingleput were amalgamated into a single district, the collection of Sea Customs revenue being separately provided for. In the year 1870 the Chingleput district was again divided as before, leaving the administration of the Madras Town district in the hands of the Sea Customs Collector. The Chingleput district was obtained from the Nawab of Arcot in 1763 in return for services rendered to him and his father by the Company. The grant was confirmed by the Great Mughal in 1765, and for a long time the district was known as the "Jaghire" of the East India Company. The site of the Town of Madras was obtained in the year 1640, by a grant from the descendants of the Vijayanagar rulers, subsequently confirmed by the Mughal Government.

Ceded Districts.—The districts of Bellary and Cuddapah were ceded to the English by the Nizam in the year 1800 for the maintenance, in perpetuity, of a body of troops known as the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, and as payment for troops furnished during the Mysore wars. The territories so made over are still known as the Ceded Districts.

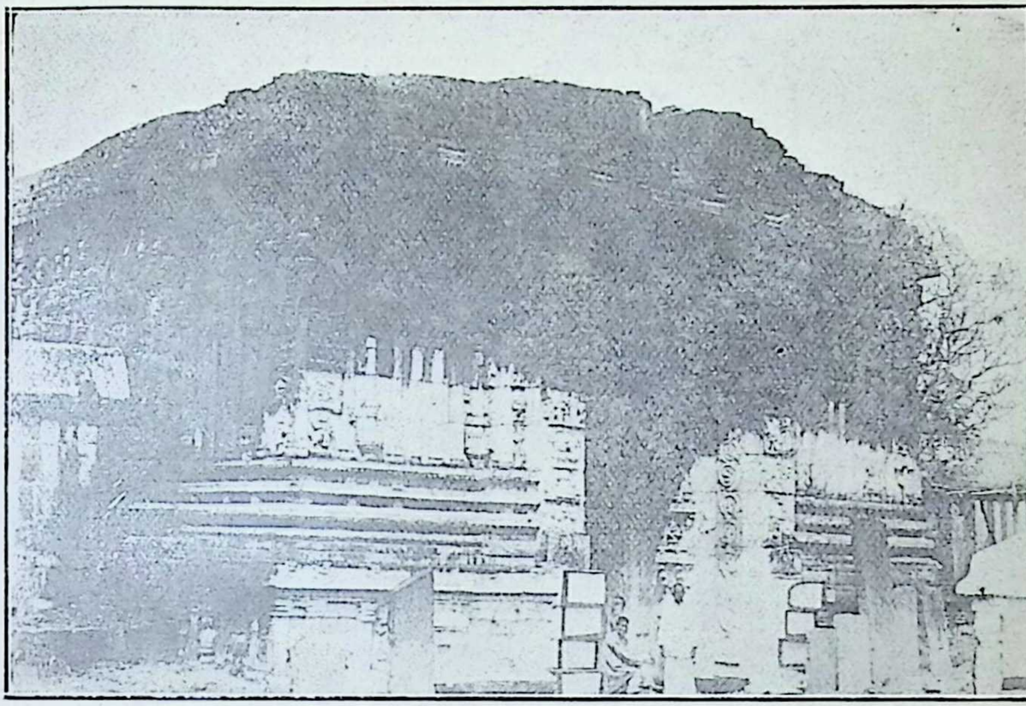
Kurnool District.—In 1800 the rights of sovereignty exercised by the Nizam over the Kurnool country as Subadar of the Deccan became vested in the East India Company. The Nizam, in the treaty of partition, gave over to the British all his possessions south of the Tungabhadra and Kistna rivers below their junction. At this time the ruler of the Kurnool country paid a yearly tribute of one lakh of rupees to the Nizam. In 1839 the Kurnool district, through the rebellion of the then ruler of the country, was placed under British administration.

Salem and Coimbatore.—The districts of Salem and Coimbatore came into British possession, the former in 1792 by the treaty of Seringapatam, and the latter in 1799 after the final defeat of Tippu and the partition of his territory between the British, the Nizam and the legitimate successor to the Mysore Government—the Maharaja of Mysore.

The Nilgiri Hills, formerly a taluk of the Coimbatore district, were constituted a separate district under Act I of 1868.

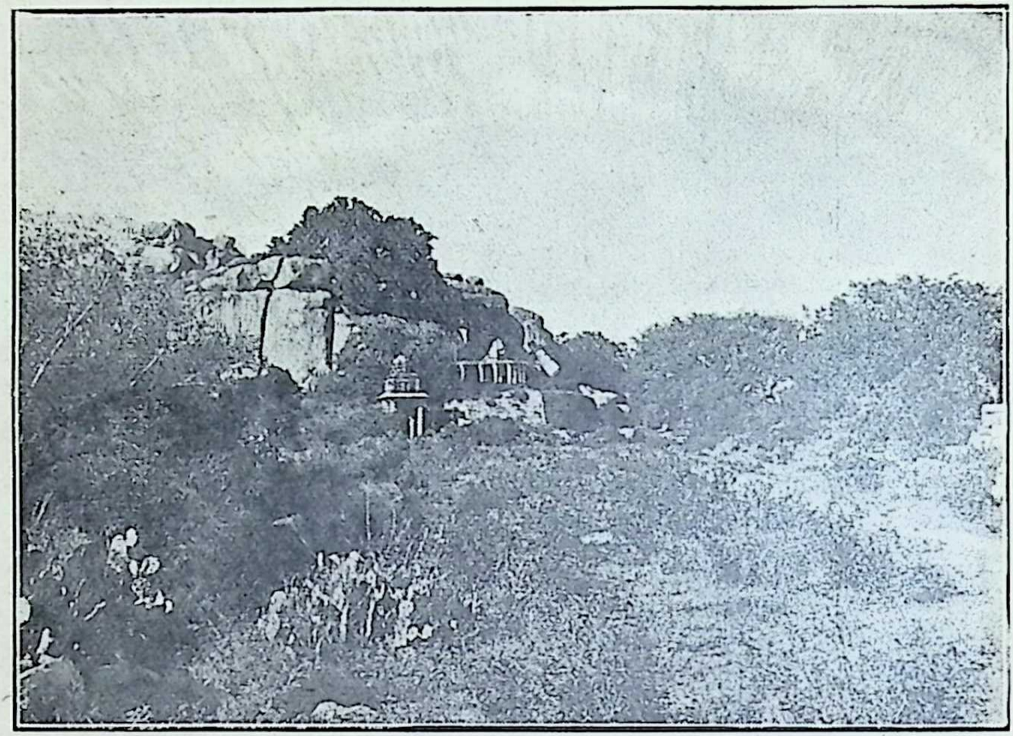
Malabar and Kanara.—The two districts of Malabar and Kanara, on the western side of the Ghats, fell into the possession of the British in 1792 and 1799, respectively. Kanara was in 1859 divided into North and South Kanara for administrative purposes, and in 1860 North Kanara was transferred, for convenience of administration, from the Madras to the Bombay Presidency. The taluk of Coondapoor, which formerly belonged to North Kanara, is now attached to South Kanara.

Summary of Acquisitions.—The following is a brief summary of all the territorial acquisitions made in the south. As stated already, a trading settlement was established at Masulipatam in 1611, and in 1639 and in 1690 Fort St. George and Fort St. David were built at Madras and Tevanapatam, respectively, with the permission of the ruling Hindu princes. The fort of Tellicherry in Malabar was similarly established by the Bombay Government in 1683. The first footing in Tanjore was gained in 1749 by the capture of Devakottai which was afterwards ceded on condition that the English desisted from helping a rival claimant to the throne. Mirzapha Jang and Salabat Jang had ceded Masulipatam and portions of the Northern Circars to the French; but on the capture of Masulipatam by the English in 1759, the influence of the French was broken, and the town of Masulipatam and a considerable tract of the surrounding territory were made over to the English. In 1765 sanads ceding the whole of the Northern Circars were obtained direct from the Padshah of Delhi, but the Madras Government thought it more politic to obtain the consent of the Nizam also, and in 1768 the five Circars of Ellore, Chicacole, Rajahmundry, Mustafanagar and Murtuzanagar or Guntūr were ceded by treaty, on the English agreeing to pay an annual subsidy of nine lakhs, and to furnish military assistance when required. The Dutch settlements of Pulicat, Sadras and Negapatam were captured for the second and last time in 1795, and ceded by the series of treaties closing the Napoleonic wars. The earlier wars with Haidar and Tippu were concluded with a peace on the basis of mutual restitution of territory, but by the treaty of 1792 the districts of Malabar and Salem and the Dindigul division of Madura were acquired by the English, and on the partition of Tippu's territory in 1799 the districts of Kanara and Coimbatore fell to the share of the British Government. During the wars of the eighteenth century the English more than once interfered in the disputes between the Raja of Tanjore and the Nawab of the Carnatic, and in 1778 a treaty was concluded by which Nagore and 277 villages were ceded to the Company. The internal affairs of the Tanjore kingdom continued to go from bad to worse, and, after a turbulent period of disputed succession, the rightful claimant to the throne, on being put into power in 1799, executed a treaty resigning the administration of the kingdom into the hands of the British on the understanding that he would receive a provision of one lakh of pagodas and one-fifth of the net revenues. The titular dignity became extinct in 1855 through failure of male heirs. In 1800 a new treaty was entered into with the Nizam by which a considerable increase was made in the British subsidiary force, on account of which the Nizam ceded all the territories he had acquired by the Mysore treaties of 1792 and 1799 together with the taluk of Adoni and all other taluks situated to the south of the rivers Tungabhadra and Kistna. These are known by the name of the Ceded Districts, and comprise the provinces of Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah. The English having in all the earlier wars of the peninsula supported the cause of Muhammad Ali, Nawab of the Carnatic, and having in fact secured him both the original possession of his kingdom and the power of retaining it, the revenues of the Carnatic were looked to for the defrayal of the expenses of the wars, and with this view the present district of Chingleput, then known as the jaghire, was made over to the Company in 1763.



TEMPLE ENTRANCE, AHOBILAM.

Temple to Narasimha in the district of Kurnool, about 50 miles from Nandyal. Krishnadevaraya visited this temple. Sadasiva in S. 1486, built the mandapa in the upper Ahobilam.



COUNCIL HALL, HAMPI.

Ruined capital of Vijianagar kingdom, 7 miles from Hospet in Bellary district.

This was rented to the Nawab for some time, but in 1780 the British Government took the management into their own hands. As new wars arose fresh agreements were made, and a series of treaties were executed culminating in that of 1792, three years before the death of Muhammad Ali and the accession of Umdat-ul-Umra, by which the Nawab agreed to pay a large subsidy, and, in order to secure punctual payment, the English were authorized to collect tribute direct from a large number of Poligars or local chiefs. In the event of the balance not being paid, the English were further authorized to assume the management of certain specified districts. In accordance with this treaty tribute was collected throughout a great part of the Tinnevelly and Madura districts, and in 1795 the Company assumed the entire management of the Ramnad district. On the fall of Seringapatam in 1799 it was discovered that both Muhammad Ali and Umdat-ul-Umra had been carrying on a treasonable correspondence with Mysore and the treaty of 1792 having thus been infringed the British Government resolved to assume the entire management of the Carnatic, and proposed a treaty for the purpose. Umdat-ul-Umra having died before arrangements were concluded, and his reputed son Ali Husain having rejected the terms offered him, another grandson of Muhammad Ali named Azim-ud-Daula was declared his successor, and an arrangement was entered into on the 31st July 1801, by which he resigned the government of the country into the hands of the British, retaining the titular dignity and receiving a liberal stipend. The effect of this treaty was to bring under British rule the whole of the country from the Northern Circars to Cape Comorin, with the exception of the French settlements of Pondicherry and Karikal and the Danish settlement of Tranquebar. The titular dignity of Nawab of the Carnatic was continued until 1855 when there was a failure of direct heirs. The present representative of the family bears the title of Prince of Arcot, and has the position of the first Muhammadan nobleman of the Presidency. In 1838 internal mismanagement and suspicion of treasonable intrigue on the part of the Nawab of Kurnool led to the occupation of his territory by an armed force and to its subsequent annexation. Tranquebar was ceded by the Danes in 1845. The district of North Kanara was transferred from this Presidency to the Bombay Presidency in 1862.

The Last Century.—Since the beginning of the nineteenth century, Madras has known no regular war; but occasional disturbances have called for measures of military repression. The Poligars or local chieftains in the south long adhered to their independence after their country was ceded to the British. On the west coast, the religious fanaticism of the Mappillas has more than once led to bloodshed; until 1921, when the propensity received a stimulus from agitators from outside the district, the outbreaks were generally of an isolated and sporadic nature; those immediately concerned invariably preferred death to capture; and more frequent outrages were only prevented by the removal from Malabar of many of the persons most likely to disturb the peace. In the north the tribes occupying the hills which till recently formed part of the districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam have only in comparatively recent times been brought under a stable form of government and taught to respect the forces of law and order and the events of 1922 have shown that they may still be excited to rebellion. In 1836, the zamindari of Goomsur in Ganjām was attached by Government on account of the rebellious conduct of the chief. An inquiry then instituted revealed the wide prevalence among the Khonds of human sacrifice under the name of "meriah." The practice was subsequently suppressed by a special agency. In 1879 the country known by the name of Rampa, then in the Gōdāvari district, was the scene of disturbances which it took a considerable body of troops nearly two years to put down. Troops again had to be

called out in 1882 when the Hindus and Muhammadans of Salem came into collision in connexion with a question of religious processions. In the extreme south the long-standing resentment of the Maravas against the pretensions of the Shanars—a caste whose hereditary profession was toddy-drawing—to a higher social and religious position, broke out into what were known as the Anti-Shanar riots in 1899, when the town of Sivakasi was looted and burned by five thousand Maravas and other villages were attacked with some loss of life. Military aid had to be called in to restore peace and a punitive police force was stationed in the area of the disturbance for some years.

Recent Events.—The first few years of the present century were uneventful apart from a few local riots due to religious or factious disputes, but in 1906 the political unrest which had developed in other parts of India spread to Madras and, fanned by inflammatory speeches, exhibited itself in the next two or three years in strikes and riots, the most serious of which took the form of an attack by a large mob on the European club at Cocanada in 1907 and the gutting of public offices and assaults on Government officers at Tinnevelly and Tuticorin in 1908. These ebullitions of mob violence were shortlived, but the anarchical movement continued to attract votaries whose vanity was flattered by a section of the public press, and culminated in June 1911 in the murder of Mr. R. W. d'E. Ashe, the Collector of Tinnevelly, by one of these votaries who immediately afterwards shot himself. The investigations which ensued showed that there had been a widespread conspiracy; one of those prominently concerned received a long sentence of imprisonment, and others were driven into forced inactivity.

The outbreak of the Great War in 1914 was accompanied by manifestations of loyalty from all classes and creeds. The Madras War Fund which reached Rupees 74·63 lakhs by the 31st March 1919 was principally devoted to the equipment and maintenance of the hospital ship "Madras" and the river hospital ship "Sikkim." The Presidency contributed 32,718 combatants and 28,895 non-combatants to the war. The only direct effect of the war on Madras was the bombardment of the port by the German raider "Emden" in September 1914, which caused some panic but no material damage or loss of life. It may be noted that a very large proportion of the British Army was shod with Madras leather.

The year 1916 saw the beginnings of a new Home Rule agitation in India which gave rise to a number of more or less extended movements organized to stir up ill-will against the Government. In the next year 1917, on August 20th, the British Parliament issued the famous declaration that India was considered fit for the gradual attainment of self-government. This was followed by the visit to India of the Secretary of State, Mr. Montagu, and the report on constitutional reforms issued in the names of Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu. The Government of India Act, 1919, gave effect to their proposals and the new Legislative Council under that Act was inaugurated by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught in January 1921. The non-Brahman party have ever since wielded the chief power. The activities of the non-co-operators manifested themselves in this Presidency mainly by preventing bidding at abkari sales through so-called measures of non-violence, and encouraging the Khilafat agitation. The latter culminated in August 1921 in the Mappilla Rebellion in Malabar which proved to be the most serious outbreak that the British arms have had to deal with for a long time in this Presidency and which left much bitterness of feeling. In the latter part of August 1922, an outbreak occurred in the Gudem Hills of the Rampa subdivision in the Vizagapatam Agency: though confined to a small area and a limited number of rebels, the *fituri* as it is called, has taken a long time to quell on account of the difficult nature of the country.

Current Events, 1923-24.—*General.*—The year was signalized by the visit to the Presidency of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Reading, who after visiting the cities of Madura and Trichinopoly, arrived at Madras on the 8th December. Their Excellencies were received with enthusiasm in spite of strenuous efforts by the non-co-operation faction to induce the people to observe a "hartal." After a stay of four days, during which Their Excellencies attended a long series of public and private functions, among the most noteworthy of which was His Excellency's visit to the Legislative Council, Their Excellencies left Madras on the evening of the 11th December.

Legislative Council.—During the year the term of the first Legislative Council created under the Government of India Act, 1919, came to an end. The legislative measures passed by the Council before its dissolution included the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, the Madras University Act, the State Aid to Industries Act and the Madras Stamp (further amendments) Act. An Irrigation Bill intended to define clearly the position of the State in respect of irrigation was introduced in January, but its form was not acceptable in several quarters and leave to introduce it in the Council was not accorded by the House. Two Bills to amend the District Municipalities and the Local Boards Acts were referred to select committees and did not re-emerge during the lifetime of the first Council. The Bill which aroused the greatest feeling both inside and outside the Council was the Hindu Religious Endowments Bill. The object of this Bill, which was to supersede as far as the Madras Presidency was concerned, the Government of India Act XX of 1863, was to ensure the efficient administration of Hindu religious endowments in the Presidency. The special features of the Bill were the constitution of a special board, provision for regularly constituted committees to supervise and control religious endowments, and provision for the diversion of surplus funds by applying the doctrine of "Cypres." A large body of public opinion in the Presidency was opposed to the Bill and representations to this effect were made to His Excellency the Governor through the medium of petitions and deputations. The Bill was passed by the Council, but His Excellency the Governor, after discussion with His Excellency the Viceroy, has decided to return the Bill in order that certain points connected with particular clauses may receive their further consideration.

Polling for the new Council took place on the last day of October. Interest was added to the elections by the candidature in many constituencies of anti-Ministerialist Non-Brahmans, Swarajists and Independent candidates of various political hues. Three-cornered contests were not infrequent, and in one constituency which returned two members there were eight candidates. The result of the elections shows that the ministerial party had the largest number of candidates returned, and three Ministers belonging to this party, including two who had served in the previous Council, were appointed by His Excellency the Governor. The polling day was marked by no untoward incidents, and an increased proportion of the electorate recorded their votes.

The Finance Committee and the Committee on Public Accounts continued to be the two most important standing committees of the Council. To the number of Advisory Committees, a committee for the depressed classes was added towards the end of the year. The number of resolutions admitted during the year was 182, of which 47 were disposed of. Four hundred and twenty questions were asked. The Council sustained a loss at the end of the year by the resignation of its first President, Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar, who resigned in order to take up an appointment on the India Council in England.

Political.—The district of Malabar experienced the calm that comes after a storm. Strenuous efforts were made to complete the numerous criminal proceedings entailed by the rebellion. An agitation for the reform of the tenancy

laws of the district was started, but did not extend to the rebellion area. A section of the press endeavoured to fan an agitation against "the Police Raj in Malabar" and to resuscitate a demand for a committee of inquiry into the handling of the rebellion.

The beginning of the year found divisions in the ranks of the non-co-operators and eventually two parties were formed, the one consisting of those who adhered to the original programme of Mr. Gandhi, the Congress or No-change party, and other the Council entry or Swarajist party, consisting of those who, following Mr. C. R. Das, were desirous of sending members to the various legislative bodies. Both parties joined in attempts to celebrate Gandhi day on the 18th July by provocative displays of the "national" flags, but these demonstrations roused little enthusiasm. The Congress party initiated an anti-liquor campaign in Madura which attained considerable dimensions. The volunteers engaged in it eventually resorted to open obstruction and abuse of those who wished to approach the shops. One toddy shop was burnt down. Measures were taken to prevent this and the movement was suspended. In Coimbatore also, attempts were made to terrorize those who let out palm trees to contractors for toddy-drawing. The Swarajists were active in the elections, but had little success in obtaining seats in the Madras Legislative Council, though in the elections for the Legislative Assembly they were more successful. A "Labour and Kishan Party" was founded by a communist agitator, but obtained little support from either non-co-operators or other labour bodies. Political agitation against the salt-tax was eagerly taken up by extremists, but met with little success among the people.

The annual meeting of the all-India Congress was held at Cocanada at the end of December, as were also meetings of the all-India Khilafat Conference and other political bodies. No disturbances took place. The all-India Congress affirmed its adherence to the "constructive" programme. Many wild speeches were made especially at the Khilafat and other Muhammadan Conferences. Great stress was laid upon the need for an extensive volunteer organization, and frequent references were made to the example of the Akalis.

Khilafatist activities ceased after the signing of the treaty between Britain and Turkey, which was hailed with rejoicing by the Muhammadan community, but there were sporadic outbursts of a "Jazirat-ul-Arab" movement towards the end of the year 1923. The strain of Hindu-Muslim tension was felt in some parts of the Presidency, but no serious disturbances resulted.

After the severe reverses sustained by the rebels in the Agency disturbances at the close of 1922, Srirama Razu and his men remained in hiding for the first three months of 1923, and there were reasons to believe that his prestige had been so much affected that, at the end of March, the Government decided to reduce the police forces employed in the area. The result, however, was to encourage the rebels to renewed activity. Their numbers probably increased, and on April 17th the Razu and a few followers visited Annavaram in the Godavari district and searched the police station unsuccessfully for arms and ammunition. The police were reinforced; a detachment of the Malabar Special Police, which had returned to Malabar, was recalled; and energetic measures were resumed in pursuit of the rebels. The main difficulty throughout was the unwillingness of the local inhabitants to co-operate in any way with the Government or to give any information of the movements of the rebels, of whom they stood in considerable fear. The nature of the country and the constant difficulty of keeping the striking forces up to strength on account of sickness added to the magnitude of the task. The police forces were strengthened from time to time. A special tax under the Police Act was imposed on certain areas for six months, and a number of village officers and others who assisted the rebels or failed to supply information to the police were punished, but no great change in the

attitude of the people had been effected by the end of the year. The actual fortunes of war varied. In May the rebels captured and beat a sub-inspector of police on intelligence duty, a deputy tahsildar, and several constables and peons. On the night of September 17/18 the police captured Mallaya Dora, the Razu's chief lieutenant. In October a party of rebels made a regular attack on the police post at Gudem. They were repulsed with casualties, but one constable was killed. On several occasions the police all but succeeded in forcing an engagement, and several minor brushes with the rebels occurred in November in which the latter sustained several casualties and one constable was killed. At the end of the year, it was decided to reinforce the police by a strong detachment of the Assam Rifles, in the hope of bringing the operations to the earliest possible conclusion.

Madras City.

Descriptive.—The capital of the Madras Presidency and the third largest town in the Indian Empire, is built in a straggling fashion on a strip of land 9 miles long, from 2 to 4 miles wide, and 27 square miles in extent, on the shore of the Bay of Bengal in 13° 4′ N. and 80° 15′ E. The site is low-lying and almost dead level, its highest point being only 22 feet above the sea; and it is intersected by two languid streams, the odoriferous Cooum and the Adyar, of which the former enters the sea immediately south of Fort St. George, in the centre of the city, and the latter near the southern boundary. Neither of them carries enough water to keep a clear channel, and except in the rains they both form salt lagoons separated from the sea by narrow ridges of sand.

Georgetown.—The commercial centre of the city is called Black Town (officially changed to Georgetown in 1906) which lies immediately behind the harbour and the two or three streets of European banks and Mercantile offices which there face the sea, and is more thickly populated than any other part. Triplicane, the chief Muhammadan quarter, and Purasawalkam and Vepery, where the greater number of the Anglo-Indians reside, come next in density. All these lie in the middle of the city, but they are separated from one another by ample open spaces which will never be built over. Chief of these spaces is the Island, the city's principal parade and recreation ground which is surrounded by the two arms of the Cooum river, and forms part of an extensive fire zone which the military authorities have reserved round the Fort. Next in importance comes the People's Park, begun in 1859 during Sir Charles Trevelyan's Governorship, which consists of ornamental grounds with a considerable zoological collection. The Napier Park lying between Mount Road and Chintadripet, and the Robinson Park, north of Georgetown, are also due to the initiative of Governors of the Presidency, namely, Lord Napier (1866–72) and Sir William Robinson (1875). Next to the Napier Park come the extensive grounds of Government House, and the open space round the group of public buildings which face the sea south of the Cooum. All these serve as lungs to the crowded centre of the city. Of the surrounding fringe the most thickly peopled area is that immediately north of Georgetown, and its population will probably continue to increase rapidly, as it lies close to the busy quarter.

The European Quarters.—The principal European quarters are in the west and south of the fringe, in Egmore, Chetput, Kilpauk, Nungumbakam, Teynampet and in the strip of land on the north bank of the Adyar river. Here are the fine houses built by the merchant princes and the servants of John Company at the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century, when officials were still allowed to trade. Many, such as Brodie Castle, Doveton House,

Gambier's Gardens, still bear the names of the authors of their being. All of these are built of brick cased with shell-lime plaster (chunam), and are designed on very generous lines. The zananas attached to some of them bear witness to the social customs of the period. Modern residences are planned on a more lowly scale and employ red brick.

These quarters of the City are served by handsome thoroughfares. Chief among them is Mount Road, running from the Wallajah Gate of the Fort across the Island, past Government House, the Madras Club, St. George's Cathedral, and the Horticultural Gardens, thence beside the bank of the Long Tank, over the Adyar by the Marmalong Bridge (built in 1726 by Petrus Uscan, the most notable of the Armenians of old Madras) to the Governor's country residence at Guindy and the cantonment of St Thomas' Mount, 9 miles from the Fort. Nearly paralled to it, the shorter Mowbray's Road, with its fine banyan avenue, leads to the Adyar Club, built by Mowbray, the first Accountant-General; and at St. George's Cathedral it is crossed by the Cathedral Road and the Nungumbakam High Road. The latter of these runs up to the once fashionable quarter on the Poonamallee Road, while the former leads eastwards to the Marina, a broad esplanade, built in the Governorship of Sir M. E. Grant Duff, which runs along the sea front from the High Court to the suburb of St. Thome, and has the makings of one of the finest thoroughfares in India.

Public buildings.—The public buildings of Madras are more than usually handsome; but this again is a fact which the stranger is not likely to perceive immediately, for they are scattered about in a manner that robs them of all collective effect. The Post and Telegraph Office and the new Bank of Madras building are naturally near the harbour and the mercantile centre of the city, and so are the High Court and its appendage the Law College. The Fort, the zone reserved round it, and the Cooum sewer have, however, prevented the erection of other public buildings near these facing the sea, so that the next collection of them is more than a mile away on the Marina south of the Cooum mouth. This group consists of the Senate House, the beautiful office of the Board of Revenue (formerly the palace of the Nawabs of Arcot), and the Presidency College. Hidden in various isolated sites throughout the city are many other fine buildings; Government House, the Banqueting Hall, built by the second Lord Clive in 1802, and containing portraits of many Governors of Madras; the Museum and Connemara Library, the nucleus of which was the old Pantheon; St. George's Cathedral, Ionic in style and finished with the polished plaster-work that resembles marble; the Memorial Hall, erected by public subscription to commemorate the exemption of Madras from the horrors of the Mutiny; and others, which, seen singly, fail to arouse enthusiasm, but grouped together or more favourably situated would make an impressive collection.

The earlier public buildings, of which the Banqueting Hall and the Cathedral are instances, were built of brick cased with plaster moulded into detail copied from the Italian and other European schools. Since the introduction of granite from Cuddapah and North Arcot in 1864, local architecture has, however, been slowly working towards an adaptation of the Hindu Saracenic; and the High Court, the Law College and the Bank of Madras are built in the style, in red brick and grey granite. The latest building material is the beautiful brown stone from Nellore, close grained yet easily worked, of which the Young Men's Christian Association building on the Esplanade is made.

Fort St. George.—Fort St. George was commenced in February 1640 by Mr. Francis Day; originally it consisted of a factory and other buildings surrounded by a wall with four bastions, the whole being about 100 yards square. In 1643 it was garrisoned by 100 men, the number being reduced a few years later to 26. The "White Town," which grew up around the fort, was gradually walled in and defended by bastions and batteries. It measured about 600 yards

from east to west. Immediately to the north, on what is now the Lighthouse Esplanade, was the Black Town, which was also in its turn walled in and defended. Between 1670 and 1680 some effort was made to improve and strengthen the position—a necessity forced on the Company by the successive retirement and encroachment of the sea, by the presence of the French at Saint Thome, and by the threatening advance of Sivaji. Saint Mary's the first English Church in India, was commenced in 1678 and finished in 1680. In 1702 the fort was blockaded for three months by Nawab Daud Khan. In 1740, Mr. Joseph Smith, the Engineer, submitted a scheme for making the fort defensible and for doubling its enclosed area. Practically nothing had been done, however, when Labourdonnais attacked the place and took it after a short bombardment in 1746. When, three years later, the English re-entered the fort, they found it little changed, though a glacis had been made on the north and south faces and half the Black Town had been destroyed. The distinguished scientist and author Benjamin Robins was now deputed as Engineer-General to complete the enlargement of the fort; he adopted Mr. Smith's plans and, though he died in 1752, his designs were carried out by Messrs. Brohier and Call. Work was commenced in 1755 and for two years 1,000 labourers were continuously employed. The river was diverted from its course, and the old bed filled up. The south wall was prolonged across the old bed and three new western bastions, connected by curtains, were built on what had been part of the Island. The fort was thus converted from a quadrangle into a half decagon, of which the gorge was closed by the seaface, while the internal area was doubled. Thus when the French returned in 1758 under Lally, the place, although far from perfect, was fit for Pigot and Lawrence to defend. Immediately after the siege the remainder of old Black Town was demolished to provide a clear field of fire, and the suburbs of Muthialpetta and Peddanaikpetta gradually developed into Black Town which, in 1769, was walled along its northern and western faces. In the meantime the defensive works of Fort St. George were continued under Major Call and Colonel Ross till, in 1787, the fortress was completed very much as it now stands. Within it are nearly all the Government offices—Secretariat and the Council Chamber, the Military Headquarters, Arsenal and Barracks. The Arsenal contains many trophies of the wars in which the Madras Army has been engaged. In St. Mary's Church are buried the Missionary Schwartz, Sir Thomas Munro, Sir Henry Ward, Lord Pigot and Lord Hobart. The grave-stones of the old cemetery which occupied the site of the present Law College were with two exceptions removed after the siege of 1758-59 to St. Mary's Church, where they now form a pavement round the building. The two stones still on the original site are those of Elihu Yale, son of Governor Yale, who founded Yale College in the United States; and of Mr. Powney of the Civil Service. Among the most interesting of the tombstones on the pavement is that of Agent Harry Greenhill, who died at Madras, 4th January 1659. In the Parade square in front of the Secretariat there stood, until recent years, a statue of Lord Cornwallis, Governor-General. The statue is now in the Connemara Library having been removed there in the year 1906 as the sea air was affecting the marble.

Government House, Madras.—In 1681 a "Garden-house" was completed for the use of the Governor on the site now occupied by the General Hospital and Medical College. That house was destroyed by La Bourdonnais when he occupied Madras in 1746. In 1753 a new garden-house in Triplicane was acquired from the executors of Mr. Luis de Medeiros. The house was a large one with a frontage of about 130 feet and stood in a rectangular compound laid down in the Italian style about 400 yards long from east to west and 85 yards wide. That house was the nucleus of the present Government House. At the time spoken of, the roads which

now bound the Park did not exist. The Triplicane High Road ran north without deviation up to the Government House Bridge and passed within 50 yards of the House, that is, through the present compound. Additions were made to the compound and the Park from time to time. In 1758 the Government House was occupied by the French Count de Lally when besieging Madras. He pulled down its verandahs, destroyed private houses near it, and burned the village of Chepauk.

The house was put in order again in 1762 and was much improved between 1786 and 1789 when Sir Archibald Campbell was the Governor. The second Lord Clive, however, found it inadequate, either as a residence or as a place for holding State entertainments. Extensive alterations and improvements in the house were carried out under his auspices between 1800 and 1802, and the Banqueting Hall, which stands by the side of the main house, was formally opened in 1802.

The compound was extended to the beach by including part of the Chepauk Gardens which had lately been taken over from the Nawab of the Carnatic. The present Government House has a frontage of 250 feet. The Park is 70 acres in extent.

Government House, Guindy.—Sir Thomas Munro wrote a Minute in 1821 pointing out that the original Governor's House in the Fort having been taken up as Secretariat Offices, the Garden House (in Triplicane) had become the Town House (the present Government House at Madras). He considered, therefore, that the Governor should have, as heretofore, a country residence, and proposed the acquisition of Guindy Lodge. The Government approved of the proposal and the property was acquired with some additional land. The building was improved and added to in 1822. Further additions to the building have been made from time to time and more land has been acquired for the Park.

The Council Chamber.—Prior to 1910 the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George held their meetings in a room in the present Secretariat Buildings. The enlargement of the Legislative Council in that year made a new Council Chamber necessary and the present building was erected on the eastern side of the Secretariat. The further enlargement of the Council made in 1920 has rendered still more accommodation necessary and this has been provided by adding a second story to the buildings of 1910. The black pillars in the building are of historical interest. In the thirties of the eighteenth century, Governor Pitt constructed a handsome colonnade from the Fort square to the sea-gate roofed over and lined with 32 pillars of black Pallavaram gneiss. When the French captured Madras in 1746 they carried off these columns to Pondicherry. There they remained until 1761, in which year the British stormed the place and restored the pillars to their former position in Pitt's Arcade. The best preserved of these columns were added to the New Council Chamber which was built in 1910 and have been retained in the present structure. More prominent among the ornaments of the Council Chamber may be mentioned (1) the Speaker's chair presented by His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Governor of Madras, (2) a bust of His Majesty King George V presented by the Hon'ble the Raja of Panagal, Minister for Local Self-Government, and (3) a bust of the Right Hon'ble Edwin Montagu, late Secretary of State for India, erected by admirers of that gentleman in recognition of his services to Indian Constitutional Reforms.

Statues.—Besides the above, the chief statues of Madras are those of Her Majesty the late Queen-Empress, near the Senate House; of His Majesty King Edward VII, opposite the Mount Road entrance to Government House; of His Imperial Majesty King George V, near the Pachaiyappa's College; of Lord Cornwallis, in the Connemara Library; of Sir Thomas Munro, on the Island; of General Neill, of Mutiny fame, opposite the Madras Club; of Lord Ripon, near the Round Tannah; of

Justice Sir T. Muttuswami Ayyar, in the High Court; of Mr. Powell in the Presidency College; of the Rev. Dr. Miller on the Esplanade, opposite the Christian College; of Justice Boddam, north of Willingdon Bridge and of Sir V. Krishnaswami Ayyar, on the Marina near the Senate House. The inscriptions on these statues are given below:—

1. *Queen Victoria.*—Victoria, Queen Empress of India. This statue is erected in token of his loyalty, respect and admiration of Her Majesty's many virtues by her faithful subject Raja Goday Naraen Gujputee Rao of Sree Goday family, Vizagapatam; unveiled by the Right Honorable the Lord Connemara Governor of Fort St. George, June 20, 1887; presented to the City of Madras in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee.

2. *King Edward VII.*—Presented to the City of Madras by Rao Bahadur Lodd Krishnadas Balmukundas; unveiled by His Excellency Lord Ampthill, G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras, 8th April 1903.

3. *King George V.*—This statue of His Majesty King George V, Emperor of India, was presented to the City of Madras by Govindoss Chathoorbhoojadoss, A.D. 1914.

4. *Lord Cornwallis.*—This statue is erected by a general vote at the joint expense of the principal inhabitants of Madras and Military servants of the East India Company belonging to the Presidency of Fort St. George, as a grateful testimony of the high sense they entertained of the conduct and actions of the most noble the Marquis Cornwallis, during the time he held the high Office of Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of all the Forces in India.

5. *Sir Thomas Munro.*—Munro statue. Major-General Sir Thomas Munro, Bart, K.C.B., Governor of Madras, 1820—1827. Born 27th May 1761. Died 6th July 1827.

6. *Brigadier-General Neill.*—James George Smith Neill, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Madras Fusiliers, Brigadier-General in India. A brave, resolute, self-reliant soldier. Universally acknowledged as the first who stemmed the torrent of rebellion in Bengal. He fell gloriously at the relief of Lucknow, 25th September 1857. Age 47. Erected by public subscription, 1860.

7. *Marquess of Ripon.*—The Most Honorable George Frederick Samuel Marquess of Ripon, K.G., 1827—1909. Secretary of State for War, 1863—1866; Secretary of State for India, 1866; Lord President of the Council, 1868--1873; First High Joint Commissioner to the United States, 1871; Viceroy of India, 1880—1884; First Lord of the Admiralty, 1886; Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1892—1895; Lord Privy Seal, 1906—1908; Grand Master of the Freemasons of England, 1870—1874; Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire, 1873--1906; Chairman of the West Riding County Council, 1889—1892; Chancelor of the University of Leeds, 1904—1909; Mayor of Ripon, 1895-1896.

8. *Sir T. Muttuswami Ayyar.*—Tiruvarur Muttuswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E., Judge of the High Court, 1878--1895.

9. *E. B. Powell.*—Eyre Burton Powell, M.A., C.S.I., the first Principal of this College and afterwards Director of Public Instruction. Erected by many Rajas, Zamindars, former pupils and friends, to mark their respect for his character and their grateful appreciation of his services in the cause of higher education for more than 30 years.

10. *Dr. William Miller.*—William Miller, LL.D., D.D., C.I.E., Principal, Madras Christian College. Erected by public subscription, A.D. 1901. "A Missionary Teacher, known alike for his piety and public zeal, whose services in the cause of higher education are probably unsurpassed in India."—*Lord Napier in the House of Lords.* Unveiled by His Excellency Lord Ampthill, G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras, 1st January 1901.

11. *Justice Boddam.*—This statue was erected by public subscription in honour of Hungerford Tudor Boddam, one of His Majesty's Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Madras and in memory of the unselfish and public-spirited services rendered by him in organizing and maintaining various institutions for

the public good. This statue was unveiled by His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley, K.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras, on the 25th October 1911.

12. *Sir V. Krishnaswami Ayyar.*—V. Krishnaswami Ayyar, C.S.I., Member, Madras Executive Council. Born 1863. Died 1911. Erected by public subscription.

Busts.—Besides the busts in the Council Chamber mentioned already, there is a bust of Lord Hobart in the Senate Hall, Chepauk, presented by his widow Mary Catherine Hobart as a memorial of Lord Hobart's efforts to diminish taxation and establish a system of elementary education throughout the Presidency; and there is a bust in the Queen Mary's College of Her Majesty the Queen Mary, presented by the Hon'ble the Raja of Panagal, Minister for Local Self-Government and unveiled by Her Excellency the Lady Willingdon in February 1924.

Churches.—The Churches of Madras deserve more space than can be accorded them. The foundation-stone of the Luz Church bears the date 1516 and the oldest European inscription in India. The St. Thome Cathedral contains a series of memorials to Portuguese pioneers, beginning in 1557. St. Mary's Church in the Fort, consecrated in 1680, is the oldest Protestant place of worship in India, and contains the Graves of Governor Nicholas Morse, a great-grandson of Oliver Cromwell and the man who capitulated to La Bourdonnais in 1746; of Lord Pigot, who defended the Fort against Lally in 1759, and was afterwards deposed and imprisoned by his own Council; of the famous Schwartz, missionary and statesman of Sir Thomas Munro, who died of cholera while on a farewell tour in his beloved Ceded Districts in 1827; and of many others who have made Madras history. The Roman Catholic Cathedral in Armenian Street was erected in 1775 by the Capuchins; and about the same time the Armenians, then a wealthy and influential community, built their church in the same street. St. Mark's, Blacktown, was consecrated in 1801, St. George's Cathedral in 1815 and St. Andrew's (the Scotch Kirk) in 1821. The two last were designed by the Civil Architect, Major De Havilland.

The principal Hindu temples are those dedicated to Vishnu and Siva, respectively, in Triplicane and Mylapore; and the chief mosque is that in Triplicane.

Climate, Temperature and Rainfall.—The climate of Madras has been described with considerable accuracy as three months hot and nine months hotter. The cooler months are never cold, the mean temperature of December and January being 76°; but the heat in the summer does not approach that of Northern India, the mean for May and June being the moderate figure of 90°. The mean for the year is 83°. The annual rainfall, based on figures for eighty-five years, averages 49 inches of which 29½ inches are received during the north-east monsoon from October to December and 15 inches, from June to September in the south-west monsoon. The heaviest recorded fall during this period was 88 inches in 1827, and the smallest 18 inches in 1832, the year before the Guntūr famine.

Cyclones.—Like other places on the Bay of Bengal, Madras is liable to severe cyclones. In October 1687, a storm raged for five days and drove ashore two ships lying in the roads. In 1721 another storm swept four ships from their moorings and wrecked one of them. On October 3, 1746, when La Bourdonnais' fleet was in the roads after the capture of the town, a cyclone sank three of his ships and two prizes, while four others either lost or cut away their masts and 1,200 men were drowned. In 1782 more than 100 native craft which had come to Madras with rice to feed the thousands who had flocked into the town to escape Haidar's horsemen were wrecked and a terrible famine followed. Other cyclones occurred in 1811, 1818, 1820, 1836, 1843 and 1846. In the first of these, ninety country vessels went down at their anchors, and the surf broke in 9 fathoms of water 4 miles from the shore. In the last, the Observatory anemometer

broke at a registered pressure of 40 lb. to the square foot, and one of the massive masonry pillars on the Elphinstone Bridge was blown over. In 1853, 1858, 1863, 1864 and 1865, other cyclones visited the place. The most destructive of all happened in May 1872. The wind pressure was 53 lb. to the square foot. The shipping in the roads did not receive sufficient notice to put out to sea; and between 6 and 11 a.m. nine English vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 6,700 tons, and twenty native craft were driven ashore, though owing to the use of the rocket apparatus only nineteen lives were lost. In 1874 another cyclone visited Madras, but this time the ships put to sea in time and escaped. In 1881 there was another visitation which did considerable damage at the Harbour and in November 1916 there was yet another cyclone which was the last.

The Observatory.—Besides the educational and medical institutions described below, Madras possesses a large number of scientific, charitable and social institutions and societies. Chief among those devoted to science are the Observatory and the Museum. The Observatory was the first established by Europeans in the East. Its nucleus was a collection of instruments formed by a scientific member of Council, William Petrie, and presented by him to the public service when he left India in 1787. The present building was erected in 1792, Sir Charles Oakely, who was keenly interested in such matters, being then Governor. John Goldingham was the first astronomer, holding the post till 1830; and he and his successors, notably T. G. Taylor, F.R.S. (1830—48), Captain W. S. Jacob of the Bombay Engineers (1849—59) and N. R. Pogson (1861—91), have done much work of permanent value in astronomical annals. The Observatory contains among its instruments a large equatorial and an efficient transit circle. The Meteorological department in connexion with it was established in 1867, and was brought under the Government of India in 1874. In 1899, the Madras Observatory was transferred to the Government of India, the astronomer became the Director of the Observatories at Kodaikanal and Madras and the latter institution was put under the immediate charge of a Deputy Director, who is also the Meteorological Reporter to Government. Its work is now chiefly confined to meridian observations for determining the time, and the maintenance of the time service, which is effected by the daily transmission to the Central Telegraph Office at Madras, and thence automatically throughout India, of a signal marking the moment at which standard time is 4 p.m. Special observations are also made for the issue of storm-warnings, and the daily weather report for the Presidency is compiled from telegraphic information received from the various recording stations.

The Museum.—The Museum was founded in 1851. Its nucleus was a collection of geological specimens presented by the Madras Literary Society and the duplicates of the articles sent to the Great Exhibition of 1851 in Hyde Park. In 1855 subordinate museums were established in five different districts; but they were not successful, and in 1861 all but that at Rajahmundry were closed and many of the articles in them were transferred to Madras. In 1855 a Zoological garden was connected with the Madras Museum, but this was transferred to the People's Park in 1863. In recent years, under Mr. Thurston's care, the Museum has been very greatly developed. The policy adopted has been to render it a popular illustrated guide to the natural history (animal, vegetable and mineral), arts, archæology, ethnology and economic resources of the Presidency; and that it is appreciated by the public is sufficiently shown by the fact that it is visited annually by more than 400,000 persons. Among the most valuable objects in the archæological section are the sculptured marbles from the railing of the Buddhist stupa at Amaravati in Guntūr district, the date of which is about the end of the second century A.D.; and a fragment which is supposed to be part of one of Buddha's bones, as it was found (at

Bhattiprolu in the same district) in a rock-crystal casket enclosed in an outer stone case, inscribed with the statement that it was made to contain relics of Buddha. The collection of arms and armour from the Arsenal in the Fort and the Tanjore Palace, the pre-historic antqiuities, and the numismatic collection, which is specially rich in coins of the various native dynasties of Southern India and of the various European Companies which have held sway there, are other notable possessions of this institution. Attached to the Museum is the Connemara Public Library, which was opened in 1896, contains more than 10,000 standard works, and is used by about 14,000 persons annually; and a theatre, capable of seating 400, provided with a stage adapted for lectures, conferences and charitable entertainments by amateurs.

The Harbour.—The serious disadvantage of the absence of any natural harbour at a port where the surf is continual has been met by the construction of a screw-pile pier and a harbour of masonry. The pier was completed in 1862. The harbour was begun in 1876 and by September 1881 was nearly completed. It consisted of two parallel masonry breakwaters, each 500 yards distant from the pier, running out at right angles to the shore for 1,200 yards into 7½ fathoms of water, and then bending towards one another so as to leave an entrance in the centre of the east side 550 feet wide. The space thus enclosed was calculated to hold nine steamers of from 3,000 to 7,000 tons. On November 12, 1881, a cyclone occurred, which, besides minor damage, washed away half a mile of the break-waters, threw the two top courses of concrete blocks into the harbour, hurled over two of the Titan cranes used on the works, lowered and spread out the rubble base of the break-waters, and washed away 1½ miles of construction railway.

In 1883 a committee of English experts reported on the best method of completing the work, and in 1884 operations were recommenced. The harbour was completed in 1896 on practically the original design, except that the width of the entrance was reduced to 500 feet. The total cost from first to last was 126 lakhs. Since then, however, it has silted up considerably; and after much-discussion in India and England, the entrance on the east was closed as it was rapidly shallowing and another at the north-east corner was opened. This work was begun in 1905 and finished in 1911 resulting, except on a few occasions, in a smooth water harbour throughout the year. A portion of the sheltering arm with the lighthouse and a 5,000-ton concrete-filled caisson at its extremity, were washed away by a cyclone on 22nd November 1916. The restoration of the damaged portion of the sheltering arm is in progress, the delay in its completion being caused by the difficulty in obtaining materials during the war.

The first experimental quay, viz., the South Quay, where vessels could lie alongside and discharge or load cargo, was completed in 1912. This quay, as well as the quays created by the closing of the eastern entrance and the construction of the sheltering arm, having proved a success, the construction of a line of quays, 3,000 feet in extent along the western foreshore of the harbour costing Rs. 30,00,000, was begun in 1911 and finished in 1918. This 3,000 feet of quayage, known as Nos. I, II, III and IV West Quays, is becoming increasingly popular with steamers for the speedy, safe and economical working of cargo. The partial destruction and reconstruction of the original harbour, the closing of the eastern entrance and the opening of a new entrance with its protecting arm, the damage caused by the cyclone of 1916 and the construction of quays and their attendant transit sheds, warehouses and yards, have enormously increased the cost of the harbour, which now stands at Rs. 3,35,00,000. The harbour is under the control of the Madras Port Trust, which consists of a Chairman and fourteen Trustees. The light, on the main tower of the High Court building, is a double-flash white light visible 20 miles in clear weather.

Aquarium.—This institution situated on the seaward side of the Marina, opposite the Presidency College, is perhaps the most popular resort in Madras. In its 10 large wall tanks and numerous table aquaria, is a collection of local fishes of variety in colouring and form unequalled in any other aquarium in the world.

To Mr. Edgar Thurston, then Superintendent of the Museum, is due the credit for the inception of the scheme. In 1919 it was transferred to the Fisheries Department when steps were taken by the then Director, Mr. James Hornell, to increase its attractiveness. Electric light and fans were introduced and the exhibits reorganized and extended. The results were extremely gratifying, the attendance rising within a year from 96,957 to 163,517; all these paid for admission. The institution is fully self-supporting. In 1921-22 the revenue amounted to Rs. 9,111 as against upkeep charges of Rs. 4,795. For the benefit of visitors guide books in English and in Tamil are provided (1 anna each) and recently a set of very beautiful picture post-cards of Madras Fishes from original sketches by Miss D. L. Hornell has been published (6 annas a set).

The Aquarium Hall measures 50 feet in length by 36 feet in width. The two short sides are occupied by 10 large wall tanks, each 7 feet long by 4 feet from back to front and 3 feet in depth on the centre of the room is an ornamental freshwater pond, sunk in the floor with a central fountain. Tables carrying small rectangular glass-sided aquaria are disposed about the room wherever they can be conveniently disposed while the two end walls are utilized for the display of typical collections of preserved specimens illustrative of the range of marine animals available in the zoological supply section of the Fisheries Department for educational purposes. Admission is 1 anna from 7-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m., 4 annas from 5-30 to 7 p.m. The last Monday in each month is reserved as a gosha day, when ladies only are admitted, a special staff of women attendants being on duty on that day.

Distances from Madras to surrounding places of interest.

From Madras to—Chingleput 36 miles, Conjeeveram 59, Coromandel 25 (near Pulicat), Covelong 20, Ennore 11, Guindy 5, Karunguli 51, Little Mount 4, Mahabalipuram 35 (about 5 miles north of Sadras), Pallavaram 11, Perumbakkam 59, Poonamallee 13, Pulicat 25 (by canal), Red Hills 10, Sadras 30, Saidapet $4\frac{1}{2}$, Sembium 6, Sriperumbudur 25, St. Thomas' Mount 7, Trirukalikunram 42, Tiruvallur 26, Tiruvottiyur 5, Uttiramerur 43, Wallajabad (or Dandu Sivaram) 51.

Rest-houses and Lodges in Madras.

REST-HOUSES.

Raja Sir Ramaswami Mudaliyar Choultry, General Hospital Road.
Abdul Hakim Muhammadan Choultry, General Hospital Road.
Cunnan Chettiyar Choultry, Egmore, near S.I.Ry. Station.
V. Alwar Chetti's Ramanujakuttam, Govindappa Naick Street.
A. Nathamuni Chetti's Ramanujakuttam, Singarachariar Street, Triplicane.

LODGES.

Indian—Cosmopolitan Club, Mount Road, Madras; National Restaurant, China Bazaar; Hotel Cosmopolitan, China Bazaar; Sardar Bhavan, Mint Street; Princess Hotel, Sunkurama Chetty Street; Le Beau Restaurant, Blacker's Road.

European—Madras Club, Mount Road; Hotel D'Angelis, Mount Road; Hotel Spencer, Mount Road; Hotel Connemara, Commander-in-Chief's Road, Egmore; Hotel Terminus, Egmore; Brind's Hotel, General Patter's Road; Lloyd's Hotel, Monteith Road, Egmore; Clarence Hotel, Vepery.

Civil Divisions of the Presidency.

Statement showing the charges of Divisional Officers in the Madras Presidency, Area, Population, etc.

District and head-quarters.	Divisions and headquarters.	Taluks and zamindari divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population (1921).	Current demand of Land Revenue and Cesses, Fasli 1330 in lakhs.	Number of Revenue Inspector's charges.	Number of Ryotwari and inam villages.	Number of Unions.	Municipalities. Name.	Municipalities. Population (1921).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Ganjam (Chatrapur). Judge's Headquarters, Berhampur.	1. Berhampur (Berhampur).	Berhampur ...	571	275,454	5·59	10	260	2	Berhampur.	32,731
		Ichchapur (*a*)...	231	74,566				1		
		Sompeta (*a*) ...	271	109,369				2		
		Total ...	1,073	459,389	5·59	10	260	5	...	...
	2. Chicacole (Chicacole).	Chicacole ...	350	273,609	6·99	8	228	1	Chicacole ...	16,298
		Narasannapeta.	111					1	...	...
		Tekkali (*a*) ...	238	137,261		1		2	...	...
		Parlakimedi (*a*) and (*b*) ...	618	274,034		2		1	Parlakimedi...	18,719
		Total ...	1,317	684,904	6·99	11	228	5	...	...
	3. Goomsur (Russellkonda).	Goomsur ...	824	161,962	5·27	8	407	1	...	...
		Aska	678	178,418		7		1	...	...
		Surada (*a*) ...	136	19,334		1		1	...	...
		Total ...	1,638	359,714	5·27	16	407	3	...	...

District	4. Balliguda (Russell-konda).	Balliguda (b) ...	1,390	105,928	...	1	1,334	...	...	...
		Ramagiri (b) ...	1,191	148,957	...	...	563	...	...	...
		G. Udayagiri (b)	504	78,013	...	...	353	...	...	...
		Total ...	3,085	332,898	...	1	2,250	...	...	...
	5. Chatrapur (Chatrapur).	Chatrapur ...	300	159,580	4·79	6	166	3	...	...
		Kudala (a) ...	507	171,975		1		3	...	...
		Total ...	807	331,555	4·79	7	166	6	...	...
		Grand total ...	7,920	2,168,460	22·64	45	3,311	19	...	...
Vizagapatam (Vizagapatam).	1. Narasapatam (Narasa-patam).	Golgonda ...	493	157,048	2·19	4	193	1	...	...
		Sarvasiddhi ...	341	170,044	2·11	4	149	1	...	...
		Viravalli (a) ...	386	221,810	1·06	1	257	4	...	...
		Gudem (b) ...	869	21,779	0·01	...	433	...	...	...
		Total ...	2,089	570,681	5·37	9	1,032	6	...	...
	2. Vizianagram (Vizianag-ram).	Bimlipatam (a).	255	127,298	0·19	1	124	...	Bimlipatam ...	7,495
		Vizianagram (a).	319	195,860	6·31	1	196	...	Vizianagram.	39,299
		Chipurupalli (a).	535	185,732	0·75	1	284	2	...	...
		Gajapatinaga-ram (a) ...	302	149,361	0·40	1	217	1	...	...
		Palkonda (a) ...	334	229,956	3·95	7	340	3	...	...
		Total ...	1,745	888,207	11·60	11	1,191	6	...	...
	3. Parvatipur (Parvati-pur).	Parvatipur (a).	401	122,085	1·15	1	231	1	...	...
		Bobbili (a) ...	268	156,943	1·67	1	182	1	...	...
		Salur (a) ...	180	92,268	0·66	1	132	1	...	...

(a) This denotes zamindari division. (b) Denotes agency.

Statement showing the charges of Divisional Officers in the Madras Presidency, Area, etc.—*cont.*

District and head-quarters.	Divisions and headquarters.	Taluks and zamindari divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population (1921).	Current demand of Land Revenue and Cesses, Fasli 1330 in lakhs.	Number of			Municipalities.	
						Revenue Inspector's charges.	Ryotwari and inam villages.	Unions.	Names.	Population (1921).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Vizagapatam (Vizagapatam)—*cont.*	3. Parvatipur (Parvatipur) —*cont.*	Gunupur (*b*) ...	1,188	122,077	...	1	119	1	...	...
		Bissamcuttak (*b*).	830	61,844	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Raigada (*b*) ...	1,108	128,997	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	3,975	684,214	3·48	4	664	4	...	...
	4. Koraput (Koraput).	Jeypore ...	1,015	162,156	0·96	...	...	1	...	...
		Nowrangapur.	2,172	170,492	...	...	...	1	...	...
		Malkanagiri ..	2,376	53,731	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Koraput ...	671	56,548	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Padwa ...	1,383	101,867	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pottangi ...	625	80,864	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	8,242	625,658	0·96	...	...	2	...	...
	5. Vizagapatam (Vizagapatam).	Srungavarapukota (*a*) ...	278	141,094	0·33	1	192	7	...	...
		Anakapalle (*a*).	301	167,710	1·43	1	152	4	Anakapalle ...	20,360
		Vizagapatam (*a*).	175	114,665	0·17	1	75	...	Vizagapatam.	44,711
		Total ...	754	423,469	1·93	3	419	11	...	...
		Grand total...	16,805	3,192,229	23·34	27	3,306	29	...	...

Godavari (Cocanada); District Judge's Headquarters, Rajahmundry.	1. Rajahmundry (Rajahmundry).	Rajahmundry.	376	185,699	2·47	5	72	1	Rajahmundry.	53,791
		Amalapuram.	367	226,661	8·05	6	91	1	...	...
		Razole ...	291	226,744	8·63	7	82	2	...	...
		Total ...	1,034	639,104	19·15	18	245	4	...	...
	2. Bhadrachalam (Bhadrachalam).	Bhadrachalam. (b)	911	50,038	0·19	4	139	...	...	...
		Nugur (b) ...	593	20,068	0·16	2	58	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,504	70,106	0·35	6	197	...	...	...
	3. Polavaram (Polavaram).	Polavaram ...	543	66,994	0·71	4	96	...	...	...
		Yellavaram ...	919	37,954	0·36	2	142	...	...	...
		Chodavaram ...	710	28,051	0·09	1	365	...	...	...
		Total ...	2,172	132,999	1·16	7	603	...	...	...
	4. Peddapuram (Peddapuram).	Peddapuram ...	604	182,300	3·70	6	160	3	Peddapuram.	14,620
		Ramachandrapuram ...	291	256,416	12·95	7	96	8	...	...
		Total ...	895	438,716	16·65	13	256	11	...	...
	5. Cocanada (Cocanada).	Cocanada ...	297	229,151	5·79	5	35	2	Cocanada ...	53,348
		Pithapuram (a).	193	92,566	3·11	...	...	2	...	...
		Tuni (a) ...	126	71,326	0·58	...	2	1	...	...
		Total ...	616	393,043	9·48	5	37	5	...	...
		Grand total ...	6,221	1,673,968	46·79	49	1,338	20	...	...
Kistna (Masulipatam).	1. Masulipatam (Masulipatam).	Bandar ...	242	126,703	3·21	4	60	2	Masulipatam.	43,940
		Divi	459	144,196	7·51	5	32	2	...	...
		Total ...	701	270,899	10·72	9	92	4	...	...

(a) This denotes zamindari division.

(b) Denotes agency.

Statement showing the charges of Divisional Officers in the Madras Presidency, Area, etc.—*cont.*

District and head-quarters.	Divisions and headquarters.	Taluks and zamindari divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population (1921).	Current demand of Land Revenue and Cesses, Fasli 1330 in lakhs.	Number of Revenue Inspector's charges.	Number of Ryotwari and inam villages.	Number of Unions.	Municipalities. Name.	Municipalities. Population (1921).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Kistna (Masulipatam)—*cont.*	2. Gudivada (Gudivada).	Gudivada ...	313	179,556	9·00	7	142	6	...	...
		Kaikalur ...	393	70,826	4·16	5	98	...	...	...
		Total ...	706	250,382	13·16	12	240	6	...	...
	3. Bezwada (Bezwada).	Bezwada ...	236	159,806	3·98	5	74	4	Bezwada ...	44,159
		Nandigama ...	532	155,981	2·94	5	131	2	...	...
		Gannavaram ...	290	104,999	4·76	3	43	1	...	...
		Nuzvid (*a*) ...	297	65,077	0·12	1	51	1	...	...
		Tiruvur (*a*) ...	425	79,788	0·14	1	9	1	...	...
		Total ...	1,780	565,651	11·94	15	308	9	...	...
	4. Ellore (Ellore).	Ellore	766	220,063	6·66	6	152	8	Ellore ...	45,862
		Yernagudem ...	601	161,368	2·78	4	63	3	...	...
		Total ...	1,367	381,431	9·44	10	215	11	...	...
	5. Bhimavaram (Bhimavaram).	Bhimavaram ...	347	187,702	12·00	8	102	5	...	...
		Total ...	347	187,702	12·00	8	102	5	...	...

	6. Narasapur (Narasapur)	Narasapur ...	262	190,807	8·07	6	70	4	Palacole ...	14,535
		Tanuku ...	372	286,442	12·99	9	137	11	...	...
		Total ...	634	477,249	21·06	15	207	15	...	...
		Grand total ...	5,535	2,133,314	78·32	69	1,164	50	...	...
Guntur (Guntur).	1. Narasaraopet (Narasaraopet).	Narasaraopet ...	716	211,631	5·25	6	114	1	Narasaraopet.	11,308
		Vinukonda ...	644	100,611	2·22	5	77	1	...	...
		Palnad... ...	1,041	156,958	4·97	6	94	5	...	...
		Total ...	2,401	469,200	12·44	17	285	7	...	...
	2. Guntur (Guntur).	Guntur... ...	500	254,923	6·24	5	116	11	Guntur ...	48,184
		Sattenapalle ...	714	188,310	5·11	5	136	6	...	...
		Total ...	1,214	443,233	11·35	10	252	17	...	...
	3. Tenali (Tenali).	Tenali	302	225,348	12·68	7	84	18	Tenali ...	23,230
		Repalle ...	338	150,389	7·47	6	72	2	Repalle ...	11,757
		Total ...	640	375,737	20·15	13	156	20	...	...
	4. Ongole ...	Ongole (including a portion of Venkatagiri Zamindari) ...	792	259,892	5·48	6	175	1	...	...
		Bapatla ...	688	261,512	12·25	7	121	9	Chirala ...	15,323
		Total ...	1,480	521,404	17·73	13	296	10	...	...
		Grand total ...	5,735	1,809,574	61·67	53	989	51	...	...

(a) This denotes zamindari division

Statement showing the charges of Divisional Officers in the Madras Presidency, Area, etc.—*cont.*

District and head-quarters. (1)	Divisions and headquarters. (2)	Taluks and zamindari divisions. (3)	Area in square miles. (4)	Population (1921). (5)	Current demand of Land Revenue and Cesses, Fasli 1330 in lakhs. (6)	Number of — Revenue Inspector's charges. (7)	Number of — Ryotwari and inam villages. (8)	Number of — Unions. (9)	Municipalities. — Name. (10)	Municipalities. — Population (1921). (11)
Nellore (Nellore).	1. Gudur (Gudur).	Gudur	658	106,882	2·92	4	74	3	...	...
		Rapur	594	67,591	1·49	5	120	...	...	...
		Polur (*a*) ...	364	70,867	...	1	21	1	...	...
		Venkatagiri (*a*).	427	69,699	...	...	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	2,043	315,039	4·41	10	215	5	...	...
	2. Kandukur (Kandukur).	Kandukur ...	787	164,665	3·98	5	125	1	...	...
		Kanigiri ...	1,014	129,474	0·63	4	56	1	...	...
		Podili (*a*) ...	564	72,761	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Darsi (*a*) ...	616	94,047	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2,981	460,947	4·61	9	181	2	...	...
	3. Kavali (Kavali).	Kavali	548	101,667	2·64	4	55	1	...	...
		Kovvur ...	387	132,393	6·16	5	84	3	...	...
		Total ...	935	234,060	8·80	9	139	4	...	...
	4. Atmakur (Atmakur).	Atmakur ...	640	105,640	3·12	6	108	2	...	...
		Udayagiri ...	871	97,088	0·60	4	53	1	...	...
		Total ...	1,511	202,728	3·72	10	161	3	...	...

	5. Nellore (Nellore).	Nellore ...	503	172,779	6·18	6	105	...	...	...
		Zamindari Peshkash, etc., Huzur demand ...	...	...	6·26	...	...	...	...	...
		Grand total ...	7,973	1,385,553	33·98	44	801	14	...	...
Cuddapah (Cuddapah).	1. Rajampet (Rajampet).	Rajampet ...	1,035	151,380	2·40	5	144	3	...	...
		Badvel ...	755	90,790	1·29	4	140	2	...	...
		Siddhavattam.	606	61,057	0·85	3	79	1	...	...
		Total ...	2,396	303,227	4·54	12	363	6	...	...
	2. Jammala-madugu (Jammala-madugu).	Jammala-madugu ...	612	98,572	2·42	5	138	1	...	...
		Proddatur ...	430	95,793	2·86	5	86	...	Proddatur ...	15,906
		Kamalapuram.	303	65,081	1·49	3	63	1	...	...
		Total ...	1,345	259,446	6·77	13	287	2	...	...
	3. Rayachoti (Rayachoti).	Rayachoti ...	1,103	134,798	1·38	6	118	1	...	...
		Pulivendla ...	565	88,326	1·95	4	97	2	...	...
		Total ...	1,668	223,124	3·33	10	215	3	...	...
	4. Cuddapah (Cuddapah).	Cuddapah ...	509	102,132	2·23	5	110	2	Cuddapah ...	19,517
		Grand total ...	5,918	887,929	16·87	40	975	13	...	...

(a) This denotes zamindari division

Statement showing the charges of Divisional Officers in the Madras Presidency, Area, etc.—*contl.*

District and head-quarters.	Divisions and headquarters.	Taluks and zamindari divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population (1921).	Current demand of Land Revenue and Cesses, Fasli 1330 in lakhs.	Number of Revenue Inspector's charges.	Number of Ryotwari and inam villages.	Number of Unions.	Municipalities. Name.	Municipalities. Population (1921).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Anantapur (Anantapur).	1. Penukonda (Penukonda).	Penukonda ...	678	92,918	0·88	4	105	2	...	...
		Hindupur ...	428	100,490	1·14	4	87	...	Hindupur ...	12,456
		Madakasira ...	443	85,595	0·80	3	61	2	...	...
		Total ...	1,549	279,003	2·82	11	253	4	...	...
	2. Dharmavaram (Dharmavaram).	Dharmavaram.	732	88,668	1·19	5	63	1	...	...
		Kadiri ...	1,162	150,352	1·41	6	146	1	...	...
		Total ...	1,894	239,020	2·60	11	209	2	...	...
	3. Gooty (Gooty).	Gooty	896	134,355	2·64	6	135	5	...	...
		Tadpatri ...	641	111,550	2·17	5	97	2	Tadpatri ...	11,293
		Total ...	1,537	245,905	4·81	11	232	7	...	...
	4. Anantapur (Anantapur).	Anantapur ...	925	111,825	1·61	5	118	1	Anantapur ...	11,452
		Kalyandrug ...	817	80,164	1·10	5	74	2	...	...
		Total ...	1,742	191,989	2·71	10	192	3	...	...
		Grand total ...	6,722	955,917	12·94	43	886	16	...	...

Bellary (Bellary).	1. Bellary (Bellary).	Bellary ...	705	119,228	2·80	4	114	3	Bellary ...	39,842
		Siruguppa ...	458	66,529	2·51	4	98	3	...	...
		Rayadrug ...	628	79,559	1·71	4	72	2	...	...
		Total ...	1,791	265,316	7·02	12	284	8	...	...
	2. Hospet (Hospet).	Kudligi ...	863	92,991	1·36	5	119	2	...	...
		Hospet ...	537	85,256	2·03	5	128	3	Hospet ...	18,337
		Hadagalli ...	587	77,495	1·75	4	88	2	...	...
		Harpanahalli ...	611	84,974	1·49	4	84	1	...	...
		Total ...	2,598	340,716	6·63	18	419	8	...	...
	3. Adoni (Adoni).	Adoni	742	166,331	2·69	5	175	5	Adoni ...	30,232
		Alur	582	90,007	3·35	4	84	3	...	...
		Total ...	1,324	256,338	6·04	9	259	8	...	...
		Grand total ...	5,713	862,370	19·69	39	962	24	...	...
Kurnool (Kurnool).	1. Nandyal (Nandyal).	Nandyal	679	74,204	2·79	5	73	1	Nandyal ...	18,124
		Nandikotkur ...	1,308	104,882	3·79	6	92	3	...	...
		Total ...	1,987	179,086	6·58	11	165	4	...	...
	2. Dhone (Dhone).	Dhone ...	817	88,828	1·41	5	77	3	...	...
		Pattikonda ...	747	101,403	2·26	5	73	3	...	...
		Total ...	1,564	190,231	3·67	10	150	6	...	...
	3. Koilkuntla (Koilkuntla).	Koilkuntla ...	572	83,440	3·03	5	86	2	...	...
		Sirvel	617	77,969	2·73	5	87	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,189	161,409	5·76	10	173	2	...	...

Statement showing the charges of Divisional Officers in the Madras Presidency, Area, etc.—*cont.*

District and head-quarters.	Divisions and headquarters.	Taluks and zamindari divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population (1921).	Current demand of Land Revenue and Cesses, Fasli 1330 in lakhs.	Number of Revenue Inspector's charges.	Number of Ryotwari and inam villages.	Number of Unions.	Municipalities. Names.	Municipalities. Population (1921).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Kurnool (Kurnool)—*cont.*	4. Markapur (Markapur).	Cumbum ...	1,060	119,931	1·48	5	104	3	...	...
		Markapur ...	1,140	106,974	1·11	5	95	2	...	...
		Total ...	2,200	226,905	2·59	10	199	5	...	...
	5. Kurnool (Kurnool).	Kurnool ...	640	111,227	2·83	6	97	3	Kurnool ...	27,908
		Grand total ...	7,580	868,858	21·43	47	784	20	...	...
Madras (Madras).	Madras ...	... Madras ...	27	522,951	1·65	5	15	...	Madras Corporation ...	522,951
(Saidapet); quarters, Chingleput.	1. Chingleput (Chingleput).	Maduranta-kam ...	530	235,957	4·17	6	410	3	...	...
		Chingleput ...	436	181,848	3·16	6	307	2	Chingleput ...	11,763
		Conjeeveram.	412	240,399	4·85	6	326	2	Conjeeveram.	61,376
		Total ...	1,378	658,204	12·18	18	1,043	7	...	...
	2. Saidapet (Saidapet).	Sriperumbu-dur ...	306	162,595	3·93	5	246	3	...	...
		Saidapet ...	249	221,323	2·15	5	179	2	Saidapet ...	27,404
		Total ...	555	383,918	6·08	10	425	5	...	...

9 Chingleput District Judge's Head-	3. Tiruvallur (Tiruvallur).	Tiruvallur ...	416	207,199	4·04	5	332	1	...	...
		Ponneri ...	722	243,737	4·08	6	467	4	...	...
		Total ...	1,138	450,936	8·12	11	799	5	...	...
		Peshkash Huzur demand.	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...
		Grand total ...	3,071	1,493,058	26·39	39	2,267	17	...	...
Chittoor (Chittoor).	1. Chandragiri (Chandragiri).	Chandragiri ...	548	122,208	1·27	4	101	2	Tirupati ...	17,434
		Kalahasti (*a*) ...	637	109,177	0·93	1	...	1	...	...
		Puttur (*a*) ...	542	181,820	1·63	1	...	2	...	...
		Tiruttani (*a*) ...	401	184,755	1·00	1	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	2,128	597,960	4·83	7	101	6	...	...
	2. Madanapalle (Madanapalle).	Vayalpad ...	802	132,325	1·60	6	127	1	...	...
		Madanapalle ...	836	141,310	1·77	6	111	3	...	...
		Punganuru (*a*).	648	109,391	1·05	2	9	1	...	...
		Total ...	2,286	383,026	4·42	14	217	5	...	...
	3 Chittoor (Chittoor).	Chittoor ...	786	237,737	3·35	8	165	...	Chittoor ...	17,941
		Palamaner ...	411	50,434	0·78	4	93	1	...	...
		Total ...	1,197	288,171	4·13	12	258	1	...	...
		Peshkash Huzur demand.	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...
		Grand total ...	5,611	1,269,157	13·39	33	606	12	...	...

(*a*) This denotes zamindari division.

Statement showing the charges of Divisional Officers in the Madras Presidency, Area, etc.—*cont.*

District and head-quarters.	Divisions and headquarters.	Taluks and zamindari divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population (1921).	Current demand of Land Revenue and Cesses, Fasli 1330 in lakhs.	Number of Revenue Inspector's charges.	Number of Ryotwari and inam villages.	Number of Unions.	Municipalities. Names.	Municipalities. Population (1921).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
North Arcot (Vellore).	1. Tiruppattur (Tiruppattur).	Tiruppattur ...	539	209,602	1·54	3	210	1	Tiruppattur...	16,275
		Gudiyattam ...	481	213,795	3·54	6	186	1	Gudiyattam...	22,803
		Kangundi ...	346	64,346	0·01	...	319	1	Vaniyambadi.	20,090
		Total ...	1,366	487,743	5·09	9	715	3	...	...
	2. Vellore (Vellore).	Vellore ...	432	226,541	2·59	5	158	4	Vellore ...	50,210
		Arni ...	180	123,462	0·07	1	193	2	...	...
		Total ...	612	350,003	2·66	6	351	6	...	...
	3. Ranipet (Ranipet).	Wallajah ...	395	225,963	4·28	6	189	5	Wallajah ...	10,013
		Arkonam ...	319	172,969	4·05	5	143	4	...	...
		Total ...	714	398,932	8·33	11	332	9	...	...
	4. Cheyyar (Tiruvettipuram).	Cheyyar ...	328	161,950	4·94	7	222	2	...	...
		Wandiwash ...	340	171,710	4·33	6	207	2	...	...
		Total ...	668	333,660	9·27	13	429	4	...	...

	5. Tiruvannamalai (Tiruvannamalai).	Tiruvannamalai ...	1,010	305,217	5·62	8	391	3	Tiruvannamalai ...	21,912
		Polur ...	584	180,039	3·61	6	179	4	...	...
		Total ...	1,594	485,256	9·23	14	570	7	...	...
		Grand total ...	4,954	2,055,594	34·58	53	2,397	29	...	...
South Arcot (Cuddalore).	1. Tindivanam (Tindivanam).	Tindivanam ...	446	219,551	5·33	6	250	3	...	...
		Villupuram ...	467	330,777	7·53	7	288	1	Villupuram ...	17,423
		Gingee ...	410	206,339	4·39	6	245	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,323	756,667	17·25	19	783	4	...	...
	2. Chidambaram (Chidambaram).	Chidambaram.	402	310,405	9·53	7	341	5	Chidambaram.	22,501
		Vriddhachalam.	576	263,577	6·36	6	295	4	...	...
		Total ...	978	573,982	15·89	13	636	9	...	...
	3. Tirukkoyilur (Tirukkoyilur).	Tirukkoyilur ...	585	322,315	7·17	7	348	5	...	...
		Kallakurchi ...	873	309,100	6·38	7	276	5	...	...
		Total ...	1,458	631,415	13·55	14	624	10	...	...
	4. Cuddalore (Cuddalore).	Cuddalore ...	448	358,021	6·24	7	241	3	Cuddalore ...	50,527
		Grand total ...	4,207	2,320,085	52·93	53	2,284	26	...	...
Tanjore (Tanjore).	1. Kumbakonam (Kumbakonam).	Kumbakonam.	211	269,565	8·25	5	213	3	Kumbakonam.	60,700
		Papanasam ...	230	181,166	7·73	4	187	5	...	...
		Total ...	441	450,731	15·98	9	400	8	...	...

Statement showing the charges of Divisional Officers in the Madras Presidency, Area, etc—*cont.*

District and head-quarters.	Divisions and headquarters.	Taluks and zamindari divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population (1921).	Current demand of Land Revenue and Cesses, Fasli 1330 in lakhs.	Number of			Municipalities.	
						Revenue Inspector's charges.	Ryotwari and inam villages.	Unions.	Names.	Population (1921).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Tanjore (Tanjore)—*cont.*	2. Negapatam (Negapatam).	Negapatam ...	240	223,335	5·57	4	213	...	Negapatam ...	54,016
		Nannilam ...	291	206,726	10·91	5	252	2	Tiruvalur ...	24,124
		Total ...	531	430,061	16·48	9	465	2	...	...
	3. Mayavaram (Mayavaram).	Mayavaram ...	283	251,440	8·67	5	188	2	Mayavaram ...	28,617
		Shiyali ...	171	131,226	4·01	3	97	2	...	...
		Total ...	454	382,666	12·68	8	285	4	...	...
	4. Mannargudi (Mannargudi).	Mannargudi ...	301	191,991	6·02	4	202	2	Mannargudi...	21,636
		Tirutturaippundi ...	497	192,398	5·07	5	152	4	...	...
		Total ...	798	384,389	11·09	9	354	6	...	...
	5. Pattukkottai (Pattukkottai).	Pattukkottai ...	700	277,798	1·06	4	483	3	...	...
		Arantangi ...	382	113,391	0·86	3	570	1	...	...
		Total ...	1,082	391,189	1·92	7	1,053	4	...	...
	6. Tanjore (Tanjore).	Tanjore ...	421	287,229	6·76	5	240	4	Tanjore ...	59,913
		Grand total ...	3,727	2,326,265	64·91	47	2,797	28	...	...

Trichinopoly (Trichinopoly).	1. Ariyalur (Ariyalur).	Perambalur ...	674	236,680	4·23	6	136	4	...	...
		Udaiyarpalaiyam ...	756	343,502	3·98	6	135	4	...	...
		Total ...	1,430	580,182	8·21	12	271	8	...	...
	2. Musiri (Musiri).	Musiri ...	675	291,025	4·70	6	143	5	...	...
		Lalgudi ...	372	202,687	5·53	6	127	3	...	...
		Total ...	1,047	493,712	10·23	12	270	8	...	...
	3. Trichinopoly ...	Trichinopoly ...	332	273,455	3·93	6	125	1	Trichinopoly ... Srirangam...	120,422 23,153
	4. Karur (Karur).	Karur	609	250,341	3·79	6	102	2	Karur ...	18,249
		Kulittalai ...	901	305,148	3·37	5	233	5	...	...
		Total ...	1,510	555,489	7·16	11	335	7	...	...
		Grand total ...	4,319	1,902,838	29·53	41	1,001	24	...	...
Madura (Madura).	1. Dindigul (Dindigul).	Dindigul ...	893	403,700	4·82	7	123	4	Dindigul ...	30,922
		Palni	599	224,453	2·97	5	69	3	Palni... ...	17,501
		Nilakkottai ...	411	204,666	4·25	6	107	3	...	...
		Kodaikanal ...	413	23,136	0·43	2	16	...	Kodaikanal ...	4,283
		Total ...	2,316	855,955	12·47	20	315	10	...	...
	2. Usilampatti (Usilampatti)	Tirumangalam.	733	319,727	5·11	7	193	5	...	...
		Periyakulam ...	1,107	383,074	4·54	6	47	12	Periyakulam. Bodinayakkanur ...	16,478 20,341
		Total ...	1,840	702,801	9·65	13	240	17	...	...

Statement showing the charges of Divisional Officers in the Madras Presidency, Area, etc.—*cont.*

District and head-quarters.	Divisions and headquarters.	Taluks and zamindari divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population (1921).	Current demand of Land Revenue and Cesses, Fasli 1330 in lakhs.	Number of Revenue Inspector's charges.	Number of Ryotwari and inam villages.	Number of Unions.	Municipalities. Names.	Municipalities. Population (1921).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Madura (Madura)—*cont.*	3. Melur (Madura).	Madura ...	267	275,948	6·01	8	223	2	Madura ...	138,894
		Melur	484	172,378	6·19	7	105	4	...	...
		Total ...	751	448,326	12·20	15	328	6	...	...
		Grand total ...	4,907	2,007,082	34·32	48	883	33	...	...
district (Madura).	1. Sivakasi (Sivakasi).	Sattur	575	247,771	3·69	6	165	1	Virudupatti.	43,642
		Srivilliputtur ...	440	221,077	3·89	6	83	3	Sivakasi ...	29,234
									Srivilliputtur.	62,390
		Total ...	1,015	468,848	7·58	12	248	4	...	...
	2. Ramnad (Ramnad).	Aruppukkottai.	2,090	217,310	0·86	2	201	2	...	...
		Ramnad ...		122,555	4·09	1	73	6	...	...
		Mudukulattur...		161,398	0·12	1	171	3	...	...
		Paramagudi ...		150,520	0·25	1	181	3	...	...
		Total ...	2,090	651,783	5·32	5	626	14	...	...

Ramnad	3. Devakottai (Devakottai).	Sivaganga ...	1,733	202,996	4·00	1	207	4	...	...
		Tiruppattur ...		235,030	0·24	1	174	5	...	...
		Tiruvadanai (*a*).	...	163,180	0·26	1	230	2	...	...
		Total ...	1,733	601,206	4·50	3	671	11	...	...
		Huzur	...	...	0·57	...	...	...	...	...
		Grand total ...	4,838	1,721,837	17·97	20	1,545	29	...	...
Tinnevelly (Tinnevelly).	1. Sermadevi (Sermadevi).	Ambasamudram	498	195,289	5·53	5	104	14	...	...
		Nanguneri ...	694	235,210	4·71	9	120	9	...	...
		Total ...	1,192	430,499	10·24	14	224	23	...	...
	2. Tuticorin (Tuticorin).	Srivaikuntam...	361	215,123	4·73	5	86	3	Tuticorin ...	44,522
		Tiruchendur ...	323	212,996	3·35	5	87	5	...	...
		Total ...	684	428,119	8·08	10	173	8	...	...
	3. Kovilpatti ...	Kovilpatti ...	1,083	347,628	3·43	6	104	4	...	...
		Sankaranayinarkoyil ...	637	251,627	3·43	5	89	5	...	...
		Total ...	1,720	599,255	6·86	11	193	9	...	...
	4. Tinnevelly (Tinnevelly).	Tinnevelly ...	326	221,035	4·21	7	136	1	Tinnevelly ...	53,810
									Palamcottah.	46,643
		Tenkasi ...	403	222,488	3·16	5	46	3	...	...
		Total ...	729	443,523	7·37	12	182	4	...	...
		Grand total ...	4,325	1,901,396	32·55	47	772	44	...	...

(*a*) Included in the area shown against Ramnad division.

Statement showing the charges of Divisional Officers in the Madras Presidency, Area, etc.—*cont.*

District and head-quarters.	Divisions and headquarters.	Taluks and zamindari divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population (1921).	Current demand of Land Revenue and Cesses, Fasli 1330 in lakhs.	Number of Revenue Inspector's charges.	Number of Ryotwari and inam villages.	Number of Unions.	Municipalities. Names.	Municipalities. Population (1921).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Salem (Salem).	1. Hosur ...	Hosur	1,217	186,430	2·04	6	223	2	...	...
		Krishnagiri ...	656	167,302	1·92	6	146	2	...	...
		Total ...	1,873	353,732	3·96	12	369	4	...	...
	2. Dharmapuri ...	Dharmapuri ...	943	216,133	2·43	6	152	6	...	...
		Uttangarai ...	910	152,740	1·95	6	464	1	...	...
		Total ...	1,853	368,873	4·38	12	616	7	...	...
	3. Sankari ...	Tiruchengodu.	604	333,352	3·62	5	148	4	...	...
		Omalur ...	406	170,419	2·65	4	122	3	...	...
		Total ...	1,010	503,771	6·27	9	270	7	...	...
	4. Salem ...	Salem	522	246,602	2·14	6	271	6	...	...
		Atur	649	179,149	2·84	5	136	8	...	...
		Total ...	1,171	425,751	4·98	11	407	14	...	...

	5. Namakkal ...	Namakkal ...	613	287,856	2·18	5	194	8	...	...
		Rasipuram ...	392	172,051	1·82	4	147	3	...	...
		Total ...	1,005	459,907	4·00	9	341	11	...	...
		Grand total ...	6,912	2,112,034	23·59	53	2,003	43	...	...
Coimbatore (Coimbatore).	1. Pollachi (Pollachi).	Pollachi ...	692	224,122	3·23	4	139	3	Pollachi ...	11,875
		Palladam ...	593	267,444	4·11	4	102	4	Tiruppur ...	10,851
		Udumalpet ...	566	151,316	2·73	3	93	...	Udumalpet ...	10,236
		Total ...	1,851	642,882	10·07	11	334	7	...	...
	2. Erode (Erode)	Erode	598	312,629	5·57	6	215	1	Erode ...	22,911
		Dharapuram ...	853	284,841	4·79	5	86	2	Dharapuram.	16,124
		Total ...	1,451	597,470	10·36	11	301	3	...	...
	3. Gobichetti-palaiyam.	Gobichetti-palaiyam ...	1,124	244,556	5·52	6	154	5	...	...
		Bhavani ...	715	181,212	1·73	4	66	1	...	...
		Total ...	1,839	425,768	7·25	10	220	6	...	...
	4. Kollegal ...	Kollegal ...	1,076	95,356	1·32	4	89	4	...	...
	5. Coimbatore ...	Coimbatore ...	520	271,379	3·43	4	81	4	Coimbatore ...	65,788
		Avanashi ...	488	186,993	2·82	4	72	2	...	...
		Total ...	1,008	458,372	6·25	8	153	6	...	...
		Grand total ...	7,225	2,219,848	35·25	44	1,097	26	...	...

Statement showing the charges of Divisional Officers in the Madras Presidency, Area, etc.—*concld.*

District and head-quarters.	Divisions and headquarters.	Taluks and zamindari divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population (1921).	Current demand of Land Revenue and Cesses, Fasli 1330 in lakhs.	Number of			Municipalities.	
						Revenue Inspector's charges.	Ryotwari and inam villages.	Unions.	Names.	Population (1921).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
The Nilgiris (Ootacamund).	1. Ootacamund (in charge of Collector).	Gudalur ...	280	22,079	0·55	2	12	...	...	...
	Coonoor (Coonoor).	Ootacamund ...	461	45,799	0·48	3	19	...	Ootacamund...	19,467
		Coonoor ...	241	58,641	0·54	3	23	...	Coonoor ...	12,215
		Total ...	702	104,440	1·02	6	42	...	...	...
		Grand total ...	982	126,519	1·57	8	54	...	...	...
District Judge's Headquarters, South North Malabar, Tellicherry.	1. Tellicherry (Tellicherry).	Chirakkal ...	689	346,395	4·04	5	272	...	Cannanore ...	27,705
		Kottayam ...	481	232,285	2·48	3	227	...	Tellicherry ...	27,576
		Kurumbranad.	505	356,907	4·93	5	341	1	...	...
		Total ...	1,675	935,587	11·45	13	840	1	...	...
	2. Malappuram (Malappuram).	Ernad ...	966	401,101	4·65	5	221	...	...	...
		Walavanad ...	880	394,517	5·56	6	317	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,846	795,618	10·21	11	538	...	...	...
	3. Palghat (Palghat).	Palghat ...	643	427,015	6·16	6	138	...	Palghat ...	45,487
		Ponnani ...	426	533,252	6·75	7	460	2	...	...
		Total ...	1,069	960,267	12·91	13	598	2	...	...

Malabar (Calicut); Malabar, Calicut;	4. Wynaad (Manantoddy).	Wynaad ...	821	84,771	1·77	5	88	...	...	...
	5. Cochin (Cochin).	Cochin ...	2	22,417	0·17	...	1	...	Cochin ...	20,637
	6. Calicut (Calicut).	Calicut ...	379	290,739	2·58	4	188	...	Calicut ...	82,334
		Grand total ...	5,792	3,089,399	39·09	46	2,253	3	...	...
South Kanara (Mangalore).	1. Coondapoor (Coondapoor).	Coondapoor ...	619	139,350	3·51	4	103	...	...	...
		Udipi ...	359	209,909	4·71	5	115	...	...	...
		Karkal ...	629	139,641	3·20	5	105	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,607	488,900	11·42	14	323	...	...	...
	2. Puttur (Puttur).	Kasaragod ...	762	256,931	5·01	6	114	...	...	...
		Uppinangadi ...	1,239	193,779	4·36	7	182	...	...	...
		Total ...	2,001	450,710	9·37	13	296	...	...	...
	3. Mangalore (Mangalore).	Mangalore (*a*)...	415	307,758	6·22	7	180	...	Mangalore ...	53,877
		Grand total ...	4,023	1,247,368	27·01	34	799	...	...	...
Anjengo (Trivandrum); District Judge's Head-quarters, Calicut.	Anjengo (Trivandrum).	Anjengo ...	1	4,145	0·04	...	1	(*b*) 1	...	...
		Tangasseri ...		1,773	0·01	...	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	5,918	0·05	...	2	1	...	...
		Total for the Presidency ...	142,260	42,318,985	772·45	1,027	35,291	574	...	...

(*a*) The figures shown against Mangalore taluk include those relating to Amindivi Islands.
(*b*) Abolished in G.O. No, 512, L. & M., dated 16th March 1922.

Headquarters of Gazetted Officers.

Revenue and Police Departments.

No.	District.	1. Collr. 2. Asst. Collr. 3. Try. Dy. Collr. 4. Hd.-qrs. Sub-Collr. and Dy. Collr. 5. Supt. of Police.[1]	Civilian Divisional officers.	Deputy Collector on general duty.
1	Ganjam ...	Chatrapur	Berhampur ... ... Chicacole ... ... Balliguda[2]	Russellkonda.
2	Vizagapatam...	Vizagapatam	Vizianagram ... ... Parvatipuram ... ... Narasapatam ... ... Koraput[3]	...
3	Godavari ...	Cocanada	Rajahmundry ... ... Bhadrachalam	Peddapuram. Polavaram.
4	Kistna ...	Masulipatam ...	Bezwada, Narasapur	Ellore. Gudivada. Bhimavaram.
5	Guntur ...	Guntur	Ongole	Tenali. Narasaraopet.
6	Nellore ...	Nellore ...	Gudur	Atmakur. Kandukur. Kavali.
7	Kurnool ...	Kurnool ...	Nandyal	Markapur. Dhone.
8	Anantapur ...	Anantapur ...	Penukonda ...	Gooty. Dharmavaram.
9	Bellary ...	Bellary	Hospet	Adoni.
10	Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...	Rajampet ...	Jammala-madugu. Rayachoti.
11	Madras ...	Madras ...	......	...
12	Chingleput ...	Saidapet ...	Chingleput	Tiruvallur.

[1] Superintendent of Police—Chingleput (St. Thomas' Mount); South Malabar (Malappuram); North Malabar (Calicut); Jeypur (Koraput) (Superintendent of Police, Jeypur, resides two months in the year at Waltair Superintendent's Office, remains at Waltair for four months including the period of residence of the Assistant Superintendent); Superintendents, Railway Police—Madras and Trichinopoly.

[2] Headquarters at Russellkonda throughout the year—G.O. No. 533, Home (Judicial), dated 6th March 1917.

[3] Vizagapatam during rainy season.

Revenue and Police Departments—*concld.*

No.	District.	1. Collr. 2. Asst. Collr. 3. Try. Dy. Collr. 4. Hd.-qrs. Sub-Collr. and Dy. Collr. 5. Supt. of Police.[1]	Civilian Divisional officers.	Deputy Collector on general duty.
13	Chittoor ...	Chittoor ...	Madanapalle, Chandragiri ...	...
14	South Arcot ...	Cuddalore ...	Tindivanam ...	Tirukkoyilur. Chidambaram.
15	North Arcot ...	Vellore	Tiruppattur ...	Tiruvattipuram. Ranipettai. Tiruvannamalai. Namakkal.
16	Salem ...	Salem	Hosur	Sankaridrug. Dharmapuri.
17	Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly ...	Karur	Ariyalur. Musiri.
18	Tanjore ...	Tanjore ...	Negapatam ...	Pattukkottai. Mannargudi. Mayavaram. Kumbakonam.
19	Madura ...	Madura... ...	Dindigul	Madura.[2] Usilampatti.
20	Ramnad ...	Ramnad [3]	Ramnad ... ... Sivakasi ... ... Devakottai...	...
21	Tinnevelly ...	Palamcottah [4]	Tinnevelly ... ... Tuticorin ... ... Sermadevi...	Kovilpatti.
22	Coimbatore ...	Coimbatore ...	Pollachi	Erode. Kollegal. Gobichettipalaiyam.
23	The Nilgiris ...	Ootacamund ...	Coonoor	...
24	Malabar ...	Calicut ...	Tellicherry ... ... Palghat ... ... Malappuram	Manantoddy. Cochin.
25	South Kanara.	Mangalore ...	Coondapoor [5]	Puttur.

[1] Superintendent of Police—vide previous page.

[2] Headquarters of the Melur division—G.O. No. 1518, Revenue, dated 9th May 1910.

[3] To continue to be at Madura—vide G.O. No. 756, Public, dated 30th June 1914.

[4] Collector of Tinnevelly, "Tinnevelly Bridge."

[5] Mangalore when the Sub-Collector stays there on account of the monsoon—G.O. No. 1313, Revenue, dated 19th December 1903.

Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, including the districts 1 to 4 and Jeypur (Waltair); Central Range, including the districts 5 to 10 and 13 (Bellary); Southern Range, including the districts 12, 14, 15 and 18 to 21 (Vellore); Western Range, including the districts 16, 17, 22 to 25 (Coimbatore).

Judicial, Police and Forest Departments.

No.	District.	District Judge.	Subordinate Judge.	Assistant Superintendent of Police.	District Forest Officer.
1	Ganjam ...	Berhampur.	Berhampur.	Russellkonda ... Parlakimedi ...	Chatrapur.
2	Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam.	Parvatipuram ... Narasapatam ... Koraput ...	Waltair.
3	Godavari ...	Rajahmundry.	Rajahmundry Cocanada ...	Rajahmundry ... Bhadrachalam.[1]	Cocanada.[2] Kunavaram.[3]
4	Kistna ...	Masulipatam.	Bezwada ... Ellore ... Masulipatam. Narasapur ... Bapatla ...	Ellore	Masulipatam Chilkalapudi Post.
5	Guntur ...	Guntur ...	Guntur ...	Narasaraopet ...	Guntur.
6	Nellore ...	Nellore ...	Nellore ...	Kandukur ...	Nellore.
7	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
8	Chingleput.	Chingleput.	Chingleput ...	...	Saidapet.
9	Bellary ...	Bellary ...	...	Hospet[4] ...	Bellary.
10	Anantapur.	Anantapur.		Penukonda ...	Anantapur.
11	Cuddapah...	Cuddapah...	...	Jammalamadugu.	Cuddapah.[5]
12	Kurnool ...	Kurnool ...	Kurnool	Nandyal ... Markapur ...	Kurnool.[6]
13	Bangalore...	...	...	...	...
14	Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly.	Karur[7]	Trichinopoly.
15	South Arcot.	Cuddalore...	Cuddalore ...	Tirukkoyilur ...	Salem.
16	North Arcot.	Vellore ...	Vellore ...	Tiruvannamalai.[8]	Vellore.[9] Tiruppattur.[10]

[1] Rajahmundry during rainy season for six weeks.

[2] Headquarters of the District Forest Officer, Lower Godavari.

[3] Headquarters of the District Forest Officer, Upper Godavari. Permitted to stay at Rajahmundry for three months during the rainy season.

[4] Bellary temporarily until suitable accommodation is provided at Hospet—G.O. No. 1276, Judicial, dated 16th July 1907.

[5] Headquarters of the District Forest Officers, North, South and West Cuddapah.

[6] Headquarters of the District Forest Officers, East, West and South Kurnool.

[7] Trichinopoly temporarily—G.O. Mis. No. 585, Judicial (Police), dated 24th September 1923.

[8] Headquarters, Vellore.

[9] Headquarters of the District Forest Officers, North and South Vellore.

[10] Do. do. Officer, West Vellore.

Judicial, Police and Forest Departments—*concld.*

No.	District.	District Judge.	Subordinate Judge.	Assistant Superintendent of Police.	District Forest Officer.
17	Chittoor ...	Chittoor ...	Chittoor ...	Madanapalle ...	Chittoor.
18	Tanjore...	Tanjore Negapatam	Tanjore ... Kumbakonam. Negapatam ... Mayavaram ... Tiruvalur ...	Negapatam ...	Salem.
19	Madura ...	Madura	Madura Dindigul	Dindigul ... Usilampatti (temporary).	Kodaikanal.
20	Ramnad ...	Madura	Madura[1] ... Sivaganga ... Devakottai ...	Sivakasi ...	...
21	Tinnevelly.	Tinnevelly Bridge.	Tinnevelly ... Tuticorin ...	Tuticorin ... Courtallam ...	Palamcottah.
22	Coimbatore.	Coimbatore.	Coimbatore	Erode ... ... Dharapuram (temporary).	Coimbatore.[2] Kollegal.[3]
23	The Nilgiris.	...	Ootacamund.	...	Ootacamund.
24	Salem ...	Salem ...	Salem ...	Hosur	Salem.[4]
25	Coorg ...	...	...	...	...
26	Malabar	Telli-cherry. Calicut	Calicut ... Palghat ... Ottapalam ...	Malappuram Palghat	Manantoddy.[5] Nilambur.[6] Palghat.[7]
27	S. Kanara...	Mangalore.	Mangalore ...	...	Mangalore.[8]

[1] Subordinate Judge's Court of Ramnad held at Madura for the present and Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court of Ramnad, also held at Madura.

[2] Headquarters of the District Forest Officers, North, South and Central Coimbatore.

[3] Headquarters of the District Forest Officer, Kollegal Division.

[4] Do. do. Officers, North, East and Central Salem.

[5] Do. do. Officer, Wynaad.

[6] Do. do. Officer, Nilambur.

[7] Do. do. Officers, North and South Palghat.

[8] Do. do. do. do. Mangalore.

Forest Department.

Forest Circle.	*Comprising the Forest Districts of—*
First Circle (Headquarters, Waltair)	(1) Ganjam, (2) Vizagapatam, (3) Upper Godavari, (4) Lower Godavari and (5) Kistna.
Second Circle (Headquarters, Bellary)	(1) Bellary, (2) Anantapur, (3) Guntur, (4) Kurnool East, (5) Kurnool West and (6) Kurnool South.
Third Circle (Headquarters, Madras)	(1) North Vellore, (2) Chingleput, (3) Chittoor, (4) Nellore, (5) Cuddapah North, (6) Cuddapah South and (7) Cuddapah West.
Fourth Circle (Headquarters, Salem)	(1) Vellore South, (2) Vellore West, (3) Salem North, (4) Salem Central, (5) Salem East and (6) Salem South (Trichinopoly).
Fifth Circle (Headquarters, Coimbatore)	(1) Madura, (2) Tinnevelly, (3) Kollegal, (4) Coimbatore North, and (5) Coimbatore South.
Sixth Circle (Headquarters, Ootacamund)	(1) The Nilgiris, (2) Wynaad, (3) Nilambur, (4) Palghat, (5) Mangalore North and (6) Mangalore South.

Educational Department.

DISTRICT EDUCATIONAL OFFICERS.

District.	Headquarters.	District.	Headquarters.
Ganjam	Berhampur.	North Arcot ...	Vellore.
Vizagapatam ...	Vizagapatam.	Salem	Salem.
Godavari	Cocanada.	Coimbatore and the Nilgiris.	Coimbatore.
Kistna	Masulipatam.	South Arcot ...	Cuddalore.
Guntur	Guntur.	Tanjore	Tanjore.
Nellore	Nellore.	Trichinopoly ...	Trichinopoly.
Cuddapah	Cuddapah.	Madura	Madura.
Kurnool	Kurnool.	Ramnad	Do.
Bellary	Bellary.	Tinnevelly	Palamcottah.
Anantapur	Anantapur.	Malabar and Anjengo.	Calicut.
Madras	Madras.	South Kanara ...	Mangalore.
Chingleput	Do.		
Chittoor	Chittoor.		

INSPECTOR OF EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

Jurisdiction.	*Headquarters.*
Madras Presidency	Madras.

INSPECTRESSES OF GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

Names of Circles or Ranges.	Jurisdiction.	Headquarters.
Northern Circle	Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari and Kistna.	Vizagapatam.
Ceded Districts Circle ...	Guntur, Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah and Anantapur.	Bellary.
Central Circle	Nellore, Madras, Chittoor, North Arcot, South Arcot and Chingleput.	Madras.
Southern Circle	Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly.	Trichinopoly.
Western Circle	Salem, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, Malabar and South Kanara.	Coimbatore.

ASSISTANT INSPECTRESSES OF GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

Vizagapatam Range ...	Vizagapatam district	Vizagapatam.
Madras Range	Madras district and Ponneri and Tiruvallur taluks of Chingleput district.	Madras.
Coimbatore Range ...	Coimbatore and the Nilgiri districts.	Coimbatore.

ADVISER TO GOVERNMENT ON MANUAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

Teachers' College, Saidapet.	Madras Presidency	Saidapet.

ASSISTANT INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS.

Agency Division ... ... Waltair.
Assistant Inspector of European Schools (kept in abeyance) ... Madras.

LECTURER IN DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND COOKERY.

Madras Presidency ... ... Madras.

WOMAN SPECIALIST IN PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Madras ... ... Madras.

Salt Department.

Collector of Salt Revenue, Madras, Chepauk, Madras.
Secretary to the Collector of Salt Revenue, Madras, Chepauk, Madras.
Assistant Commissioner, Northern Division, Cocanada.
Assistant Commissioner, Southern Division, Negapatam.

Excise Department.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS OF THE EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

Division and station.		*Districts.*
Waltair Division (Waltair)	...	Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari and portion of Kistna.
Nellore Division (Nellore)	...	Portion of Kistna, Guntur, Nellore and Chittoor.
Bellary Division (Bellary)	...	Cuddapah, Anantapur, Bellary and Kurnool.
Cuddalore Division (Cuddalore)	...	Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot and Tanjore.
Arcot Division (Vellore) ...	...	North Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore.
Tinnevelly Division (Tinnevelly).		Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly.
West Coast Division (Cannanore).		Malabar, the Nilgiris and South Kanara.

Settlement and Survey Department.

Revenue Settlement.		Revenue Survey.		
Party and station.	District.	Party and station.	District.	Head-quarters of the Additional officers.
No. I Party (Tanjore).	Tanjore.	No. I Party (Vizagapatam).	Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Chittoor, Godavari, Guntur, Kistna and Chingleput.	Vizagapatam.
No. II Party (Cuddalore).	South Arcot and North Arcot.	No. II Party (Masulipatam).	Ramnad, Madura and Kistna.	Manamadura.
		No. III Party (Trichinopoly).	Tanjore, South Arcot, Anantapur and Trichinopoly.	Kalyandrug.
No. III Party (Bellary).	Bellary and Anantapur.	No. IV Party (Trichinopoly).	Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly and Tanjore.	......
No. IV Party (Trichinopoly).	Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, Madura and Ramnad.	No. V Party (Cuddalore).	South Arcot, Tanjore, Anantapur and Trichinopoly.	Hindupur.
		No. VI Party (Tanjore).	Tanjore and Trichinopoly.	Tanjore.
		Sivaganga Estate Survey Party (Sivaganga).	Ramnad and Madura.	Sivaganga.
		Wynaad Survey Party (Cannanore).	Malabar, the Nilgiris and S. Kanara (experimental survey).	Cannanore.

Agricultural Department.

Designation of Gazetted Officers.	Headquarters.	Charge.	Districts comprised in the charge.
Deputy Director of Agriculture. Assistant Director of Agriculture.	Cocanada ...	I Circle ...	Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari and five northern taluks of Kistna.
Assistant Director of Agriculture in charge.	Guntur ...	II Circle ...	Kistna (other taluks), Guntur and Nellore.
Deputy Director of Agriculture. Assistant Director of Agriculture.	Bellary ...	III Circle ...	Kurnool, Cuddapah, Bellary and Anantapur.
Deputy Director of Agriculture. Assistant Director of Agriculture.	St. Thomas' Mount.	IV Circle	North Arcot, South Arcot, Chittoor and Chingleput.
Deputy Director of Agriculture.	Trichinopoly.	V Circle ...	Trichinopoly aud Tanjore.
Do. Do.	Madura ... Do. ...	VI Circle ... Do. ...	Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly.
Deputy Director of Agriculture. Assistant Director of Agriculture.	Tellicherry.	VII Circle...	Malabar and South Kanara.
Assistant Director of Agriculture in charge. Assistant Director of Agriculture.	Coimbatore...	VIII Circle.	Salem, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris.

Public Health Department.

ASSISTANT DIRECTORS OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Gazetted Officers.	Headquarters.	Remarks.
Assistant Director of Public Health I (Fares and Festivals and Epidemiology of Diseases). Assistant Director of Public Health II (Vaccination and Small-pox). Assistant Director of Public Health III (Vital Statistics and Propaganda).	Madras ...	Each has jurisdiction over the whole of the Presidency consequent on the reallocation of the duties of A.D.P.H.S. ordered in G.O. No. 1550 P.H., dated 15th September 1923.

DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICERS.*

District.	Headquarters.	District.	Headquarters.
Ganjam	Berhampur.	South Arcot	Cuddalore N.T.
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam.	Chittoor	Chittoor.
Godavari	Cocanada.	Salem	Salem.
Kistna	Masulipatam.	Trichinopoly ...	Trichinopoly.
Guntur	Guntur.	Tanjore	Tanjore.
Nellore	Nellore.	Madura	Madura.
Kurnool	Kurnool.	Ramnad	Ramnad.
Cuddapah	Cuddapah.	Tinnevelly	Palamcottah.
Bellary	Bellary.	Coimbatore	Coimbatore.
Anantapur	Anantapur.	South Kanara ...	Mangalore.
Chinglepet	Saidapet.	Malabar	Calicut.
North Arcot	Vellore.		

* Each in charge of a district.

Civil Veterinary Department.

Designation of the officer.	Jurisdiction.	Headquarters.
Chief Superintendent ...	The whole Presidency	Madras.
Officer-in-charge, First Circle.	Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari districts including the Agency tracts.	Vizagapatam.
Officer-in-charge, Second Circle.	Kistna, Guntur and Nellore districts.	Bezwada.
Officer-in-charge, Third Circle.	Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Chittoor districts.	Bellary.
Officer-in-charge, Fourth Circle.	Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly districts.	Madras.
Officer-in-charge, Fifth Circle.	Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, Salem, Malabar, South Kanara and North Arcot districts.	Coimbatore.

Labour Department.

INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES.

Northern Circle—Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Guntur and Kurnool—Bezwada.

Central Circle—Nellore, Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Bellary—Madras.

Southern Circle—Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore Salem, the Nilgiris, Malabar, South Kanara and Anjengo—Trichinopoly.

Peoples of the Madras Presidency.

General Statistics.

The population of the Madras Presidency including the feudatory states according to the census of 1921 is 42,794,155. This is an increase of 923,995 over the population of 1911 or 2·2 per cent. This is the lowest rate of increase since the census of 1881, as shown by the following table:—

Population at each Census since 1871.

—	Population.			Variation since last census.	Decennial variation per cent of population.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.		
1871 ...	31,636,276	15,893,962	15,742,314	...	...
1881 ...	31,181,940	15,426,698	15,755,242	− 454,336	− 1·6
1891 ...	36,064,408	17,828,047	18,236,361	+ 4,882,468	+ 15·7
1901 ...	38,653,558	19,054,012	19,599,546	+ 2,589,150	+ 7·2
1911 ...	41,870,160	20,606,008	21,264,152	+ 3,216,602	+ 8·3
1921 ...	42,794,155	21,100,158	21,693,997	+ 923,995	+ 2·2

In the distribution of population by natural divisions the Tamil country has a distinct numerical superiority over any other part of the Presidency. Nine districts now contain a population over 2,000,000 each as against only six in 1911. The average population of a British district is 1,567,370; of a British taluk, 173,226. The mean density of population of the Presidency as a whole is 297 persons to the square mile which is almost identical with the density of Japan. Of the greater provinces of India, Madras stands fourth in point of density of population, the figures for Bengal being 579, for United Provinces 414 and for Bihar and Orissa 310 to the square mile. The proportion of the population of this Presidency who live in towns is very low in comparison with the proportion of urban population shown by the industrial countries of Europe. The number per mille. who live in towns was 118 in 1911 and 124 at the last census whereas in England and Wales it was 781 in 1911. In Bombay the number is 211 per mille. and Madras is second only to Bombay among the greater provinces of India in this respect. 87·6 per cent of the population are in villages. In the distribution of population according to religion it will be found that 89 out of every hundred persons in Madras are Hindus, 7 are Muhammadans, 3 are Christians and 1 is an Animist. During the last census decade, Hindus have increased by 1·9 per cent, Muhammadans by 3·7 per cent and Christians by 14·2 per cent, the increase of the population as a whole

being by 2·2 per cent. The population of each of these communities is given below :—

Hindu	... ...	37,511,012
Mussalman	...	2,840,488
Christian	... ...	1,361,484

Sex.

Of the people of Madras at the last census, 21,100,158 were males and 21,693,997 were females. There was thus an excess of 593,839 females over males. The number of females to 1,000 males at each successive census was as shown below :—

Number of females to 1,000 males.

1871	... ...	990
1881	... ...	1,021
1891	... ...	1,023
1901	... ...	1,029
1911	... ...	1,032
1921	... ...	1,028

From 1881 to 1911 there was a steady rise in the proportion of females; but during the last census decade there has been a slight set back, the proportion having fallen from 1,032 to 1,028.

Marriage.

Of the 42,794,155 persons enumerated in Madras 19,307,770 were returned as unmarried, 18,465,667 as married and 5,020,718 as widowed. Among the unmarried there were 722 females for every 1,000 males. 42·5 per cent of the males and 43·8 of the females are married and 4·4 and 18·9 per cent respectively are widowed. The high proportion of widows found in Madras is due of course to the custom which in certain castes forbids the re-marriage of widows. A striking feature of the marriage statistics is the early age at which marriage takes place. It is said according to a computation made somewhere near 1880 that in Western Europe only one male in 2,147 was married and one female in 142 of the population below the age of 20. In the Madras Presidency, 3·6 per cent of the male, and 19 per cent of the female population below that age are married. Of the number of males aged 5 to 10, 1 per cent is married, of those aged 10 to 15, 3 per cent and of those aged 15 to 20, 13 per cent. Of the females between 5 to 10 years of age, one in twenty-four is married, between 10 and 15 about one in five is married and between 15 and 20, more than three in five. In the whole of the Madras Presidency there are 20,369 wives under 5 years of age; 123,472 between 5 and 10 years of age; 537,206 between 10 and 15 years of age; and 1,176,063 between 15 and 20 years of age.

Birth-rate and Death-rate.

The birth-rates and death-rates for the Presidency as a whole during the last 10 years are given below :—

		Birth-rate per mille.	*Death-rate per mille.*
1911	... ...	30·4	23·1
1912	... ...	30·9	24·3
1913	... ...	32·2	21·4
1914	... ...	33·5	24·9
1915	... ...	31·2	22·0
1916	... ...	32·5	21·9
1917	... ...	32·4	26·2
1918	... ...	28·9	43·1
1919	... ...	25·5	27·2
1920	... ...	28·4	21·8

The average birth and death-rates per mille. during the decade ending 1920 in each of the principal provinces of India are noted below :—

Province.		*Birth-rate.*	*Death-rate.*
Assam	... ...	32·3	31·3
Bengal	... ...	32·8	31·1
Bihar and Orissa	...	38·8	35·2
Bombay	... ...	34·2	36·9
Burma	... ...	33·5	27·6
Central Provinces	...	45·5	44·2
Delhi	... ...	48·1	43·0
Madras	... ...	30·7	25·6
North-West Frontier Province	... ...	32·8	30·3
Punjab	... ...	43·8	36·6
United Provinces	...	42·2	40·2

Among the causes that have contributed to the lowness of the birth and death-rates of Madras compared with the rates reported in other provinces of India are said to be (1) the smaller proportion of married women at reproductive ages

(2) a great excess of deaths of women at these ages and (3) a constant flow of emigration on the part of males at these ages. The death-rate per thousand of male and female children under one year of age has averaged 218·6 and 186 respectively during the decade 1911 to 1921.

Languages.

Madras is pre-eminently the Presidency of the Dravidian languages. Of every 1,000 inhabitants of Madras, 924 speak a Dravidian language. The number of persons speaking the more important languages and the percentage of it to the total population are given below :—

Languages.	*Number.*	*Percentage.*
Tamil ...	17,151,344	41
Telugu ...	16,101,728	37·7
Malayalam ...	3,226,256	7·5
Oriya ...	1,573,942	3·7
Kanarese ...	1,490'647	3·5
Hindustani ...	989,281	2·3

Literacy.

For purposes of Census statistics a person who can write a letter and read the answer to it is classed as literate. Judged by this standard, we have 3,667,737 literates in the Presidency out of a total population of 42,794,155. The figure is larger by 537,487 than that shown in the 1911 census, and it represents an increase of 13 per mille. Among the men the increase has been from 138 to 152 per mille., and among women 13 to 21 per mille. Only 86 in every thousand of the people, 152 men and 21 women in every thousand of each sex, can read and write. Madras ranks third among the bigger provinces of India in point of literacy, following Burma and Bengal.

Among territorial groups of the Presidency, the Agency, as might be expected, is by far the most backward, while the West Coast division is so far ahead in female literacy, although a little behind the East Coast South division in male literacy, that its total figure for both sexes heads the list.

It is noteworthy that literacy in English has increased at a greater rate than literacy in the Vernaculars, the actual figures being 170 and 20 per mille. of males and females respectively, as against 121 and 13 in 1911.

Castes and Communities.

For Census purposes caste is defined as an "endogamous group or collection of groups bearing a common name and having a traditional occupation, who are so linked together by these and other ties, such as the tradition of a common origin and the possession of the same tutelary deity, and the same social status, and ceremonial observances and family priests, that they regard themselves and are regarded by others, as forming a single homogeneous community." As a rule, a caste contains several endogamous groups of sub-castes. There are over 380 castes in the Madras Presidency, each caste again having several subdivisions. Of the Hindu population, Brahmans number 1,463,232 or 3·9 per cent and the Depressed classes 6,372,074 or 16·9 per cent. The number returned as Europeans or of allied races has fallen since 1911 from 14,905 to 10,836 and the number returned as Anglo-Indians from 26,023 in 1911 to 23,492 in 1921.

Houses.

The Census figures show that there is now, roughly, one house for every five persons in the Presidency. The total shows an increase of 6·3 per cent over the 1911 figure, whereas the population has risen by only 2·2 per cent. In the towns alone there is an improvement of 11·7 per cent, and, as it is in the urban areas that overcrowding is most prevalent and most pernicious, the figure seems to point to an improved standard of living.

Migration.

The statistics of immigration and emigration furnish some interesting facts. Although complete returns have not been received from all the countries to which Madrasis are wont to migrate, the available figures show that 917,000 Madras-born persons were enumerated in other provinces of India and 814,000 in countries outside India. On the other

hand, only 210,000 of the present inhabitants of Madras were born elsewhere. It appears then that, on the balance of immigration and emigration, Madras has lost over 1½ millions of her population. About half of the immigrants come from the bordering Natives States, while over half of the emigrants from Madras have made their way to these same States. Ceylon absorbs 55 per cent of the overseas emigrants, and the Federated Malay States follow with about 20 per cent. The vast majority of these persons are of the coolie classes.

Infirmities.

The table below shows the number of deaf-mutes and lepers, of the insane and the blind in the Censuses of 1911 and 1921:—

Infirmities.	*No. afflicted in 1921.*	*1911.*
Insane ...	8,689	8,407
Deaf-mutes ...	21,687	32,490
Blind ...	37,162	33,982
Lepers ...	15,753	16,858

The outstanding feature of the table is the great fall in the number of deaf-mutes which is rather difficult of explanation.

Occupation.

Of every 100 persons in Madras, 71 are engaged in agriculture, 13 in industries (including mines and transport), 6 in trade and 10 in all other occupations. The proportion of actual workers to dependants in every hundred persons is 49 to 51. There has been practically no change in the occupations of the people during the last decade. Trade has, if any thing, decreased and agriculture has correspondingly grown. The following table giving the number of agriculturists of different types—landlord, tenant and labourer will be of interest:—

Distribution of every 1,000 Agricultural workers.

Description.	1921.	1911.	1901.
Non-cultivating land-owners	49	23	19
Cultivating land-owners.	381	426	484
Non-cultivating tenants.	28	4	1
Cultivating tenants ...	225	207	151
Farm servants	109 }	340	345
Field labourers	208 }		

It will be noticed that there is a tendency for the cultivating landlord and the labourer to lose ground to the cultivating tenant and the non-cultivating landlord or tenant. The steady decrease during the last twenty years in the numbers of the field labourers is a reflection of the great boom in emigration. A striking feature of the 1921 census is the almost universal reduction in the number of women workers.

Population of Madras according to Religion and Education.

Religions.	Males.			
	Total population.	Illiterate.	Literate.	Literate in English.
Hindu	18,696,087	15,901,007	2,795,080	288,831
Mussalman	1,416,049	1,169,657	246,392	17,715
Christian	683,420	523,030	160,390	50,551
Animistic	289,831	288,603	1,228	27
Jain	13,579	6,582	6,997	359
Others	1,192	437	755	445
Total Males ...	21,100,158	17,889,316	3,210,842	357,928

Population of Madras according to Religion and Education—*concld.*

Religions.	Females.			
	Total population.	Illiterate.	Literate.	Literate in English.
Hindu	19,246,104	18,898,957	347,147	13,254
Mussalman	1,449,236	1,426,928	22,308	673
Christian	697,252	611,136	86,116	30,217
Animistic	288,567	288,486	81	6
Jain	11,914	11,037	877	42
Others	924	558	366	213
Total Females ...	21,693,997	21,237,102	456,895	44,405
Total Population ...	42,794,155	39,126,418	3,667,737	402,333

Distribution of Principal Castes and Communities.

Castes.	*Males.*	*Females.*
Adi-Dravida ...	25,560	24,455
Agamudaiyan ...	179,804	188,835
Ambalakaran ...	81,150	83,598
Ambattan	111,619	115,605
Andi	35,058	35,212
Balija, Kavarai ...	515,864	525,633
Bant	63,271	68,119
Bavuri	24,121	33,279
Bestha	24,713	24,125
Billava	81,640	85,111
Bottada	33,208	32,478
Boya	226,701	213,597
Brahman (Telugu).	267,692	264,146
Brahman (Tamil).	255,976	248,663
Brahman (Oriya) ...	66,151	75,991
Brahman (Kanarese).	60,733	64,485
Brahman (Konkani).	26,549	25,381
Brahman (Tulu) ...	21,103	24,241
Brahman (Marathi).	13,693	14,271
Brahman (Malayalam)	14,256	11,574
Chakkiliyan ...	268,582	281,225
Cheruman ...	118,723	129,674
Chetti (Tamil) ...	120,572	127,819
Chetti (Telugu) ...	36,433	37,848
Chetti (Others) ...	16,114	15,258
Devanga	144,094	144,742
Dombo	34,391	35,925
Dudekula	38,963	37,546
European and allied races ...	5,723	5,113
Gadaba	27,495	26,275
Gamalla	126,489	127,358
Gauda	25,612	24,471
Gaudo	43,886	52,102
Gavara	30,797	33,597
Golla	454,006	452,781
Holeya	40,835	50,723
Idaiyan, Yadava ...	367,551	376,052
Idiga, Arya Hihida, Setti Balija	75,017	78,220
Iluvan (Malayalam)	55,191	62,831
Iluvan (Tamil) ...	15,408	16,521
Indian Christian ...	666,089	680,272
Indra, Arya Hihida, Setti Balija	33,248	35,427
Irula	51,209	48,665
Jangam	58,514	58,534
Jatapu	39,135	42,709
Kaikolan, Sengundar, Sengunda Kshatriya ...	203,907	202,731
Kalingi	41,625	45,781
Kalinji	23,405	31,021
Kallan	259,428	274,544
Kamma	588,017	572,967
Kammalan, Kamsala, Panchala, Visva Brahman, Visvakarma (Tamil)	274,153	274,792

Castes.	*Males.*	*Females.*
Kammalan, Kamsala, Panchala, Visva Brahman, Visvakarma (Telugu) ..	181,126	183,107
Kammalan, Kamsala, Panchala, Visva Brahman, Visvakarma (Malayalam) ...	57,196	60,131
Kammalan, Kamsala, Panchala, Visva Brahman, Visvakarma (Kanarese) ...	15,893	20,466
Kammalan, Kamsala, Panchala, Visva Brahman, Visvakarma (Tulu) ...	9,142	9,943
Kapu	1,285,727	1,345,752
Karnam (Tamil) ...	30,404	29,157
„ (Oriya) ..	16,264	18,862
„ (Telugu).	11,759	12,396
Khond	165,039	164,530
Komati, Arya Vaisya	199,468	194,304
Konda Dora ...	31,752	33,714
Koyi ...	36,434	37,650
Kshatriya	155,024	163,227
Kumbara	24,427	25,324
Kummara	68,145	65,551
Kuravan	68,295	64,070
Kuruba	70,896	68,810
Kurumban ...	73,401	77,426
Kusavan	78,897	79,076
Labbai	169,222	199,658
Lambadi	26,902	27,078
Lingayat	84,853	86,160
Madiga	371,722	365,705
Mala	737,640	755,489
Malaiman ...	30,672	32,713
Malayali	30,833	31,223
Mangala	92,197	91,025
Mappilla	543,731	555,719
Maratha	47,250	43,729
Maravan	224,794	225,219
Mutracha	114,805	112,731
Muttiriyan ...	50,621	49,703
Nadar	324,041	331,211
Nattaman	77,366	83,831
Nayar	234,224	255,339
Odde	267,326	269,996
Odiya	35,642	48,186
Pallan	418,332	444,353
Palli, Vanniya, Vanniya Kshatriya, Vannikula Kshatriya, Agnikula Kshatriya (Tamil)	1,325,361	1,362,632
Palli, Vanniya, Vanniya Kshatriya, Vannikula Kshatriya, Agnikula Kshatriya (Telugu) ...	52,150	64,287
Pandaram	32,049	32,450
Pano	38,578	42,216
Paraiyan, Panchama	1,143,480	1,193,556
Pathan	62,977	56,984
Poroja	44,464	42,555
Razu	25,773	26,552
Saiyad	89,943	85,645
Sale	169,199	170,732
Satani, Sattada Srivaishnava ...	21,601	22,834
Saurashtra, Saurashtra Brahman.	46,391	44,430
Savara	105,632	104,879
Segidi	26,399	31,949
Sembadavan ...	31,688	31,367
Sheik	466,185	466,717
Sudarman	22,456	21,738
Telaga	297,560	306,563
Tiyan	330,080	346,315
Togata	35,830	33,893
Tottiyan	75,025	78,716
Tsakala	193,436	194,988
Uppara	55,786	56,044
Urali	24,354	25,523
Vadugan	33,560	35,334
Vaisya	73,324	72,644
Vakkaliga	38,859	41,441
Valaiyan	167,735	177,766
Valluvan	28,987	30,176
Vaniyan, Vaniga Vaisya	100,429	100,078
Vannan	126,403	124,154
Velama	256,807	259,617
Vellala	1,311,309	1,342,466
Vettuvan	38,175	44,833
Yanadi	70,228	68,198
Yata	17,716	28,089
Yerukala	45,785	42,846
Other castes ...	1,199,505	1,277,873
Grand total ...	42,794,155	

General Information.

Christian Missions.

PROTESTANT MISSIONS.

Nearly two hundred and twenty years ago in A.D. 1706, Bartholomew Ziegenbalg and his comrade Plutschau arrived in Tranquebar. They were the first Protestant missionaries to India and the pioneers of Protestant missionary work in South India. They used the pen and the printing press, as well as the school and preaching, in order to proclaim Christianity, and Ziegenbalg's translation of the Holy Scriptures into Tamil was a monument of earnest and eager scholarship. Christian Friedrich Schwartz reached Tranquebar in 1750. He became so well known and so deeply revered for his scholarship and character that Haider Ali accepted him as an envoy from the Governor of Fort St. George in 1778.

Ringeltaube began the great work of the London Missionary Society in Travancore in 1806. The first two clergymen of the Church of England who went out to India as missionaries of the Church Missionary Society arrived in Madras in 1814. The Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society began its work in Madras in 1817. Spaulding and Hoisington founded the American Madura Mission in 1834. In the same year the Basel Mission began its career of usefulness on the West Coast which lasted till it was reorganized after the war.

Dr. and Mrs. Day sailed from America in 1835 to found the American Baptist Mission in the Telugu districts. In 1836 and in 1837 the Scotch Missions in Madras were established.

In 1922 forty-three Christian Organizations were at work in the Madras Presidency, Hyderabad, Travancore, Mysore and Cochin, with a total Christian community of over 11 lakhs. These Missions carried on 7,763 educational institutions of all grades, from the Christian College in Madras, with which the name of Dr. William Miller is always identified, to humble village schools. There were 375,705 pupils in these institutions. Since the great famine of 1877–78, which afflicted the Madras Presidency, the Mysore and the Deccan, these Missions have established many orphanages and industrial schools.

In recent years, medical missionary work has been largely developed and the Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Madanapalle opened in 1912, and the Union Medical School at Vellore are conspicuous examples of enlightened Christian philanthropy.

In 1890 there were in India 559,000 Protestant Christians. Of these 66 per cent or 368,940 were to be found in the Madras Presidency. In 1911 the Protestant Community of the Madras Presidency, excluding the Native States, is given in the Census return as 479,944 while the Census Report for 1921 gives this community in the Madras Presidency, exclusive of Native States, as 590,066. There are, therefore, at the present time more Protestant Christians in the Madras Presidency than there were in the whole of India in 1890.

Societies and Secretaries.

American Advent Mission. Rev. C. H. Hudson, Velacheri, St. Thomas' Mount, Madras.

American Arcot Mission. Rev. T. H. Warnshnis, Ph. D., Vellore, North Arcot.

American Baptist Telugu Mission. Rev. A. M. Boggs, Mahbubnagar, Deccan.

American Evangelical Lutheran Mission of the United Lutheran Church in America. Rev. O. L. Larson, Dowlaishwaram, Godavari district.

American Madura Mission. Rev. J. J. Bannenga, D.D., Pasumalai.

Assemblies of God (Full Gospel Mission). Mrs. B. N. Cook, Dodballapur, Bangalore.

Australian Presbyterian Mission. Rev. C. H. Turnbull, Pallipat, Puttur P.O., Chittoor district.

Baptist Missionary Society. Rev. J. I. MacDonald, Berhampur, Ganjam district.

British and Foreign Bible Society. Rev. W. E. H. Organe, B.D., Madras.

Canadian Baptist Mission. Rev. G. P. Barss, M.A., Tekkali, Ganjam district.

Ceylon and India General Mission. Mr. A. Scott, Kadiri, Anantapur district.

Christian Literature Society. Rev. J. Passmore, P.O. Box 501, Park Town, Madras.

Christian Missions in Many Lands—
- Mr. E. Lynn, Kollegal, Coimbatore district.
- Mr. F. A. Roze, Vadamalapuram, Tinnevelly district.
- Mr. E. H. Noel, Kumbanadu, Tiruvella, Travancore.
- Mr. E. C. Adams, Chagallu, via Nidadavolu, Kistna district. Godavari Delta Mission.

Church of England Societies—
- Church Missionary Society, Madras, and Telugu Mission. Rev. R. W. Peachey, M.A., C.M.S. House, Vepery, Madras.
- Church Missionary Society, Travancore and Cochin Mission. Rev. R. W. Peachey, M.A., C.M.S. House, Vepery, Madras.
- Church Missionary Society, Tinnevelly Mission. Rev. E. A. L. Moore, C.M.S. Office, Palamcottah.
- Singareni Mission. Rev. D. C. David, Singareni Collieries, Dornakal.
- Sisters of the Church (Kilburn). Rev. Sister Gertrude, C.S.C. Collegiate School, Vepery, Madras.
- Society for the Propagation of the Gospel—(Tamil) Rev. K. C. Macpherson, M.A., S.P.G. High School, Vepery, Madras; (Telugu) Rev. A. F. R. Bird, M.A., Nandyal, R.S., Kurnool; (Tinnevelly) Rev. W. E. Evans, Tuticorin.
- Society of St. Faith. Deaconess B. Creighton, St. Faith's Hsuse, Napier Park, Mount Road, Madras.

Church of England Zenana Missionary Society (Madras and Tinnevelly). Rev. R. W. Peachey, C.M.S. House, Vepery, Madras.

Church of England Zenana Missionary Society (Travancore and Cochin). Secretary to the Right Rev. the Bishop in Travancore and Cochin, Kottayam.

Church of Scotland (Church of S. Women's Association). Miss J. Forbes, 7, Ormes Road, Kilpauk, Madras.

Church of Scotland (Arkonam). Rev. A. Silver, M.A., Mission House, Arkonam, North Arcot.

Church of Sweden Mission. Right Rev. Bishop E. Heuman, D.D., Bishop's Office, Trichinopoly.

Danish Missionary Society. Rev. K. Heiberg, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.

Highways and Hedges Mission. Miss Reade, Cuddalore.

Indian Christian Mission. Rev. A. I. Paynter, Mahagastotta, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

Indo-Danish Mission. Miss Petersen, Porto Novo.

Kanarese Evangelical Mission. Doctor P. de Benoit, Balmatha, Mangalore, South Kanara.

London Missionary Society (Travancore district). Rev. A. T. Foster, Parachaly, Travancore.

London Missionary Society (South India Central Committee). Rev. R. Robertson, B.D., Coimbatore.

London Missionary Society (Tamil district). Rev. R. Robertson, Coimbatore.

London Missionary Society (Kanarese district). Rev. F. A. Stowell, Bellary.

London Missionary Society (Telugu district). Rev. J. T. Todman, B.A., Gooty.

Madras Tamil Mission. Mr. G. I. Israel, Washermanpet, Madras.

Malabar Mission. Rev. G. E. Phillips, Calicut, Malabar district.

Malankara Mar Thoma Syrian Christian Evangelical Association. Rao Sahib G. Zachariah, Tiruvella, Travancore.

Methodist Episcopal Mission. Rev. Z. A. Olson, B.A., Richmond Town, Bangalore.

Methodist Episcopal Mission, Women's Conference. Mrs. N. D. Hancock, Stanley Girls' School, Hyderabad, Deccan.

Missouri Evangelical Lutheran Mission. Rev. G. Knechbe, Ambur, North Arcot district.

National Missionary Society. Mr. P. O. Philip, B.A., Vepery, Madras.

Ohio Evangelical Lutheran Mission. Rev. E. S. Nicholson, Tirupati, Chittoor district.

Salvation Army. Commissioner A. R. Blowers, S.A. Headquarters, Broadway, Madras.

Seventh Day Adventist, South India Union. Mr. C. W. Tinworth, 7, Cunningham Road, Bangalore.

Strict Baptist Missionary Association (South India). Rev. F. Graeme-Cook, Kovilpatti.

Strict Baptist Mission. Rev. E. A. Booth, Kilpauk, Madras.

United Free Church of Scotland Mission. Rev. J. Stewart, 10, Main Road, Rayapuram, Madras.

Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society (Madras district). Rev. C. H. Monahan, M.A., Ritherdon Road, Vepery, Madras.

Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society (Negapatam and Trichinopoly district). Rev. W. E. Garman, Woriur, Trichinopoly.

Wesleyan Missionary Society (Mysore district). Rev. W. H. Thorp, M.A., Bangalore City.

Wesleyan Missionary Society (Hyderabad district). Rev. C. W. Posnett, Medak, Nizam's Dominions.

Young Men's Christian Associations in South India.

In South India, Trivandrum was the first city to organize a regular Association in 1873. The object of this was said to be "the spiritual and mental improvement of its members and of the non-Christians around." This was the first Y.M.C.A. in India in which the emphasis was upon work by and for Indian young men. From 1880 until 1890, Associations were started throughout South India. At the first National Convention held in Madras, February 1891, there were seventeen Associations reporting, all except two being from South India, and the first Indian National Council was organized at that time with its headquarters in Madras. The latest statistics available of the Association work in South India, including the Native States, show the following :—

Associations	96
Members	6,681
Full-time Secretaries ...	32

Total annual cost of the work: about Rs. 2,25,000.

Contributed locally: about Rs. 75,000.

The Associations in South India may be divided into three classes—1. City, 2. Rural, 3. Army.

1. *City*.—City Associations are found in the following cities and large towns throughout the Presidency :—

Bangalore, Hyderabad, Madras, Coimbatore, Calicut, Madura, Ootacamund, Palamcottah, Trivandrum, Kottayam, Kunnamkulam, Pudukkottai, Trichinopoly, Alleppey, Nagercoil and Mangalore.

The total membership of these Associations is about 3,000 and 15 full-time and 5 Honorary Secretaries are employed in them. The work of the City Associations covers a wide variety of activities.

2. *Rural work.*—The rural work may be further subdivided into two classes, (*a*) Local, (*b*) National.

(*a*) The local Rural Associations are small Associations, similar in type to the City Associations but much more restricted and rural in their activities. As far as we can tell there are approximately o0 Associations of this type with 3,500 members. These local Rural Associations are all worked by voluntary Secretaries.

(*b*) The national rural work is conducted by Secretaries appointed and paid by the National Council and has a very direct bearing upon the economic side

of rural life. It aims at an intensive work of rural reconstruction. In South India there are centres at Coimbatore, Ariakode (Malabar), Kurnool and Vizagapatam.

3. *Army.*—In South India Army branches are conducted in the following centres:—Trimulgherry, Bangalore, Wellington, with an auxiliary branch at Malapuram.

Some noteworthy features of the work of the Y.M.C.A. in South India during the past year are the following:—

1. The carrying on of reconstruction work among the distressed people in the interior of Malabar and the development of an intensive programme of rural reconstruction in Coimbatore aluk.

2. The development of physical training centre in co-operation with the Government and the organization of the Olympic Sports Meets throughout India.

3. The intensive development of constructive work for Anglo-Indians in Madras.

The Association stands for the development of an all-round Indian manhood, utilizing all that is good in the culture of the past and fitting the young man in both life and character for the duties of citizenship among a free people.

National Council of Y.M.C.As. of India, Burma and Ceylon.

Headquarters—5, Russell Street, Calcutta.

National Secretaries—K. T. Paul, O.B.E., B.A.; S. K. Datta, M.B., CH.B.

Regional Secretary for Madras Presidency—H. A. Popley, B.A., Sunnyside, Royapetta, Madras.

Physical Director for Madras Presidency—A. Noehren, M.D., Royapetta.

Regional Secretary for Travancore—Rev. L. A. Dixon, M.A., Kottayam.

Madras Y.M.C.A., Esplanade, Georgetown.

General Secretary—H. C. Herman, B.A.

Other Secretaries—Rev. H. C. Balasundaram; W. Zaccheus; E. Parthasarathi.

Association Press—Esplanade, R. K. Charles.

Royapetta Branch—J. D. Asirvadam.

Vepery Branch—W. Hindle, B.A.

United Missionary Organizations.

Madras Representative Christian Council.

This is a representative body of the Churches, Missions and Christian Institutions situated in the Madras Presidency (including the Indian States) with the exception of the Telugu districts. It is affiliated to the National Christian Council of India, Burma and Ceylon.

Its chief object is to help to co-ordinate the activities of Churches, Missions and other Christian organizations and to assist them to co-operate where such co-operation is desirable.

President—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras.

Secretary—P. O. Philip, B.A.

Andhra Christian Council.

The Andhra Christian Council, successor to Telugu Missions Conference, organized December 19, 1923, represents seventeen missions and ten Church bodies with 555,579 adherents, 203,141 communicant members, 433 foreign missionaries, 192 Indian Pastors and 8,011 other Indian Christian workers.

President—The Bishop of Dornakal.

Secretary—Rev. Victor McCauley, Guntur.

The Missionary Educational Council of South India.

The Missionary Educational Council of South India is the organization dealing with educational matters affecting missions, and composed of representatives from these missions; the body through which Government deals with missions in educational matters; meets twice annually, interim business being conducted by the Executive Committee.

Secretary—A. S. Woodburne, M.A. Ph.D., Madras Christian College.

Diocesan Councils of the Church of England.

I. The Madras Diocesan Council.

Chairman—The Right Rev. the Bishop of Madras.
Secretaries—The Rev. C. E. de la Bere, B.A.; Mr. J. R. Isaac, B.A., M.B.E.
Treasurers—The Rev. H. C. Loasby, M.A., Acting Archdeacon of Madras; Mr. A. B. G. Snesdell, I.S.O.
Office—Sullivan's Gardens, Royapetta.

II. Dornakal Diocesan Council.

Chairman—The Right Rev. the Bishop of Dornakal.
Deputy Chairman—Rev. E. S. Tanner.
Secretary—The Rev. P. B. Emmet, M.A.
Assistant Secretary—The Rev. G. Kantayya, B.A.
Treasurer—The Rev. E. S. Tanner.
Office—Dornakal, Singareni Collieries, Deccan.

III. The Tinnevelly Diocesan Council.

Chairman—The Right Rev. the Bishop in Tinnevelly and Madura.
Deputy Chairman—Rev. W. E. Evans, M.A.
Secretaries—Rev. G. Devadasan, B.A.; Mr. Daniel Thomas, B.A., B.L.
Treasurer—Rev. E. A. L. Moore, M.A.
Office—Palamcottah.

IV. The Travancore Diocesan Council.

Chairman and Treasurer—The Right Rev. the Bishop in Travancore and Cochin.
Secretaries—Rev. R. C. Kora, B.A.; Mr. P. T. Cheriyan, B.A., L.T.
Office—Bishop's House, Kottayam, Travancore.

Theological Institutions.

United Theological College, Bangalore.

Principal—Rev. L. P. Larsen, M.A., D.D.
Affiliated with Serampore College. Specially intended for English-knowing students from missions and churches in South India.

Union Theological Seminary, Pasumalai.

Principal—Rev. J. J. Banninga, M.A., D.D.
Classes in English and Tamil. Specially connected with American Madura Mission.

Wesleyan Mission Theological Institution, Guindy.

Principal—Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A.
For theological training in Tamil. Training of village catechists for Wesleyan Church in the Tamil area. Number of students in 1924, twenty-two taking the ordinary course and six taking a year's Bible Study Course.

United Theological Seminary, Vellore.

Principal—Rev. L. R. Scudder, M.D.
Classes in English, Telugu and Tamil. Specially connected with American Arcot Mission and London Missionary Society.

Union Kanarese Seminary, Tumkur.

Principal—Rev. A. Brockbank.
Opened on 5th August 1916. The co-operating missions are the Kanarese Evangelical Mission, London Missionary Society and the Wesleyan Missionary Society. The governing body is a Council of elected representatives of the above Societies.

Cambridge Nicholson Institution, Kottayam, Travancore.

Principal—Rev. C. K. Jacob, B.A.
Classes in English and Malayalam. Specially connected with the Church of England.

Union School of Divinity, Trivandrum.

Principal—Rev. C. G. Marshall.
Chiefly for the London Missionary Society in South India. Classes in English, Tamil and Malayalam.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

The Madras Presidency, the first home of Christianity in the country, has always held its place as the province which contains the largest number of Christians in India. Christianity preached by the Apostle St. Thomas and by St. Francis Xavier has secured in this province not only the largest number of converts but converts from every class of society—Brahmans, Sudras, and depressed classes. Catholicism, which holds the first place in numbers of all the forms of Christianity in India, does so pre-eminently in the Madras Presidency. The total population of Catholics in the Madras Presidency (inclusive of the Native States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore, Cochin and French possessions) is, according to the Catholic Directory, about 1,800,000 which is about three-fourths of the Catholic population of all India. Every decennial census has shown an increase of 10—14 per cent. The progress of the Catholic Church in the Madras Presidency is also shown by the steady growth in the number of the clergy (about 1,300 Europeans and Indians, the Syrian Churches in Malabar being manned altogether by Indian Priests), by the number of educational institutions (every Diocese maintains primary schools in every large parish, some dioceses like Madras, Pondicherry, Kumbakonam, Mylapore, Kottayam, Chenganacherry maintaining large secondary schools, while others in addition to secondary schools maintain an University College, like St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, teaching up to the Honours standard of the Madras University, Mangalore, Bangalore, Trichur, Chenganacherry, etc.). Seminaries for the training of secular priests are to be found in Kandy, a central institution common for all the Dioceses of India and Ceylon, Cochin, Mysore, Pondicherry, Ernakulam, Mangalore, Verapoly, Quilon, etc., and for Regulars in Cochin, Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam. A large number of religious orders are working in the Presidency of whom the best known are the Jesuits of Trichinopoly and Mangalore. Some municipal hospitals are staffed by Sisters of Charity as at Cuddalore, Vizagapatam, Guntur and Kurnool.

The Hierarchy of India.

Created by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII.
1st September 1886.

Apostolic Delegation.

Established in 1884.

At present vacant.

Residence—The Apostolic Delegation, Miller's Road, High Ground, Bangalore.

I. UNDER THE SACRED CONGREGATION OF EXTRAORDINARY ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

Ecclesiastical Province of Goa.

Metropolitan—The Most Rev. Dom Mathew d'Oliveira Xavier, Archbishop of Goa, Patriarch *ad honorem* in the East Indies.

1. *Suffragans.*—The Right Rev. Dom Jose Bento. Martius Ribeiro, Bishop of Cochin.

Secretary—Rev. Vicente Mendes de Silva.

This Diocese was erected by Pope Paul IV in February 1558 and reorganized according to the Concordat of 23rd June 1886, concluded between His Holiness Pope Leo XIII and the King of Portugal, Louis I.

2. The Right Rev. Dom Theotonio Manue Ribeiro Vieira deCastro, D.D., D.C.L., Bishop of San Thome of Mylapore. (Now in Portugal.)

Secretary—The Rev. Fr. Francis Carvalho.

This historical Diocese was erected by Pope Paul V in January 1606 at the request of Philip II, King of Portugal. The local Indian tradition is that the Apostle St. Thomas was martyred at St. Thomas' Mount and interred at Mylapore and lies buried under the present Cathedral.

II. SACRED COLLEGE OF THE PROPAGANDA.

1. *Ecclesiastical Province of Bombay.*

Metropolitan—The Most Rev. Alban Goodier, S.J., D.D., Archbishop of Bombay.

1. *Suffragans.*—The Right Rev. Paul Perini, S.J., D.D., Bishop of Calicut and Administrator Apostolic of Mangalore.

Vicar-General—The Very Rev. J. D. Alberti, S.J.

2. The Right Rev. Augustine Faisandier, S.J., Bishop of Trichinopoly.

Vicar-General—The Very Rev. J. Planchard, S.J., Trichinopoly.

The Vicariate Apostolic of Madura was created on 23rd December 1836 by Pope Gregory XVI and was entrusted to the Society of Jesus. The Vicariate was constituted into the Trichinopoly Diocese under the Hierarchy in 1886.

2. *Ecclesiastical Province of Madras.*

Metropolitan—The Most Rev. John Aelen, D.D., Archbishop of Madras.

Vicar-General—The Right Rev. Mgr. J. Kreyelmans.

The Catholic Mission at Madras was begun by French Capuchins in 1642 and was taken over by the Irish missionaries in 1834. Erected into an Apostolic Vicariate on 4th July 1832 and raised to an Archbishopric on 1st September 1886.

1. *Suffragans.*—The Right Rev. Dionysius Vismara, D.D., Bishop of Hyderabad.

Vicar-General—The Right Rev. Mgr. H. Colli.

2. The Right Rev. John Mary Clerc, D.D., Bishop of Vizagapatam.

The Right Rev. P. Rosillon, Co-Adjutor, Bishop of Vizagapatam.

Vicar-General—The Right Rev. P. Rosillon.

This mission was separated from the Vicariate Apostolic of Madras by Pope Gregory XVI in March 1855 and was committed to the care of the missionaries of the Congregation of St. Francis de Sales and was erected into an Apostolic Vicariate by Pius IX on 3rd April 1850 and constituted into a Diocese under the Hierarchy on 1st September 1886.

3. *Ecclesiastical Province of Pondicherry.*

Metropolitan—The Most Rev. Elie Jean Joseph Morel, D.D., Archbishop of Pondicherry.

The first missionaries, who landed in Pondicherry on the 15th January 1674, were the Fathers of the Capuchin Order, who undertook the care of the European settlers there. The Fathers of the Society of Jesus came from Siam in the year 1689 and undertook the care of the Indians. The mission of the Carnatic, which was entrusted in the year 1776 to the Priests of the Society for the Foreign Missions of Paris, was, by a Brief of Gregory XVI, dated 8th July 1836, erected into the Vicariate Apostolic of the Coast of Coromandel and subsequently by a Brief of Pius IX, dated 3rd April 1850, divided into the Vicariate Apostolic of Pondicherry, Mysore and Coimbatore. Finally, the Vicariate Apostolic of Pondicherry was, by the Constitution *Humanae Salutis Auctor* of Leo XIII, dated 1st September 1886, constituted an Archbishopric and by a Brief of the same Pope, dated 7th June 1887, Pondicherry was made the Metropolitan See of the Ecclesiastical Province of the same name.

1. *Suffragans.*—The Right Rev. Augustin Roy, D.D., Bishop of Coimbatore.

Vicar-General—The Very Rev. L. Bechu.

Coimbatore was separated in 1846 from the Vicariate Apostolic of Pondicherry and constituted into a new Vicariate in 1859 and into a Diocese on 1st September 1886.

2. The Right Rev. M. A. Chapuis, D.D., Bishop of Kumbakonam.

Vicar-General—The Very Rev. Mgr. A. Sovignet.

Kumbakonam was separated from the Archdiocese of Pondicherry on 5th September 1889.

3. The Right Rev. M. Despatures, D.D., Bishop of Mysore.

Vicar-General—The Very Rev. E. Studer.

Mysore was erected into a Vicariate in 1850 having been separated from the Vicariate Apostolic of Pondicherry in 1845 and was constituted a Diocese under the Hierarchy in September 1886.

4. *Ecclesiastical Province of Verapoly.*

Metropolitan—The Most Rev. Angel Mary Perez Cecilia, O.C.D., Archbishop of Verapoly.

Secretary—The Rev. Alexander Lenthaparambil.

The first Carmelite missionaries who, in 1657, came to Malabar, were sent by Pope Alexander VII with orders to reconcile the St. Thomas' Christians with their Archbishop, Francis Garcia, S.J., and to unite them again with the Catholic Church.

Though they failed in the first object of their mission they succeeded in the second. Rome being informed of their partial success decided to charge the Carmelites with the spiritual care of the Syrians. When the Dutch had conquered Cochin and expelled the Portuguese missionaries, the Carmelites were also entrusted with the spiritual care of the Latin Christians living in Dutch territory, the others remaining under the Government of Portuguese Bishops. Since 1701 a great part of the Syrian Catholics were under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Cranganore or the Vicar-General of Cranganore, appointed by the Archbishop of Goa. As long as the Goanese jurisdiction lasted the Government of the Syrians was in perpetual fluctuation, the churches freely passing from one jurisdiction to the other.

On 1st September 1856, by the Bull *Humanae Salutis Auctor*, the former Diocese of Cochin was restored with 34 Latin churches taken from Verapoly and some others from Quilon. Shortly after by a Brief, May 25th, 1887, *Quod jam pridem* the Syrians were exempted from the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Verapoly and divided into two Vicariates Apostolic, the Northern of Trichur being entrusted to Bishop Medlycott, the Southern of Kottayam to Bishop Charles Lavigne, S.J. By the decree of July 28th, 1890, these Vicariates were split into three, viz., Changanacherry, Ernakulam and Trichur under the Government of Indian Bishops of the Syrian rite.

Suffragan.—The Right Rev. Aloysius Maria Benziger, O.C.D., Bishop of Quilon.

Vicar-General—The Right Rev. Fr. Bernardine, O.C.D.

This Diocese was formerly part of the Old Cochin Diocese, united to the Vicariate Apostolic of Malabar (Verapoly). Its separation was provisionally executed on 12th May 1845 and finally confirmed as a separate Vicariate Apostolic on 15th March 1853. Erected as an Episcopal See, 1st September 1886.

III. Sacred Congregation for Oriental Churches.

The Church in Malabar was governed by the Syro-Chaldæan Bishops till the end of the 16th century. But the Portuguese authorities in India in 1600 substituted Latin Bishops for this Church. The administration of Latin Bishops over the Syrian Christians of Malabar and their different rites occasioned, during the last three centuries, much discontent and dissension. As a result of these dissensions, towards the end of the 18th century, Jacobitism was introduced in Malabar and it still remains in force; its followers were henceforth known as "Jacobite Syrians."

The Catholics of the Syro-Malabar Rite remained under the jurisdiction of Verapoly and Cranganore, until Pope Leo XIII separated the Churches of the Syrian Rite on the Malabar Coast, from those of Latin Dioceses, and leaving the latter under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Verapoly and of the Bishop of Cochin, erected the former into two Vicariates Apostolic, one for Northern and the other for Southern Malabar, and styled them respectively Trichur and Kottayam.

Again, Pope Leo XIII, in accordance with the repeated prayers of the Syrian Catholic Christians of Malabar, granted them three Bishops of their own rite and nationality; and thus, by the Brief *Quae Rei Sacrae* of 28th July 1896, three Vicariates Apostolic were erected for them, namely, Trichur, Ernakulam and Changanacherry, which are not under the Ecclesiastical Province of Verapoly.

Finally His Holiness Pope Pius X by the Brief *In Universi Christiani* of 29th August 1911 restored the Vicariate Apostolic of Kottayam *Pro gente suddistica*, i.e., for that section of the Syro-Malabar Christians, who are known as "Suddists," i.e., descendants of the fourth century emigrant Syrians; and the Vicariate comprises all the churches and chapels of the Suddist Syrians on the Malabar Coast.

At the consistory held at Rome on December 20, 1923, His Holiness the Pope established the Syrian Hierarchy and created the Right Rev. Dr. Augustine Kandathil, Bishop of Arad and Vicar Apostolic of Ernakulam, Archbishop Metropolitan of the Syrian Catholics of the whole of Malabar. By this arrangement Archbishop Kandathil becomes the first Prelate under this designation which is now restored after 400 years and will have the supervision of the three other Syrian Dioceses whose Bishops will be Suffragans.

Ecclesiastical Province of Ernakulam, Syro-Malabar Rite.

Metropolitan.—The Most Rev. Mgr. Augustine Kandathil, Archbishop of Ernakulam.

1. *Suffragans.*—The Right Rev. Mgr. Thomas Kurialcherry, D.D., Bishop, Changanacherry.

Vicar-General—The Right Rev. Mgr. J. Kallarakal, Domestic Prelate to H.H. the Pope.

2. The Right Rev. Alexander Chulaparambil, Bishop of Kottayam.

Vicar-General—The Right Rev. Mgr. M. Kooplicat, Domestic Prelate to H.H. the Pope.

3. The Right Rev. Mar. Francis Vazhapilly, D.D., Bishop of Trichur.

Vicar-General—The Right Rev. Mgr. Francis Alapatt.

Ecclesiastical Province of Bombay.

By a decree of the Sacred Congregation "De Propaganda Fide" two new Dioceses were erected last year in the Ecclesiastical Province of Bombay, namely, Calicut and Tuticorin. The Bishop of Mangalore has been transferred to Calicut and a Bishop for Mangalore has not yet been nominated. On September 23, 1923, Francis Triburtius Roche, S.J., was consecrated Bishop of Tuticorin. He is the first Indian of the Latin Rite to be raised to the dignity of the Episcopate.

Catholic Population by Ecclesiastical divisions.

Serial number.	Ecclesiastical divisions.		Population. 1901.	1911.	1923.
	I.—LATIN RITE.				
	(1) *Propaganda.*				
1	Coimbatore	D.	37,723	38,900	45,556
2	Hyderabad	D.	13,590	22,325	35,546
3	Kumbakonam	D.	85,720	95,778	105,035
4	Madras	A.	44,343	53,529	58,372
5	Mysore	D	45,128	50,603	59,732
6	Mangalore	D.	85,569	96,266	115,465
7	Pondicherry	A.	139,841	143,125	142,738
8	Quilon	D.	87,600	120,142	164,051
9	Trichinopoly and Tuticorin ...	D.	210,055	254,966	279,319
10	Verapoly	A.	63,875	78,710	105,711
11	Vizagapatam	D.	13,218	11,848	9,801
	Total under Propaganda ...		826,662	966,192	1,121,326

A. = Archdiocese. D. = Diocese.

Catholic Population by Ecclesiastical divisions—*cont.*

Serial number.	Ecclesiastical divisions.	Population.		
		1901.	1911.	1923.
	I.—LATIN RITE—*cont.*			
	(2) *Padroado.*			
12	Cochin ... ... D.	78,324	99,654	112,721
13	Mylapore ... ... D.	71,799	72,554	82,160
	Total under Padroado ...	150,123	172,208	194,881
	Total under Latin Rite ...	976,785	1,138,409	1,316,207
	II.—SYRO-MALABARIC RITE.			
14	Changanacherry ... ... D.	140,272	123,033	159,024
15	Ernakulam ... ... A.	83,864	101,400	120,937
16	Kottayam ... ... D.	...	29,530	34,894
17	Trichur ... ... D.	91,787	110,397	113,698
	Total under Syriac Rite ...	315,923	364,660	428,553
	Grand Total of Latin and Syro-Malabaric Rites ...	1,292,708	1,503,060	1,744,760

A. = Archdiocese. D. = Diocese.

Clubs.

ADYAR CLUB (1891), Madras. Entrance fee is Rs. 75 payable on election (ladies also are eligible). Annual subscription Rs. 12 and in addition a monthly subscription of Rs. 6 for any month during any part of which a member or his family may reside within 15 miles of Fort St. George. Persons residing outside a 12-mile radius are eligible as honorary members for 3 months at Rs. 10 per mensem. Military officers on Military duty in Madras, the Mount, Poonamallee or Pallavaram may, on election by ballot, become temporary members on payment of a monthly subscription of Rs. 7. *President*, W. O. Wright, O.B.E. *Vice-President*, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. E. Odgers. *Hon. Secy. and Treasurer*, S.E. Sewell.

AMARAVATHI LADIES' CLUB (1903), 199 Mint Street, Georgetown, Madras. To promote the cause of female education and to improve the mental and moral condition of its members. *Secy.*, M. Sitabhai.

BAMBOO CLUB (1886), Polli Betta, South Coorg. Residential and Sports Club. Admission by ballot, open to European residents in the district. Subscription Rs. 4 per mensem and entrance fee Rs. 100. *Secy.*, F. Cobham Scott.

BELLARY CLUB (1866), Bellary. Social. Admission fee Rs. 50. *Hon. Secy.*, D. A. Greenwood.

BEZWADA CLUB, Bezwada, Kistna district. Social. Membership open to gentlemen resident in Kistna district on election. Entrance fee Rs. 50 and

subscription Rs. 12 per year. *Hon. Secy.*, L. H. Greg.

CALICUT COSMOPOLITAN CLUB (1898), Calicut, Malabar. Social recreation and advancement. Open to all gentlemen not below the age of 18. Admission is by ballot. Admission fee is Rs. 10 and monthly subscription Rs. 2 for resident members, i.e., those residing within 5 miles from the club and 8 annas for non-resident members. *Secy.*, P. Rama Pattar.

CATHOLIC UNION CLUB (1901), Mangalore. First-class entrance fee Rs. 2; second class Re. 1. Annual subscription, first class, Rs. 12 and second class, Rs. 6. *Secy.*, J. M. Castelino.

COCANADA CLUB (1867), Cocanada. Social. Open to all gentlemen received in society. Entrance fee is Rs. 70. Monthly subscription Rs. 10. *Chairman*, G. T. H. Bracken. *Hon. Secy.*, S. A. Cheesman.

COCHIN CLUB (1878), Cochin. Recreation and amusements and residential quarters. Open to Europeans only. Entrance fee Rs. 100. *Hon. Secy.*, O. Grob.

COIMBATORE CLUB (1843), Coimbatore. Social recreation. Residential for ladies and gentlemen. Entrance fee Rs. 50 and monthly subscription Rs. 10. *President*, P. Hawkins. *Hon. Secy.*, W. G. Molesworth.

COONOOR CLUB, LTD. (1899), Nilgiris. Social intercourse of European ladies and gentlemen. Permanent members: entrance fee, gentlemen Rs. 100, ladies Rs. 30. Monthly subscription, gentlemen Rs. 8, ladies Rs. 6. Temporary members: monthly subscription, gentlemen Rs. 15, ladies Rs. 12. Garrison members: monthly subscription Rs. 8. *President*, Lt.-Col. L. L. Porter. *Vice-President*, P. W. Woolley. *Hon. Secy.*, Capt. Robert F. Bryant.

CUDDALORE CLUB (1865), Fort St. David, Cuddalore N.T. Social intercourse and recreation. Any gentleman received in general European society is eligible for election. Entrance fee is Rs. 50. Monthly subscription is Rs. 12. *President*, J. C. Stodart, I.C.S. *Hon. Secy.*, G. G. Gill.

EXCELSIOR CLUB (1921), 195 Govindappa Naicken Street, Georgetown, Madras. For mental, moral and physical improvement. All are allowed to become members if recommended by two persons. Entrance fee Re. 1, and monthly subscription As. 8. *Organizer*, A. Subrahmanya Mudaliyar. *Joint Secys.*, A. M. Kanniappar, B.A., and E. Vadivelu.

GANJAM CLUB (1882), Berhampur, Ganjam. To promote and improve feelings and relations between the official and the non-official public who are received in general society and zamindars of the district. Membership open to all gentlemen received in general society. Admission fee Rs. 50. Subscription Rs. 15 per mensem to members residing within a radius of 5 miles, and Rs. 6 to members outside a 5-mile radius of Berhampur. *Vice-President*, A. H. A. Todd *Hon. Secy.*, E. C. Wood.

GEORGE CORONATION CLUB (1888), Madanapalle. Social intercourse of official and non-official public. Subscription: First class Re. 1 and second class As. 8 monthly. *President*, N. Pattabhirama Rao (Retired Diwan of Cochin). *Secy.*, B. Jayaranga Rao, Pleader. *Treasurer*, B. S. Seshagiri Rao, Pleader.

GYMKHANA CLUB. (*See* Madras Gymkhana Club.)

KOLAR GOLD FIELD CLUB (1899), Oorgaum. Social. Membership is restricted to the officials of the mines. *President*, C. F. Heathcote. *Hon. Secy. and Treasurer*, H. H. Osborn. *Hon. Asst. Secy.*, E. W. Moyes.

KOTAGIRI CLUB (1897), Kotagiri, The Nilgiris. Social and recreation. Membership open to all gentlemen of approved social standing on election by ballot after being proposed and seconded by two permanent members. Entrance fee, single, Rs. 50; family, Rs. 80. Monthly subscription, single, Rs. 3; family, Rs. 4. Temporary members, single, Rs. 12; family, Rs. 15. *President*, Col. W-Bowen Powell, C.M.G., D.S.O., *Vice, President*. W. Deane. *Hon. Secy.*, C. M. Smythe, M.B.E.

KUMBAKONAM CLUB (1880), Kumbakonam. To promote social intercourse among its members and to afford them means of physical and intellectual recreation and improvement. No person below the age of 21 or being a student of any arts college or school shall be admitted as a member. Resident member's minimum monthly subscription is Rs. 2, Rs. 1–8–0 or Re. 1, according as his average monthly income is Rs. 150 and more, Rs. 100 and more and Rs. 100 and less, respectively. Temporary member, the same as resident member. Associate member, Re. 1 in advance. Non-resident member, yearly subscription of Rs. 3 in advance. Entrance fee for resident member is thrice his monthly subscription and for associate or non-resident member, Rs. 3. *President*, Rao Bahadur N. Krishnaswami Ayyangar. *Vice-President*, Rao Sahib C. R. Lakshmi Varaha Ayyangar. *Secy.*, T. Krishnaswami Ayyangar.

KURNOOL CLUB (1892), Kurnool. Social intercourse and recreation. Open to any one elected by the members of the club. Entrance fee is Rs. 50 and monthly subscription Rs. 10. *President*, C. F. Brackenbury. *Hon. Secy.*, J. C. H. Fowler.

LADIES' RECREATION CLUB (1923), Anantapur. *President*, Mrs. P. C. Lobo. *Secy.*, N. K. Venkatesan.

LADIES' RECREATION CLUB (1911) Egmore, Madras. To promote social, and friendly intercourse between European and Indian ladies of all classes and creeds; also to provide healthy recreations suitable to the members of the club. Candidates must be proposed by one member and seconded by another, other than those of the Committee. The candidate must be personally known to both the proposer and seconder, who should introduce her to members of the Committee. Entrance fee is Rs. 15; annual subscription Rs. 4; monthly subscription Rs. 3 and for family member, Rs. 2 and Re. 1 and for temporary member, Rs. 5. *President*, H.E. the Lady Willingdon, C.I., D.B.E. *Vice-Presidents*, Lady Todhunter O.B.E., Mrs. C. Krishnan, Valiya Rani of Kollengode and Lady Sadasiva Ayyar. *Chairman of the Committee*, Lady Todhunter, O.B.E. *Hon. Secys.* Mrs. E. M. Madeley, M.B.E., and Mrs. C. V. Krishnaswami Chetti. *Hon. Treasurers*, Mrs. W. O. Wright and Miss K. S. Ranga Rao.

MADRAS BOAT CLUB (1867), Adyar. For encouragement of rowing. Entrance fee Rs. 25 and subscription Rs. 4 per mensem or Rs. 40 per annum.

MADRAS CLUB (1831), Mount Road, Madras. Candidates must be proposed by one member, seconded by two others and elected by ballot. Entrance fee is Rs. 250 payable at once or Rs. 300 payable in five annual instalments of Rs. 60 each. Annual subscription for resident members Rs. 140, for non-resident members Rs. 20 and for honorary members Rs. 15 per month. *President*, Brigadier-General Sir Charles L. Magniac, *Kt.*, C.B.E., C.M.G., R.E. *Vice-President*, G. F. Paddison, C.S.I., I.C.S., M.L.C. *Secy.*, Captain W. B. F. Davidson.

MADRAS COSMOPOLITAN CLUB (1872), Mount Road, Madras. Candidates proposed by a member, seconded by two others should be passed by the committee to be balloted for by the general body after thirty days' notice. Entrance fee Rs. 150 payable with the application. Annual subscription for resident members Rs. 60 and for non-resident members Rs. 24. *President*, Sir P. Tyagaroya Chetti, *Kt.*, M.L.C. *Vice-President*, The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Justice Sir C. V. Kumaraswami Sastriyar. *Hon. Secy.*, Sir M. C. T. Muttayya Chettiyar, *Kt.*, M.L.A.

MADRAS CRICKET CLUB, Wallajah Road, Chepauk, Madras. Entrance fee is Rs. 25 and annual subscription Rs. 40 for playing members and Rs. 30 for non-playing members and Rs. 10 for mufassal members. *President*, H.E. Lord Willingdon. *Vice-President*, P. W. Partridge. *Secy.*, Gerold Aste.

MADRAS EXCELSIOR CLUB (1891), 308 Tiruvottiyur High Road, Washermanpet, Madras. Social intercourse and mental, moral and physical improvement. Any person of either sex, irrespective of caste or creed, is eligible for admission, if recommended by three members of the club. Candidates under 18 should produce the consent of their guardians. Entrance fee is Rs. 2 and quarterly subscription Rs. 1-8-0. Non-resident members, i.e., members living outside the limits of the Madras Corporation, are to pay an annual subscription of Rs. 1-8-0. *President*, Diwan Bahadur Justice Sir C. V. Kumaraswami Sastriyar, B.A., B.L. *Joint Secys.*, T. Rajagopalachari, B.A., and P. V. Vallabhacharlu, M.A., B.L.

MADRAS GYMKHANA CLUB, Island, Madras. To promote all sports and games. Entrance donation Rs. 30. Subscription Rs. 50 a year or Rs. 5 a month. *President*, L. H. Bewes. *Hon. Secy.*, F. C. Bishop. *Hon. Treasurer*, A. W. Hutton.

MADRAS RACE CLUB (1899), Guindy. To carry on the business of a Race Club in all its branches. Membership.—Club members, Rs. 100 per annum. Stand members, Rs. 25 per annum. *Stewards*, Major K. O. Goldie, Capt. Sir the Raja of Venkatagiri, K.C.I.E., P. Hannington, T. M. Ross, Sir Gordon Fraser, H. F. Hearson. *Hon. Secy.*, Major H. A. Hildebrand.

MADRAS SAILING CLUB (1911), Madras. Provision of sailing facilities in Madras. Membership is open to ladies and gentlemen, proposed, seconded and balloted for by boat-owners. Entrance fee is Rs. 15 and monthly subscription, Rs. 3. *Patron*, H.E. Lord Willingdon. *Hon. Secy. and Treasurer*, C. F. Turpin.

MADRAS UNITED CLUB (1888), Park Town, Madras. Social intercourse as well as physical and intellectual improvements. Membership is open to all respectable applicants approved by the executive committee of the club. Entrance fee is Rs. 50 and monthly subscription Rs. 3 for resident members, and Rs. 2 for non-resident members. Extra subscription for Tennis players Rs. 1-8-0. *Patrons*, H.E. the Governor of Madras, H.H. the Maharaja Jam Sri Ranjit Singhji Sahib of Jamnagar. *President*, the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habib-ul-lah, *Kt.*, C.I.E. *Hon. Secy.*, V. Bodaguruswami Pillai.

MADURA CLUB (1874), Tallakulam, Madura. Social. Membership is open only to European British subjects being gentlemen received in general society. Entrance fee is Rs. 50 and monthly subscription Rs. 10. *Hon. Secy.*, F. W. Ireland.

MALABAR CLUB, Beach Road, Calicut. Social. Election by ballot. Admission fee is Rs. 100 in advance or Rs. 120 in instalments. Subscription for resident members Rs. 10 per mensem, district members Rs. 12 per mensem and outstation members Rs. 6 per annum. *Secy.*, M. S. Bruce.

MYLAPORE CLUB (1904), Madras. Social intercourse as well as physical and intellectual recreation. Entrance fee is Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 and monthly subscription Rs. 2 and Re. 1 for first and second-class members respectively. *President*, Sir T. Sadasiva Ayyar. *Joint Secys.*, T. V. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar and K. Bhashyam Ayyangar.

NAPIER'S CLUB (1906), Rama Vilas, Sami Naick Street, Chintadripet. Social intercourse as well as physical improvement. Membership is open to all gentlemen of good and respectable social standing. Subscription is As. 8 monthly. *President*, B. Venugopal Nayudu. *Secy.*, T. P. Angamuttu.

NELLORE CLUB (1888), Nellore. For recreation of European officers and other respectable gentlemen. Admission fee Rs. 35 and subscription Rs. 10 per annum. *Secy.* B. M. Marriott.

NINETEEN TWENTY-ONE CLUB, Madras. (*See* under Political Associations.)

OOTACAMUND CLUB (1840), Nilgiris. For the accommodation of members and their friends. Election is by ballot and entrance fee Rs. 150. *President*, W. G. McFarland, I.C.S. *Vice-President*, Sir Fairless Barber, *Kt.* *Secy.*, Lt.-Col. J. P. Benn.

OOTACAMUND GYMKHANA CLUB (1892), Ootacamund. Accommodation of members and their friends and management of sports and games. Membership is open to gentlemen of His Majesty's Services and ladies and others moving in general society. Entrance fee is Rs. 50 and monthly subscription Rs. 10 when present in Ootacamund and Re. 1 when absent. The absentee subscription is limited to a total of Rs. 12 and is payable by a member on return to Ootacamund. The entrance fee for ladies who become permanent members is Rs. 25 and the monthly subscription Rs. 5. Absentee subscription is same as for gentlemen. Temporary Members, Gentlemen, April, May and June Rs. 25 per mensem, remaining months Rs. 20 per mensem. Family, Rs. 5 each per mensem. Single ladies or married ladies without their husbands, April, May and June Rs. 15 per mensem, remaining months Rs. 10 per mensem. Life Members: A permanent member may, by paying a donation of Rs. 500, become a life member. *Hon. Secy. and Treasurer*, C. Latham.

PALAMCOTTAH CLUB (1883), Palamcottah, Tinnevelly. Recreation and supply of stores to members. Open to Europeans only. Admission fee is Rs. 50. *Secy.*, W. D. MacBey.

SALEM CLUB, Salem. For accommodation of members and their friends. Membership open to European ladies and gentlemen. Entrance fee is Rs. 35 for permanent members and temporary or honorary members shall not be required to pay the entrance fee. Monthly subscription is Rs. 8-8-0. *President*, H. A. Lathan. *Secy.* L. H. M. Upshon.

TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB, George-town, Madras. *President*, C. A. D'Souza. *Hon. Secy. and Treasurer*, A. J. Soares.

TELLICHERRY CLUB (1865), Tellicherry. Social. Open to Europeans and Indians who have been at the Universities in England. Entrance fee Rs. 65 and subscription Rs. 8 per mensem. *Hon. Secy.*, A. L. Alexander.

TRADES UNION CLUB (1906), Mount Road, Madras. To afford to its members the means of social intercourse as well as physical and intellectual improvement. Entrance fee is As. 8 and subscription, As. 4. An additional subscription of As. 4 per mensem for students of commercial classes. *President*, J. O. Robinson. *Vice-Presidents*, C. H. Higginbotham and J. H. Thonger. *Joint Hon. Secys.*, M. Masilamani Mudaliyar and M. Appadurai Pillai.

TRICHINOPOLY CLUB (1869), Trichinopoly. Social and recreation. Gentlemen received in general society are eligible for election as members. Entrance fee is Rs. 90 and monthly subscription Rs. 12. *President*, M. H. Ormsby. *Hon. Secy.*, A. R. MacEwen.

TRIVANDRUM CLUB (1878), Trivandrum. The rate of admission is Rs. 50. *Hon. Secy.*, H. W. Green.

TUTICORIN CLUB (1885), Tuticorin. Election by ballot. Entrance fee is Rs. 50 and monthly subscription is Rs. 13. *Hon. Secy.*, W. J. Francis.

TWENTY CLUB, Madras. (*See* under Political Associations.)

VIZIANAGRAM CLUB, Vizianagram. Social. Membership open to all gentlemen. Entrance fee Rs. 30. Monthly subscription to residents Rs. 7. *Hon. Secy.*, A. Graham.

WALTAIR CLUB (1884), Waltair, Vizagapatam. To accommodate the members and their friends and promote social intercourse among them. Open to all commissioned officers of His Majesty's Naval, Military and Medical services and all other officers in the employment of Government of corresponding rank and gentlemen received in general society at Waltair. Election is by ballot after 15 days. Entrance fee is Rs. 75 payable in five monthly instalments and monthly

subscription Rs. 10 for residents, Rs. 2 for non-residents residing in the district and Rs. 12 payable in advance for absentees, i.e., those who reside outside the district. *President*, C. A. Henderson, I.C.S. *Secy.*, Capt. A. G. Syme.

YERCAUD CLUB (1897), Yercaud, Shevaroy hills. To promote entertainments and pastimes for the members and their friends. Entrance fee is Rs. 50 to be paid in two instalments. Subscriptions for permanent members; Rs. 8 for a family and Rs. 5 for a single member. Temporary members; Rs. 12 for a family and Rs. 8 for a single member. *Secy.*, Capt. E. H. A. Travers Drapes.

Educational Institutions in the Presidency.

University of Madras.

CHANCELLOR.

His Excellency Viscount Goschen of Hawkhurst, G.C.I.E., C.B.E.

PRO-CHANCELLOR.

The Hon'ble Sir A. P. Patro, *Kt.*, B.A., B.L.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The Rev. E. Monteith Macphail, C.B.E., M.A., D.D.

SYNDICATE.

The Rev. E. Monteith Macphail, C.B.E., M.A., D.D., Vice-Chancellor.
R. Littlehailes, M.A., Director of Public Instruction.
Diwan Bahadur R. Venkataratnam Nayudu, M.A.
Dr. S. Swaminadhan, M.A., LL.B., B.SC., PH.D., Bar.-at-Law.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. A. Natesan, B.A.
Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L.
M. Ratnaswami, M.A., Bar.-at-Law, M.L.C.
The Rev. A. Moffat, M.A., B.SC., LL.D., F.R.S.E.
K. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L.
The Zamindarini of Kumaramangalam, B.A.
H. S. Duncan, M.A.
The Rev. W. Meston, M.A., B.D.
Rao Sahib S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, M.A., PH.D., M.R.A.S., F.R.H.S.
Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, M.A., F.R.H.S.
The Rev. F. Bertram, S.J., B.A., D.D.
M. V. N. Subba Rao, M.A.
Rao Bahadur K. Ramunni Menon, M.A.
Lt.-Col. E. W. C. Bradfield, O.B.E., M.S., M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S.
C. L. Cartwright, M.I.M.E., M.I.E.E., A.M.I.C.E.

The University of Madras was founded under the Act of Incorporation XXVII of 1857. This Act was in operation until 1904, when, as a result of the commission appointed by the Government of India in 1902 to examine the working of the Universities under that system, the Indian University Act VIII of 1904 was passed with the intention of reorganizing the Universities in India

and of enlarging their functions in the matters of University teaching and of supervision over affiliated colleges. This Act again has been superseded by the Madras University Act VII of 1923 which was passed by the Legislative Council of Madras early in 1923, and came into force on 1st May 1923. This Act was passed so as to reorganize the University "with a view to establishing a teaching and residential University at Madras while enabling the University to continue to exercise due control over the quality of the teaching given by colleges which are to constitute the University or are affiliated to it." The Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Senate, the Syndicate, the Academic Council and the Council of Affiliated Colleges constitute the body corporate of the University. The visiton of the University is the Governor-General; the Chancellor is the Governor of Madras; the Pro-Chancellor is the Minister of Education; the Vice-Chancellor is a whole-time officer, to whom a salary may be paid, who holds office ordinarily for three years, and is appointed by the Chancellor from among five persons recommended by the Senate. The authorities of the University under this new Act are (1) the Senate, (2) the Syndicate, (3) the Academic Council, (4) the Faculties, (5) the Boards of Studies, (6) the Council of Affiliated Colleges and (7) such other authorities as may be declared by the Statutes to be Authorities of the University.

The first Senate under the new Act consists of 202 members made up of—Class I—37 Ex-officio members, Class II—1 Life member, Class III—Other members consisting of 30 members elected by Registered Graduates, 10 members elected by the Academic Council, 10 members elected by the Council of Affiliated Colleges, 12 members elected by the non-official members of the Legislative Council from among their own body, 5 members elected by the Principals of second-grade colleges, 3 persons elected by Headmasters of Secondary Schools, 4 persons elected by he Corporation of Madras from among their own body, 48 members elected by the District Boards and Municipalities from among themselves, 2 members elected by the Madras Chamber of Commerce, 2 members elected by the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, 2 members elected by the Madras Landholders' Association, 30 members nominated by the Chancellor and 6 members representing the chief vernacular languages in the Presidency. The Senate is the supreme governing body of the University having power to review the action of the Syndicate, the Academic Council and the Council of Affiliated Colleges.

The Syndicate consists of the Vice-Chancellor and the Director of Public Instruction as ex-officio members, 8 members elected by the Senate from among its members, 3 members elected by the Academic Council from among its members, 3 members elected by the Council of Affiliated Colleges from among its members and 3 members nominated by the Chancellor. The Syndicate is the chief executive authority of the University having powers to administer the property and funds of the University and to regulate and determine all matters concerning the University in accordance with the Act, the Statutes and Ordinances.

The first Academic Council consists of 114 members made up of 50 ex-officio members, 5 members elected by the principals of second-grade colleges from among themselves, 38 members elected by the teaching staffs of constituent colleges, 16 members elected by the teaching staffs of the affiliated first-grade and professional colleges, and 5 members elected by the Senate from its own body who are not engaged in teaching or members of the Syndicate. The Academic Council has the control and general regulation of teaching and examination within the University and has power to advise the Syndicate on all academic matters, to make regulations regarding the admission of students to the University and relating to courses of study and examinations, to make proposals to the Syndicate for the institution of professorships,

readerships, lectureships, etc., and to control and manage University Libraries.

The Boards of Studies under the new Act have not yet been constituted, and they are not expected to come into existence earlier than July next when the Academic Council will meet. The old Boards of Studies are still functioning.

The first Council of Affiliated Colleges consists of 68 members made up of 15 ex-officio members, 5 members elected by the principals of second-grade colleges, 24 elected by the District Boards and the Municipalities, 14 elected by the affiliated first-grade colleges and 10 persons nominated by the Chancellor. The Council of Affiliated Colleges has powers to make proposals to the Syndicate or the Academic Council as the case may be in regard to the teaching provided by the affiliated colleges and to advise those bodies on all matters affecting those colleges.

The University has no direct control over high school education in the Presidency, but recognizes for University purposes the high schools under the control of the Department of Education. Under the new Act the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science is the admission test to the University Degree courses. The Intermediate course begins at the conclusion of the High School courses.

Under the new Act colleges are either *constituent* or *affiliated*. Constituent colleges are those which are maintained or recognized by the University in accordance with the provisions of the Act and which are constituted *within* the "limits of the University" which means the territory within a radius of ten miles from the Fort St. George. Affiliated colleges are those which are situated *outside* the limits of the University and affiliated to the University as constituted prior to the commencement of the new Act or admitted to the privileges of affiliation under conditions prescribed in this behalf.

The following are the numbers of constituent and affiliated colleges:—

	Constituent.	Affiliated.
In the Intermediate course	7	30
In the courses for the B.A. Degree ...	6	16
In the courses for the B.A. (Honours) Degree	2	3
In the courses for the B.Sc. Degree ...	0	1
In the courses for the B.Sc. Degree in Agriculture ...	0	1
In the courses for the L.T. Degree ...	1	3
In the courses for Law	1	1
In the courses for Medicine	1	0
In the courses for Engineering ...	1	0

The number of candidates who appeared for examinations in the University of Madras in the year 1923 were as follows:—

	Candidates.
Matriculation examination.	35
Intermediate examination in Arts and Science ...	7,912
B.A. Degree examination under Transitory Regulations, Part I	11
B.A. Degree examination under Transitory Regulations, Part II	29
B.A. Degree examination—	
Part I	2,712
Part II	2,631
B.A. (Honours) Preliminary examination ...	170
B.A. (Honours) Final ...	142
M.A.	65
B.Sc.—	
Part I	8
Part II	7
B.Sc. Agriculture—	
Part I	35
Part II	17
L.T.	357
F.L.	538
B.L.	347

	Candidates.
M.L.	24
M.B. & B.S., First	121
Do. Second ...	114
Do. Third ...	70
Do. Final ...	132
L.M. & S., First	2
Do. Second ...	43
Do. Third ...	39
Do. Final	74
M.D.	Nil.
B.S.Sc.—	
Part I	19
Part II	10
F.E.	84
B.E., Civil	20
B.E., Mechanical	18
Oriental Titles examination	254
Certificates of Proficiency in Oriental Learning ...	15
Diploma in Economics ...	15
Total ...	16,070

Under the new Act the Government have undertaken to contribute annually under section 44-2 (*a*) "a sum equal to the amount of contribution by the Local Government in the financial year prior to the coming into the force of this Act towards the recurring expenditure of the University"; accordingly a sum of Rs. 85,000 was sanctioned by the Government during the year 1923–24. The Government have also under section 44-2 (*b*) sanctioned a sum of Rs. 23,387 towards the salary of the Vice-Chancellor.

The University Library is still in the Connemara Library buildings, but the scheme for the new library buildings is nearing completion and it is expected that within a few years the library will be located in the new buildings to be erected on the site immediately north of the Senate House, Chepauk.

The cost of the administration of the University is met from the Fee Fund. The following is the approximate statement of receipts and expenditure of the various accounts of the University for 1923–24:—

Name of account.	Receipts.	Charges.
	RS.	RS.
Fee fund account.	4,54,635	3,85,200
Endowment account	14,000	11,000
Government Contribution account ...	43,587	47,387
Vacation lectures account	914	2,740
Library account ...	45,031	31,000
Recurring grant account	87,000	66,693
Non-recurring grant account ...	51,915	12,833
Tamil lexicon account	25,400	17,500
University expansion fund account	408	234
University publication account ...	42,430	12,000
University research and development fund account ...	42,950	28,900
Economics account.	10,020	23,600

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

Vice-Chancellor—The Rev. E. Monteith Macphail, C.B.E., M.A., D.D.

Registrar—Vacant.

Manager-in-charge—John J. Hensman, B.A.

Professor of Indian Economics—John Matthai, B.A., B.L., B. LITT., D.SC.

Professor of Indian History and Archæology—Rao Sahib S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, M.A., PH. D., M.R A.S., F.R.H.S.

Correspondent, Tamil Lexicon Committee, and Chief Editor—C. P. Venkatarama Ayyar, M.A., L.T.

Additional Editor, Tamil Lexicon Committee—The Rev. Francis Kingsbury, B.A.

Librarian, Madras University Library—S. R. Ranganathan, M.A., L.T.

The Senate.

The following is a consolidated list of members of the Senate under the Madras University Act, 1923 :—

CLASS I.—EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

His Excellency Viscount Goschen of Hawkhurst, G.C.I.E., C.B.E., Chancellor of the University.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Sir A. Parasuramadas Patro, *Kt.*, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., Pro-Chancellor.

The Rev. E. Monteith Macphail, C.B.E., M.A., D.D., Vice-Chancellor.

R. Littlehailes, M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

Lt.-Col. T. H. Symons, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., I.M.S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

M. R. Kharegat, A.M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.

E. F. Thomas, C.I.E., I.C.S., Director of Industries, Madras.

Rudolph D. Anstead, M.A., Director of Agriculture, Madras.

T. R. Venkatarama Sastrigal, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., Advocate-General, Madras.

The Rev. W. Meston, M.A., B.D., Principal, Madras Christian College.

Miss E. McDougall, M.A., Principal, Women's Christian College, Madras.

Miss D. de la Hey, M.A., Principal, Queen Mary's College, Madras.

M. Ratnaswami, M.A., Bar.-at-Law, M.L.C., Principal, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.

H. S. Duncan, M.A., Principal, Presidency College, Madras.

E. W. Green, M.A., Principal, Government Muhammadan College, Madras.

A. M. Varki, M.A., B.L., Principal, Union Christian College, Alwaye.

A. Arulanandam, B.A., Principal, Ceded Districts College, Anantapur.

K. A. Nilakanta Sastriyar, M.A., Principal, Sri Minakshi College, Chidambaram.

K. Burnett, M.A., Principal, Nizam's College, Hyderabad (Deccan).

P. V. Seshu Ayyar, B.A., L.T., Principal, Government College, Kumbakonam.

The Rev. W. W. Wallace, M.A., Principal, American College, Madura.

The Rev. L. Proserpio, S.J., M.A., D.D., Principal, St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.

The Rev. R. Smailes, M.A., Principal, Findlay College, Mannargudi.

The Rev. J. Roy Strock, M.A., Principal, Noble College, Masulipatam.

N. R. Krishnamma, B.A., Principal, Government College, Rajahmundry.

The Rev. F. Bertram, S.J., B.A., D.D., Principal, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

The Rev. E. W. Ormerod, M.A., Principal, Bishop Heber College, Trichinopoly.

R. Krishnaswami Ayyar, B.A., Acting Principal, Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.

K. Janaki Rao Pantulu, B.A., Principal, Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.

R. G. Grieve, M.A., Principal, Teachers' College, Saidapet.

Miss J. M. Gerrard, M.A., Principal, Lady Willingdon Training College, Madras.

Miss A. B. Van Doren, B.A., Principal, St. Christopher's Training College, Madras.

Arthur Davies, M.A., Bar.-at-Law, Principal, Law College, Madras.

Lt.-Col. E. W. C. Bradfield, O.B.E., M.S., M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., Acting Principal, Medical College, Madras.

C. L. Cartwright, M.I.M.E., M.I.E.E., A.M.I.C.E., Principal, Engineering College, Guindy.

Rao Sahib S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, M.A., PH.D., M.R.A.S., F.R.H.S., University Professor of Indian History and Archaeology.

Rao Bahadur K. Ramunni Menon, M.A., Professor, Presidency College, Madras.

CLASS II.—LIFE MEMBER.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir S. Rm. M. Annamalai Chettiyar, *Kt.*, Natana Villa, Vepery, Madras.

CLASS III.—OTHER MEMBERS.

(1) *Thirty members elected by Registered Graduates.*

Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, M.A., F.R.H.S., Acting Principal, Training College, Trivandrum.

Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Mylapore, Madras.

A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar, B.A., M.D., Assistant Superintendent, Government Maternity Hospital, Egmore, Madras.

P. Venkataramana Rao Nayudu, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, 103 Anna Pillai Street, Georgetown, Madras.

S. Muttayya Mudaliyar, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., High Court Vakil, Mylapore, Madras.

K. Bhashyam, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Mylapore, Madras.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. A. Natesan, B.A., Editor, "Indian Review," Esplanade, Madras.

K. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L. High Court Vakil, Mylapore, Madras.

R. V. Krishnan, B.A., M.L., Secretary, Legislative Council, Fort St. George.

B. Sitarama Rao, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Mylapore, Madras.

Burra Satyanarayana, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Royapetta, Madras.

John Matthai, B.A., B.L., B. LITT., D.SC., M.L.C., Professor, Presidency College, Madras.

V. Ramadas Pantulu, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Mylapore, Madras.

S. Satyamurti Ayyar, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., High Court Vakil, Purasawalkum, Madras.

Kayar C. Desika Achariyar, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Georgetown, Madras.

Srimati K. Radhabai, B.A., Zamindarini of Kumaramangalam, Trichengode, Salem.

C. V. Chandrasekharan, M.A., Professor, Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.

M. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., M.B., C.M., Medical Practitioner, Mylapore, Madras.

Rao Bahadur K. B. Ramanathan, M.A., B.L., L.T., Professor, Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.

Diwan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Ayyar, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Mylapore, Madras.

A. Madhavayya, B.A., Retired Salt Inspector, Mylapore, Madras.

Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., High Court Vakil, Ellore.

Rai Sahib G. Venkataranga Rao, M.A., Triplicane, Madras.

Diwan Bahadur Salla Guruswami Chetti, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Georgetown, Madras.

A. Chakravarti, M.A., L.T., Professor, Presidency College, Madras.

P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar, M.A., L.T., Professor, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

G. Sambamurti, B.A., L.T., Lecturer, Training College, Rajahmundry.

S. S. Suryanarayana, M.A., B.SC., Bar.-at-Law, Madura.

K. Ramanath Shenai, B.A., M.L., Advocate, San Thome, Mylapore, Madras.

(2) *Ten members elected by the Academic Council.*

M. A. Candeth, B.A., LL.B., Bar.-at-Law, Professor, Presidency College, Madras.

S. E. Ranganathan, M.A., L.T., Professor, Presidency College, Madras.

The Rev. A. Moffat, M.A., B.SC., LL.D., F.R.S.E., Professor, Madras Christian College.

K. R. Ramaswami Ayyangar, M.A., L.T., Professor, Engineering College, Guindy.

Rao Sahib M. R. Ramaswami Sivan, B.A., DIP. AG., Lecturer, Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

Ferrand E. Corley, M.A., Professor, Madras Christian College.

W. Erlam Smith, M.A., Professor, Presidency College, Madras.

The Rev. C. Leigh, S.J., Professor, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

P. Subrahmanya Ayya, B.A., L.T., Junior Professor, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.

The Rev. A. G. Hogg, M.A., D. LITT., Professor, Madras Christian College.

(3) *Ten members elected by the Council of Affiliated Colleges.*

V. Ramakrishna Rao, M.A., L.T., Principal, Pittapur Raja's College, Cocanada.

C. J. Varkey, M.A., Lecturer, St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.

Muhammad Abdur Rahman Khan Sahib Bahadur, B.A., B.SC., Professor, Nizam's College, Hyderabad (Deccan).

P. Bhadrayya, M.A., L.T., Lecturer, Ceded Districts College, Anantapur.

P. Pattabhiramayya, M.A., Lecturer, Noble College, Masulipatam.

The Rev. A. J. Saunders, M.A., F.R.E.S., Professor, American College, Madura.

P. A. Subrahmanya Ayyar, M.A., Lecturer, Sri Minakshi College, Chidambaram.

A. L. Narayan, M.A., Lecturer, Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.

Arthur Paul, M.A., L.T., Lecturer, A.E.L.M. College, Guntur.

P. A. Ganesa Ayyar, B.A., L.T., St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

(4) *Twelve members elected by the non-official members of the Legislative Council from among their own body.*

Rao Bahadur O. Thanikachala Chettiyar, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., Lingi Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.

C. Ramalinga Reddi, M.A., M.L.C., Chittoor (Chittoor district).

A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., "Chamundi Villa," Lawder's Gate Street, Vepery, Madras.

P. Subbarayan, M.A., B.C.L., M.D., Bar.-at-Law, M.L.C., Zamindar of Kumaramangalam, Tiruchengodu, Salem.

Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao, M.L.C., Lawder's Gate Street, Vepery, Madras.

S. Arpudaswami Udayar, B.A., L.T., M.L.C., St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

B. Muniswami Nayudu, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., High Court Vakil, Chittoor (Chittoor district).

Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar, L.M.S., M.L.C., Viraraghava Mudali Street, Triplicane, Madras.

A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., Theosophical Lodge, Bellary.

P. T. Rajan, Bar.-at-Law, M.L.C., Sylvan Lodge, Madura.

C. Gopala Menon, F.C.I., A.I.B., M.L.C., Gengu Reddi Road, Egmore, Madras.

Khan Bahadur Haji Abd-ul-lah Haji Kasim, M.L.C., Landlord and Merchant, Udipi (South Kanara).

(5) *Five persons elected by the Principals of Second-grade Colleges.*

S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, B.A., L.T., Principal, Mrs. A.V.N. College, Vizagapatam.

G. L. Lobo, B.A., Principal, Government Victoria College, Palghat.

The Rev. J. E. Neill, B.A., Principal, Wesley College, Royapetta, Madras.

M. V. N. Subba Rao, M.A., L.T., Principal, Hindu College, Tinnevelly.

R. Venkatasivudu, M.A., Principal, Venkatagiri Raja's College, Nellore.

(6) *Three persons elected by Headmasters of Secondary schools.*

S. K. Devasikhamani, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, Bishop Heber College School, Trichinopoly.

P. A. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, Hindu High School, Triplicane, Madras.

R. Swaminatha Ayyar, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, Town High School, Kumbakonam.

(7) *Four members elected by the Corporation of Madras from among their own body.*

Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chettiyar, San Thome, Mylapore, Madras.

P. V. Nataraja Mudaliyar, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Tondiyarpet, Madras.

B. S. Mallayya, M.B., C.M., Medical Practitioner, Male Asylum Road, Egmore, Madras.

T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Cutcherry Road, Mylapore, Madras.

(8) *Members elected by the District Boards and Municipalities from among themselves.*

Sadananda Mahanti Mahasayo, B.A., B.L., Vice-President, District Board, Ganjam, Chatrapur.

Manda Subba Rao, B.A., B.L., Member, District Board, Vizagapatam, Chodavaram.

Kondula Lakshmipati, Member, District Board, Rajahmundry.

Rao Bahadur K. Gopalakrishnayya Chowdary, B.A., Member, District Board, Kistna, Bezwada.

Y. Ranganayakulu Nayudu, Member, District Board, Guntur.

Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., President, District Board, Nellore.

Varanasi Raghunatha Reddi, Sadum, Chittoor district.

B. T. Seshadri Achariyar, President, Taluk Board, Tiruppattur (North Arcot).

V. Pichayya, B.A., Pleader, Cuddapah.

Rao Bahadur C. Venkataranga Reddi, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., High Court Vakil, Kurnool.

Rao Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, B.A., B.L., President, District Board, Bellary.

A. Kondappa, B.A., B.L., Vice-President, District Board, Anantapur.

C. Muttayya Mudaliyar, B.A., M.L.C., President, Taluk Board, Chinglepat.

K. Sitarama Reddiyar, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., President, District Board, Cuddalore.

S. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Member, Tanjore District Board, Kumbakonam.

Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah, M.A., B.L., M.L.C., Trichinopoly.

R. Foulkes, President, District Board, Madura.

Bhaskara Raja Rajeswara Setupati alias Mutturamalinga Setupati, M.L.C., Raja of Ramnad, Ramnad.

Rao Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, B.A., B.L., Government Pleader, Palamcottah.

Rao Sahib S. Ellappa Chettiyar, M.L.C., Vice-President, District Board, Salem.

C. M. Ramachandra Chetti, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Coimbatore.

S. J. Gonsalves, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Ootacamund.

K. T. Chandu Nambiyar, B.A., B.L., Member, Malabar District Board, Tellicherry.

Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao, President, District Board, Mangalore.

A. Venkata Subba Rao, Chairman, Municipal Council, Berhampur (Ganjam).

M. Kamayya, M.A., L.T., Chairman, Municipal Council, Vizagapatam.

N. Kameswara Rao, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Rajahmundry.

S. Jagannadha Rao Nayudu, M.A., Bar.-at-Law, Masulipatam.

N. Sitharamayya, Guntur.

P. Ponnayya, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Nellore.

Rao Bahadur T. V. Ranga Achariyar, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Chittoor.

V. S. Padmanabha Mudaliyar, B.A., B.L., Municipal Councillor, Vellore.

C. S. Narasimha Acharlu, B.A., Pleader, Proddatur.

N. Narasimha Acharlu, B.A., B.L., Municipal Councillor, Nandyal.

N. Narayana Rao, B.A., B.L., Chairman, Municipal Council, Bellary.

B. Obalesappa, M.L.C., Municipal Councillor, Anantapur.

S. K. Abdul Razaack Sahib Bahadur, Chairman, Municipal Council, Saidapet.

V. J. Samu Pillai, B.A., B.L., Vice-President, District Board, Cuddalore.

M. C. Rajagopal Nayudu, B.A., L.T., Municipal Councillor, Srirangam.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. Ramabhadra Nayudu, Zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur, Chairman, Municipal Council, Periyakulam.

P. S. Ramaswami Nadar, Merchant and Municipal Councillor, Sivakasi (Ramnad district).

K. S. Ponnuswami Pillai, B.A., B.L. M.L.C., Chairman, Municipal Council, Palamcottah.

K. V. Subba Rao, B.A., B.L., Municipal Councillor, Salem.

C. K. Subrahmanya Mudaliyar, B.A., Vakil, Coimbatore.

Pastor W. M. Theobald, Headmaster, Breek's Memorial School, Ootacamund.

A. Naganatha Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Municipal Councillor, Tellicherry.

Alphonso Joseph Lobo, B.A., B.L., Municipal Councillor, Mangalore.

(9) *Two members elected by the Madras Chamber of Commerce.*

Sir James Simpson, *Kt.*, Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe & Co., Madras.

W. Lamb, Imperial Bank of India, Madras.

(10) *Two members elected by the Southern India Chamber of Commerce.*

Chandulal M. Kothari, B.A., LL.B., 148, Popham's Broadway, Madras.

Rao Sahib Sir M. C. T. Muttayya Chettiyar, *Kt.*, M.L.A., Vepery, Madras.

(11) *Two members elected by the Madras Landholders' Association.*

D. K. Venkataraghava Varma, B.A., B.L., "Narayana Bagh," Mount Road, Madras.

S. R. Y. Ankinedu Prasad Bahadur, B.A., M.L.C., Zamindar of Chellapalli, Masulipatam.

(12) *Thirty members nominated by the Chancellor.*

Diwan Bahadur R. Venkataratnam Nayudu, M.A., Pithapuram, Godavari district.

Mrs. S. Sathiyanadhan, M.A., Lanka Lodge, Royapetta, Madras.

Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja, L'Allegro, St. Thomas' Mount.

L. C. Hodgson, M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Trivandrum.

Cheriyan Matthai Avargal, B.A., Director of Public Instruction, Cochin, Trichur.

Nawab Massod Jung Bahadur, B.A., Bar.-at-Law, Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad (Deccan).

N. Tyagaraja Ayyar, M.A., L.T., Principal, Maharaja's College, Pudukkottai (Trichinopoly).

Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman, B.A., Hakim Munzil, Broadway, Madras.

Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazl-ul-lah, B.A., C.I.E., O.B.E., 57, North Parade, St. Thomas' Mount.

Khan Sahib C. Abdur Rahim, B.A., L.T., Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahim, B.A., B.L., Secunderabad.

The Right Rev. E. H. M. Waller, M.A., Bishop of Madras, Sullivan's Gardens, Royapetta, Madras.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. M. Coutts Trotter, M.A., Bar.-at-Law, Chief Justice, High Court, Madras.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., C.I.E., The Grove, Teynampet, Cathedral P.O., Madras.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai, M.A., B.L., LL.B., C.I.E., I.S.O., Arathoon Road, Rayapuram, Madras.

The Rev. H. Y. Necker, M.A., Harrington Road, Chetput.

V. I. Muniswami Pillai, Messrs. Barber and Pascoe, Ootacamund.

Raja Sri Krishna Chandra Gajapati Narayana Deo, Raja of Parlakimedi, Hall's Gardens, Orme's Road, Kilpauk, Madras.

Raghunatha Padhi Mahasayo, Aska, Ganjam district.

Rao Sahib R. Krishna Rao Bhonsle, M.R.A.S., Stone-gift, Vepery, Madras.

Maharaja Sri Raja Rao Venkatakumara Mahipati Surya Rao Bahadur, C.B.E., of Pithapuram, Pithapuram, Godavari district.

S. Swaminathan, M.A., LL.B., B.SC., PH.D., Bar. at-Law, 118, Armenian Street, Madras.

Paul Appaswami, M.A., LL.B., Bar.-at-Law, Ritherdon Road, Vepery, Madras.

Joseph Muliyil, B.A., Madras Christian College, Madras.

Diwan Bahadur Peter N. Lakshmanan, B.A., M.B., C.M., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., Darbar Physician, Trivandrum.

K. Ravi Varma, Kochu Coil Thampuran, Trivandrum.

Rao Bahadur V. Ranganatham Chetti, Lakshmi Sadanam, South Mada Street, Triplicane, Madras.

Diwan Bahadur A. V. Ramalinga Ayyar, B.A., B.C.E., Sarava Bhavan, Lloyd's Road, Royapetta, Madras.

S. N. Dorai Raja, c/o The Regent of Pudukkottai, Trichinopoly district.

Rao Bahadur H. Narayana Rao, M.A., Shanker Bagh, Kilpauk, Madras.

(13) *Members representing the chief vernacular language in the Presidency.*

T. V. Seshagiri Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Govardhan, Kilpauk, Madras.

T. Rajagopala Rao, B.A., L.T., Telugu Lecturer, Madras Christian College, Madras.

B. Rama Rao, M.A., LL.B., Kanarese Translator to Government, Chepauk, Madras.

K. Parameswaram Pillai, B.A., Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.

Munshi-i-Fazil Muhammad Naimur Rahman, M.A., Muhammadan College, Mount Road, Madras.

Sivaram Ratho, B.A., L.T., Agency Educational Officer, Vizagapatam.

The Academic Council.

The following is a consolidated list of members of the Academic Council under the Madras University Act, 1923 :—

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

The Rev. E. Monteith Macphail, C.B.E., M.A., D.D., Vice-Chancellor of the University.

R. Littlehailes, M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

Rao Sahib S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, M.A., PH.D., M.R.A.S., F.R.A.S., University Professor of Indian History and Archæology.

John Matthai, B.A., B.L., B.LITT., D.SC., M.L.C., University Professor of Indian Economics.

The Rev. W. Meston, M.A., B.D., Principal, The Christian College, Madras.

Miss E. McDougall, M.A., Principal, Women's Christian College, Madras.

Miss D. de la Hey, M.A., Principal, Queen Mary's College, Mylapore, Madras.

M. Ratnaswami, M.A., Bar.-at-Law, M.L.C., Principal, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.

H. S. Duncan, M.A., Principal, Presidency College, Madras.

E. W. Green, M.A., Principal, Government Muhammadan College, Madras.

A. M. Varki, M.A., B.L., Principal, Union Christian College, Alwaye.

A. Arulanantham, B.A., Principal, Ceded Districts College, Anantapur.

K. A. Nilakanta Sastriyar, M.A., Principal, Sri Minakshi College, Chidambaram.

K. Burnett M.A., Principal, Nizam's College, Hyderabad (Deccan).

P. V. Seshu Ayyar, B.A., L.T., Principal, Government College, Kumbakonam.

The Rev. W. W. Wallace, M.A., Principal, American College, Madura.

The Rev. L. Proserpio, S.J., M.A., D.D., Principal, St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.

The Rev. R. Smailes, M.A., Principal Findlay College, Mannargudi.

The Rev. J. Roy Strock, M.A., Principal, Noble College, Masulipatam.

N. R. Krishnamma, B.A., Principal, Government Arts College, Rajahmundry.

The Rev. F. Bertram, S.J., B.A., D.D., Principal, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

The Rev. E. W. Ormerod, M.A., Bishop Heber College, Trichinopoly.

R. Krishnaswami Ayyar, B.A., Acting Principal, Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.

Janaki Rao Pantulu, B.A., L.T., Principal, Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.

R. G. Grieve, M.A., Principal, Teachers' College, Saidapet, Madras.

Miss J. M. Gerrard, M.A., Principal, Lady Willingdon Training College, Triplicane, Madras.

Miss A. B. Van Doren B.A., Principal, St. Christopher's Training College, Nungambakam, Madras.

Lt.-Col. E. W. C. Bradfield, O.B.E., M.S., M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., Acting Principal, Medical College, Madras.

C. L. Cartwright, M.I.E.E., M.I.M.E., A.M.I.C.E., Principal, Engineering College, Guindy.

Arthur Davies, M.A., Bar.-at-Law, Principal, Law College, Madras.

H. S. Chatfield, B.A., Bar.-at-Law, Principal, Law College, Trivandrum.

*Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, M.A., F.R.H.S., Principal, Training College, Trivandrum.

R. C. Broadfoot, N.D.A., C.D.A. (Hons.), Principal, Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

W. Erlam Smith, M.A. (Reader in Chemistry), Presidency College, Madras.

Rao Bahadur K. Ramunni Menon, M.A. (Reader in Zoology), Presidency College, Madras.

* Mr. Rangaswami Ayyangar is a member of the Academic Council in two capacities—one as ex-officio member and the other as a University Reader in Economics.

H. C. Papworth, M.A. (Reader in English), Presidency College, Madras.
S. E. Ranganathan, M.A., L.T. (Reader in English), Presidency College, Madras.
S. Kuppuswami Sastri, M.A. (Reader in Sanskrit), Presidency College, Madras.
A. Chakravarti, M.A., L.T. (Reader in Philosophy), Presidency College, Madras.
M. A. Candeth, B.A., LL.B., Bar.-at-Law (Reader in History), Presidency College, Madras.
S. R. U. Savoor, B.A., D.SC., F.R.A.S. (Reader in Physics), Presidency College, Madras.
The Rev. A. G. Hogg, M.A., D.LITT. (Reader in Philosophy), Christian College, Madras.
Ferrand E. Corley, M.A. (Reader in History), Christian College, Madras.
Edward B. Ross, M.A. (Reader in Mathematics), Christian College, Madras.
The Rev. A. S. Woodburne, M.A., PH.D. (Reader in Psychology), Christian College, Madras.
D. W. Devanesan, M.A., PH.D. (Reader in Zoology), Christian College, Madras.
The Rev. P. Carty, S.J., B.SC. (Reader in Economics), St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
The Rev. D. Honore, S.J., B.A. (Reader in Physics), St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
* Rao Bahadur K. B. Ramanathan, M.A., B.L., L.T. (Reader in English), Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
C. V. Chandrasekharan, M.A. (Reader in History), Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.

OTHER MEMBERS.

Elected by the Principals of Second-grade Colleges under section 23 (i), class II (1) of the Act.

The Rev. F. N. Askwith, M.A., Principal, Malabar Christian College, Calicut.
Govinda Krishna Chettur, B.A., Principal, Government College, Mangalore.
S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, B.A., L.T., Principal, Mrs. A.V.N. College, Vizagapatam.
G. L. Lobo, B.A., Principal, Government Victoria College, Palghat.
M. V. N. Subba Rao, M.A., Principal, Hindu College, Tinnevelly.

Elected by the teaching staffs of Constituent Colleges under section 23 (i), class II (2) of the Act.

J. P. Manikkam, M.A., L.T., Madras Christian College.
The Rev. A. Moffat, M.A., B.SC., LL.D., F.R.S.E., Madras Christian College.
M. S. Sabhesan, M.A., Madras Christian College.
Miss Edith M. Coon, M.A., Women's Christian College, Madras.
Miss I. T. McNair, M.A., Women's Christian College, Madras.
Miss Checha George, B.A. (Hons.), Women's Christian College, Madras.
Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., Queen Mary's College, Madras.
Miss R. S. Swarnambal, M.A., L.T., Queen Mary's College, Madras.
C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar, Queen Mary's College, Madras.
K. Chinnatambi Pillai, B.A., L.T., Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
P. N. Srinivasa Achariyar, M.A., Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
P. Subrahmanya Ayya, B.A., L.T., Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
M. Lakshminarayana Rao, M.A., L.T., Presidency College, Madras.
P. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, M.A., L.T., Presidency College, Madras.
G. A. Srinivasan, M.A., L.T., Presidency College, Madras.
Munshi-i-Fazil Md. Naimur-Rahman, M.A., Government Muhammadan College, Madras.
Saiyid Abdul Qadir, M.A., L.T., Government Muhammadan College, Madras.
Muhammad Kutb-ud-din, M.A., L.T., Government Muhammadan College, Madras.
The Rev. J. E. Neill, B.A., Wesley College, Royapetta, Madras.

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* Mr. Ramanathan is a member of the Academic Council in two capacities—one as University Reader in English and the other as member elected by the teaching staff of the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.

S. Vasudeva Achariyar, B.A., L.T., Wesley College, Royapetta, Madras.

The Rev. C. K. Williams, M.A., Wesley College, Royapetta, Madras.

S. Lakshmana Ayyar, B.A., L.T., Teachers' College, Saidapet.

P. K. Anantanarayana Ayyar, M.A., L.T., Teachers' College, Saidapet.

S. Balakrishna Ayyar, B.A., L.T., Teachers' College, Saidapet.

Miss N. W. Barrie, M.A., Lady Willingdon Training College, Triplicane, Madras.

Miss L. Philipsz, M.A., L.T., Lady Willingdon Training College, Triplicane, Madras.

Miss K. S. Ranga Rao, B.A. (Hons.), L.T., Lady Willingdon Training College, Triplicane, Madras.

Miss K. N. Brockway, M.A., St. Christopher's Training College, Nungumbakam, Madras.

Miss L. Devasahayam, B.A., L.T., St. Christopher's Training College, Nungambakam, Madras.

C. Kunhi Raman, B.A., B.L., Bar.-at-Law, Law College, Madras.

K. Subrahmanya Pillai, M.A., M.L., Law College, Madras.

S. Ramaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Law College, Madras.

Major G. E. Malcomson, I.M.S., Medical College, Madras.

Major J. M. Skinner, M.D., I.M.S., Medical College, Madras.

M. R. Guruswami Mudaliyar, B.A., M.D., Medical College, Madras.

K. R. Ramaswami Ayyangar, M.A., L.T., Engineering College, Guindy.

G. Nagarathnam Ayyar, B.A., B.E., Engineering College, Guindy.

P. Subba Rao, B.A., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.E., Engineering College, Guindy.

Five Members elected by the Senate among themselves under section 23 (i), class (II) (3) of the Act.

Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman, B.A., Hakim Munzil, Broadway, Madras.

Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chettiyar, San Thome, Mylapore, Madras.

Rao Sahib R. Krishna Rao Bhonsle, M.R.A.S., Stonegift, Vepery, Madras.

S. Satyamurti Ayyar, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., 76 Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras.

V. Ramadas Pantulu, B.A., B.L., Mylapore, Madras.

Elected by the teaching staffs of the Affiliated First-grade and Professional Colleges under section 23 (i), class II (4) of the Act.

The Rev. W. E. S. Holland, M.A., The College, Kottayam.

N. K. Venkatesan, M.A., L.T., Ceded Districts College, Anantapur.

G. V. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, M.A., L.T., Sri Minakshi College, Chidambaram.

M. V. Arunachala Sastri, M.A., L.T., Nizam's College, Hyderabad (Deccan).

K. S. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, M.A., L.T., Government College, Kumbakonam.

Peter Isaac, B.A., L.T., American College, Madura.

The Rev. A. Ambruzzi, S.J., B.A., D.D., F.R.H.S., St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.

The Rev. N. G. Ponnayya, B.A., L.T., Findlay College, Mannargudi.

The Rev. A. B. Johnston, M.A., Noble College, Masulipatam.

V. Appa Rao, M.A., L.T., Government Arts College, Rajahmundry.

The Rev. C. Leigh, S.J., D.D., St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

M. Koyil Pillai, M.A., L.T., Bishop Heber College, Trichinopoly.

B. Seshagiri Rao, M.A., PH.D., Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.

M. K. Govinda Pillai, B.A., B.L., Law College, Trivandrum.

N. Kuppuswami Ayyangar, M.A., L.T., Training College, Trivandrum.

Rao Sahib M. R. Ramaswami Sivan, B.A., DIP. AG., Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

Council of Affiliated Colleges.

The following is a consolidated list of members of the Council of Affiliated Colleges under the Madras University Act, 1923 :—

Ex-officio Members.

The Rev. E. Monteith Macphail, C.B.E., M.A., B.D., Vice-Chancellor of the University.

A. M. Varki, M.A., B.L., Principal, Union Christian College, Alwaye.

A. Arulanantham, B.A., Prinicpal, Ceded Districts College, Anantapur.

K. A. Nilakanta Sastriyar, M.A., Principal, Sri Minakshi College, Chidambaram.

K. Burnett, M.A., Principal, Nizam's College, Hyderabad (Deccan).

P. V. Seshu Ayyar, B.A., L.T., Principal, Government College, Kumbakonam.

The Rev. W. W. Wallace, M.A., Principal, The American College, Madura.

The Rev. L. Proserpio, S.J., M.A., D.D., Principal, St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.

The Rev. R. Smailes, M.A., Principal, Findlay College, Mannargudi.

The Rev. J. Roy Strock, M.A., Principal, Noble College, Masulipatam.

N. R. Krishnamma, B.A., Principal, Government Arts College, Rajahmundry.

The Rev. F. Bertram, S.J., B.A., D.D., Principal, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

The Rev. E. W. Ormerod, M.A., Principal, Bishop Heber College, Trichinopoly.

R. Krishnaswami Ayyar, B.A., Principal, Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.

K. Janaki Rao Pantulu, B.A., L.T., Principal, Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.

Elected by the Principal of Second-grade Colleges under section 26 (1) (ii) of the Act.

S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, B.A., L.T., Principal, Mrs. A. V. N. College, Vizagapatam.

G. L. Lobo, B.A., Principal, Government Victoria College, Palghat.

The Rev. Purakkal K. Mathew, M.A., Principal, St. Berchman's College, Chengannacherry.

V. Ramakrishna Rao Pantulu, M.A., L.T., Principal, P.R. College, Cocanada.

M. V. N. Subba Rao, M.A., Principal, Hindu College, Tinnevelly.

Elected by the District Boards and the Municipalities under section 26 (1) (iii) of the Act.

Y. Ramamurti Pantulu, M.A., L.T., Lecturer, Kallikota College, Berhampur (Ganjam).

M. Kamayya Pantulu, M.A., L.T., Chairman, Municipal Council, Vizagapatam (Vizagapatam).

M. Rangayya Nayudu, President, Taluk Board, Rajahmundry (Godavari).

Rao Sahib V. Narasimham Pantulu, B.A., B.L., Masulipatam (Kistna).

G. K. Viswanatha Dewar, B.A., B.L., Municipal Councillor, Guntur (Guntur).

Janab Yahya Ali, M.A., B.L., M.L.C. Chairman, Municipal Council, Nellore (Nellore).

C. Muniswami Chetti, B.A., Vice-President, District Board, Chittoor (Chittoor).

P. Rajavelu Mudaliyar, B.A., Pleader and District Board Member, Vellore (North Arcot).

S. Sarvothama Rao, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, Municipal High School Cuddapah (Cuddapah).

Rao Bahadur C. Venkataranga Reddi, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., High Court Vakil, Kurnool (Kurnool).

Arcot Ranganatham Mudaliyar, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., The Theosophical Lodge, Bellary (Bellary).

G. Rami Reddi, Landlord, Gownivaripalli village, Gorantla Post, Hindupur taluk (Anantapur).

Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chetti, "Gopathy Villa," San Thome, Mylapore, Madras (Chingleput).

R. K. Venugopal Nayudu, B.A., B.L., Chairman, Municipal Council, Cuddalore (South Arcot).

R. Maduramuttu Muppanar, B.A., B.L., Municipal Councillor, Tanjore (Tanjore).

S. K. Devasikhamani, B.A., L.T., Bishop Heber College School, Trichinopoly (Trichinopoly).

Sri Krishna Nayudu, B.A., B.L., Municipal Councillor, Periyakulam (Madura).

S. P. P. Shanmukhasundara Nadar, Vice-Chairman, Municipal Council, Virudupatti (Ramnad).

Rao Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, B.A., B.L., Government Pleader, Palamcottah (Tinnevelly).

Rao Sahib S. Ellappa Chettiyar, M.L.C., Vice-President, District Board, Salem (Salem).

C. K. Subrahmanya Mudaliyar, B.A., Vakil, Vysial Street, Coimbatore (Coimbatore).

Capt. R. Rajagopalan, L.M.S., Medical Practitioner, Ootacamund (The Nilgiris).

V. Madhava Raja, M.L.C., President, District Board, Calicut (Malabar).

N. N. Suvarna, B.A., B.L., Municipal Councillor, Mangalore (South Kanara).

Elected by the Affiliated First-grade Colleges under section 26 (1) (iv) of the Act.

C. P. Matthew, M.A., Union Christian College, Alwaye.

P. Bhadrayya, M.A., L.T., Ceded Districts College, Anantapur.

P. A. Subrahmanya Ayyar, M.A., Sri Minakshi College, Chidambaram.

Muhammad Abdur Rahman Khan Bahadur, B.A., B.Sc., Nizam's College, Hyderabad.

D. A. Narasimham, M.A., L.T., Government College, Kumbakonam.

The Rev. A. J. Saunders, M.A., F.R.E.S., American College, Madura.

C. J. Varkey, M.A., St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.

The Rev. N. G. Ponnayya, B.A., L.T., Findlay College, Mannargudi.

P. Pattabhiramayya, M.A., L.T., Noble College, Masulipatam.

M. Suryanarayana, M.A., L.T., Government Arts College, Rajahmundry.

P. A. Ganesa Ayyar, B.A., L.T., St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

S. S. Vyasa Rao, B.A., L.T., Bishop Heber College, Trichinopoly.

U. Subbaraya Bhat, M.A., L.T., Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.

Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, M.A., F.R.H.S. (Representative of the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum), Trivandrum.

Nominated by the Chancellor under section 26 (1) (v) of the Act.

R. Littlehailes, M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Old College, Nungambakam, Madras.

L. C. Hodgson, M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Travancore, Trivandrum.

Cheriyan Matthai, B.A., L.T., Director of Public Instruction, Cochin State, Trichur.

Nawab Masood Jung Bahadur, B.A., Bar.-at-Law, Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad (Deccan).

F. R. Parnell, M.A., Principal, Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

The Rev. W. E. S. Holland, M.A., Principal, The College, Kottayam.

H. S. Chatfield, B.A., Bar.-at-Law, Principal, Law College, Trivandrum.

Diwan Bahadur R. Venkataratnam Nayudu, M.A., Pithapuram, Godavari district.

Khan Sahib Abdur Rahim, B.A., L.T., Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Old College, Nungambakam, Madras.

Gali Vandanam, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, A.B.M. High School, Ongole.

Boards of Studies (3 years).

The Boards of Studies under the new Act will come into existence next July.

[The date against the name is the date of appointment.]

English.

S. E. Ranganathan, M.A., L.T. (Chairman). 24 Apr. 1922.

The Rev. C. Leigh, S.J., D.D. 20 July 1921.

The Rev. Allan F. Gardiner, M.A. 6 Aug. 1921.

The Rev. H. J. Quinn, S.J. 6 Aug. 1921.

The Rev. W. Meston, M.A., B.D. 1 Apr. 1922.

Rao Bahadur K. B. Ramanathan, M.A., B.L., L.T. 24 Apr. 1922.
H. C. Papworth, M.A. 24 Apr. 1922.
The Rev. L. Proserpio, S.J., M.A., D.D. 10 July 1922.
P. Subrahmanyam, B.A., L.T. 10 July 1922.
H. S. Duncan, M.A. 29 Mar. 1923.
D. Subrahmanya Sarma, M.A., L.T. 10 July 1923.
Miss E. T. Stevans, B.A. 4 Aug. 1923.

Sanskrit, Oriya, Marathi, Burmese and Sinhalese.

S. Kuppuswami Sastriyar, M.A. (Chairman). 24 Apr. 1922.
Mahamahopadhyaya Dandapaniswami Dikshithar. 30 Apr. 1921.
P. P. Sastri, M.A. (Madras), B.A. (Oxon). 30 Apr. 1921.
S. Vedantam Ayyangar, M.A., L.T. 30 Apr. 1921.
K. Parameswaran Pillai, B.A. 15 July 1921.
S. Subba Rao, M.A. 15 July 1921.
Mahamahopadhyaya Tata Subbaraya Sastri. 3 Sep. 1921.
R. A. Kshirasagar, B.A. 6 Feb. 1922
H. B. Atre, B.A. 24 Apr. 1922.
Gopinatha Nando Sarma. 24 Apr. 1922.
Sivaram Ratho Mahasayo, B.A., L.T. 24 Apr. 1922.
Mahamahopadhyaya T. Ganapati Sastri. 12 Jan. 1924.

Greek, Latin, French and German.

Miss E. Mcdougall, M.A. (Chairman). 24 Apr. 1922.
The Rev. P. Verdure, S.J., Bach-es-Lettres. 20 July 1921.
The Rev. C. J. Perazzi, S.J., D.D. 24 Apr. 1922.
The Rev. H. J. Quinn, S.J., D.D. 24 Apr. 1922.
The Rev. C. H. Monahan, M.A. 4 Aug. 1923.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai, M.A., B.L., LL.B., C.I.E., I.S.O. 4 Aug. 1923.

Hebrew, Arabic, Persian and Urdu.

Muhammad Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, B.A., C.I.E., O.B.E. (Chairman). 6 Jan. 1923.
The Rev. Canon Sell, D.D. 24 Apr. 1922.
W. J. Prendergast, B. LITT. (Oxon). 24 Apr. 1922.
Munshi-i-Fazil Muhammad Naimur Rahman, M.A. 5 Dec. 1922.
Maulavi Ali Hyder. 12 Jan. 1923.
The Rev. C. E. Sell, B.A. 22 Apr. 1923.
Shams-ul-Ulama Muhammad Abdur Rahman Shatir. 2 Feb. 1924.

The Dravidian Languages.

Rao Sahib S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, M.A., PH.D., M.R.A.S., F.R.H.S. (Chairman). 7 Nov. 1921.
B. Rama Rao, M.A., LL.B. 15 July 1921.
Joseph Muliyil, B.A. 15 July 1921.
Rai Sahib G. Venkataranga Rao, M.A. 3 Aug. 1921.
The Hon'ble Raja P. Ramarayaningar, M.A., M.L.C. 5 Aug. 1921.
M. Seshagiri Prabhu, M.A. 24 Apr. 1922.
K. V. Subbayya, M.A., L.T., M.R.A.S. 24 Apr. 1922.
Mahamahopadhyaya V. Swaminatha Ayyar. 24 Apr. 1922.
Rao Bahadur H. Narayana Rao, M.A. 9 Jan. 1923.
S. Anavaratavinayakam Pillai, M.A., L.T. 29 Mar. 1923.
C. N. Anantaramayya Sastri, M.A. 4 Aug. 1923.

Tamil.

Diwan Bahadur S. Bhavanandam Pillai, F.R.H.S., M.R.A.S. (Chairman). 14 Dec. 1921.
S. Anavaratavinayakam Pillai, M.A., L.T. 14 Dec. 1921.
M. V. Ramanuja Achariyar. 14 Dec. 1921.
K. V. Subbayya, M.A., L.T. 14 Dec. 1921.
E. V. Anantarama Ayyar. 14 Dec. 1921.
Mahamahopadhyaya V. Swaminatha Ayyar. 24 Apr. 1922.

Telugu.

Rai Sahib G. Venkataranga Rao, M.A. (Chairman). 14 Dec. 1921.
J. Ramayya Pantulu, B.A., B.L. 14 Dec. 1921.
Rao Sahib G. V. Ramamurti, B.A. 14 Dec. 1921.

M. Venkataratnam, B.A. 14 Dec. 1921.
M. Suryanarayana Sastri. 14 Dec. 1921.
T. Rajagopala Rao, M.A. 4 Aug. 1923.

Kanarese.

B. Rama Rao, M.A., LL.B. (Chairman). 14 Dec. 1921.
M. D. Alagasingara Acharya. 14 Dec. 1921.
Rao Bahadur R. A. Narasimha Achariyar, M.A. 14 Dec. 1921,
B. M. Srikantayya, M.A., B.L. 14 Dec. 1921.
K. Amrita Rao, M.A., L.T. 14 Dec. 1921.
P. Mangesha Rao, B.A. 15 Jan. 1922.

Malayalam.

Joseph Muliyil, B.A. (Chairman). 14 Dec. 1921.
C. N. Anantaramayya Sastri, B.A., M.R.A.S. 14 Dec. 1921.
T. K. Krishna Menon, B.A., M.R.A.S., F.R.H.S. 14 Dec. 1921.
Rama Varma (Ninth Prince of Cochin). 14 Dec. 1921.
S. Parameswara Ayyar, M.A., B.L. 14 Dec. 1921.

Mathematics.

E. B. Ross, M.A. (Chairman).
P. V. Seshu Ayyar, B.A., L.T. 2 Apr. 1921.
T. K. Venkataraman, M.A., L.T. 15 July 1921.
M. T. Narana Ayyangar, M.A. 3 Aug. 1921.
R. Srinivasan, M.A. 17 Feb. 1922.
K. Chinnatambi Pillai, B.A., L.T. 24 Apr. 1922.
The Rev. C. Pruvot, S.J. 24 Apr. 1922.
V. Ramaswami Ayyar, M.A. 24 Apr. 1922.
K. Srinivasapatra Achariyar, M.A., L.T. 24 Apr. 1922.
S. R. U. Savoor, B.A., D.SC. 24 Apr. 1922.
K. Ananda Rao, M.A. 2 Feb. 1923.
K. R. Ramaswami Ayyangar, M.A., L.T. 30 Mar. 1924.

Physical Science.

W. Erlam Smith, M.A. (Chairman). 4 Apr. 1921.
Rao Sahib P. Rajagopala Ayyar, M.A. 15 Jan. 1922.
M. C. S. Anantapadmanabha Rao, M.A., L.T. 24 Apr. 1922.
The Rev. A. Haas, S.J. 24 Apr. 1922.
The Rev. D. Honore, B.A., S.J. 24 Apr. 1922.
E. P. Metcalfe, B.SC. 24 Apr. 1922.
Y. Narasimham, M.A. 24 Apr. 1922.
S. R. U. Savoor, B.A., D.SC. 24 Apr. 1922.
J. Stephenson, B.SC., A.R.C.SC. 6 Aug. 1923.
The Rev. A. Moffat, M.A., B.SC., LL.D., F.R.S.E. 6 Aug. 1923.
B. B. Dey, D.SC., F.I.C. 4 Oct. 1923.
Basil C. McEwan, B.SC., F.C.S. 9 Feb. 1924.

Natural Science.

Rao Bahadur K. Ramunni Menon, M.A. (Chairman). 24 Apr. 1922.
P. F. Fyson, B.A., F.L.S. 24 Apr. 1922.
Rao Bahadur H. Narayana Rao, M.A. 24 Apr. 1922.
Diwan Bahadur K. Ranga Achariyar, M.A., L.T. 24 Apr. 1922.
P. Sampat Ayyangar, M.A. 24 Apr. 1922.
V. S. Sambasiva Ayyar, B.SC., L.C.E., F.G.S. 24 Apr. 1922.
M. O. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, M.A., L.T. 24 Apr. 1922.
E. Masilamani, B.A., B.SC. 13 Sep. 1922.
Miss Irene H. Lowe, M.SC., F.G.S. 8 Jan. 1923.
F. H. Gravely, D.SC. 2 Aug. 1923.
M. A. Sampathkumaran, M.A., PH.D. 2 Aug. 1923.
D. W. Devanesan, M.A., PH.D. 4 Aug. 1923.

Mental and Moral Science.

The Rev. A. G. Hogg, M.A., D. LITT. (Chairman). 24 Apr. 1922.
P. Narasimham, M.A., L.T. 6 Feb. 1922.
N. Venkataraman, M.A. 6 Feb. 1922.
The Rev. A. S. Woodburne, M.A., PH.D. 6 Feb. 1922.
The Rev. A. J. Makenzie, M.A. 6 Feb. 1922.
The Rev. J. E. Neill, B.A. 24 Apr. 1922.
P. N. Srinivasa Achariyar, M.A. 24 Apr. 1922.
A. Chakravarti, M.A., L.T. 6 Aug. 1922.
M. Lakshminarayana, M.A., L.T. 4 Aug. 1923.
J. S. Narayanamurti, M.A. 7 Sep. 1923.

History and Economics.

E. W. Green, M.A. (Chairman). 6 Nov. 1922.

John Matthai, B.A., B.L., B. LITT., D.SC., M.L.C. 20 July 1921.

The Rev. P. Carty, S.J., B.SC., D.D. 24 Apr. 1922.

Rao Sahib S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, M.A., PH.D., M.R.A.S., F.R.H.S. 24 Apr. 1922.

Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, M.A., F.R.H.S. 24 Apr. 1922.

M. Ratnaswami, M.A., Bar.-at-Law, M.L.C. 24 Apr. 1922.

R. M. Statham, M.A. 24 Apr. 1922.

The Rev. E. Monteith Macphail, M.A., D.D., C.B.E. 5 Mar. 1923.

M. A. Candeth, B.A., LL.B., Bar.-at-Law. 29 Mar. 1923.

The Rev. A. J. Saunders, M.A., F.R.H.S. 1 Sep. 1923.

The Rev. A. Ambruzzi, S.J., B.A., D.D. 1 Sep. 1923.

Ferrand E. Corley, M.A. 10 Nov. 1923.

Teaching.

R. W. Ross, B.A. (Chairman). 24 Apr. 1922.

J. A. Yates, M.A. 20 July 1921.

Rao Bahadur A. C. Pranatartihara Ayyar, B.A., I.S.O. 24 Apr. 1922.

R. G. Grieve, M.A. 24 Apr. 1922.

Rai Sahib T. V. Sivakumara Sastriyar, B.A., L.T. 24 Apr. 1922.

M. C. S. Anantapadmanabha Rao, M.A., L.T. 3 Nov. 1922.

Miss Corrie Gordon, 3 Nov. 1922.

Miss N. W. Barrie, M.A. 23 Apr. 1923.

H. S. Duncan, M.A. 24 Jan. 1924.

Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, M.A., F.R.H.S. 9 Feb. 1924.

Miss J. M. Gerrard, M.A. 9 Feb. 1924.

Law.

S. Swaminathan, M.A., LL.D., B.SC., PH.D., Bar.-at-Law (Chairman). 9 Aug. 1923.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., C.I.E. 20 July 1921.

S. Srinivasa Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., C.I.E. 3 Aug. 1921.

Paul Appaswami, M.A., LL.B., Bar.-at-Law. 3 Aug. 1921.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. M. Coutts Trotter, M.A., Bar.-at-Law. 14 Oct. 1921.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. E. Odgers, M.A., B.C.L. 24 Apr. 1922.

C. Kunhiraman, B.A., B.L., Bar.-at-Law. 24 Apr. 1922.

H. S. Chatfield, B.A., Bar.-at-Law. 24 Apr. 1922.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. Madhavan Nayar, B.A., Bar.-at-Law. 24 Apr. 1922.

R. V. Krishnan, B.A., M.L. 9 Aug. 1923.

Medicine.

Major E. W. C. Bradfield, O.B.E., M.S., M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Chairman). 20 July 1921.

Major R. E. Wright, B.A., M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., I.M.S. 20 July 1921.

Rao Sahib T. Sundara Reddi, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.A.S., L.F.P.S. 20 July 1921.

C. Ramamurti, M.B., B.S., B.S.SC. 20 July 1921.

Major G. E. Malcomson, M.B., D.P.H., I.M.S. 24 Apr. 1922.

M. R. Guruswami Mudaliyar, B.A., M.D. 24 Apr. 1922.

Rao Bahadur M. C. Koman, L.M.S. 1 Nov. 1922.

Lt.-Col. C. A. F. Hingston, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., I.M.S. 1 Nov. 1922.

Lt.-Col. T. H. Symons, O.B.E., M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P., I.M.S. 4 Oct. 1923.

Major C. Newcomb, B.A., B.CH., M.D., A.I.C., M.R.C.S., I.M.S. 9 Feb. 1924.

Major W. L. Forsyth, M.B., I.M.S. 9 Feb. 1924.

Major F. J. Anderson, I.M.S. 21 Feb. 1924.

Engineering.

C. L. Cartwright, M.I.M.E., M.I.E.E., A.M.I.C. (Chairman). 24 Apr. 1921.

Diwan Bahadur A. V. Ramalinga Ayyar, B.A., B.C.E. 24 Apr. 1921.

H. B. Mathews. 24 Apr. 1922.

E. J. B. Greenwood, M.SC., M.I.E.E. 24 Apr. 1922.

M. R. Kharegat, A.M.I.C.E. 4 Aug. 1923.

Lt.-Col. Bradford Leslie, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., M.I.E.E. 15 Aug. 1923.

J. W. Madeley, M.A., A.M.I.C.E., etc. 18 Aug. 1923.

A. A. Biggs, M. INST. C.E. 4 Mar. 1924.
G. Nagaratnam Ayyar, B.A., B.E. 4 Mar. 1924.

Agriculture.

Diwan Bahadur K. Ranga Achariyar, M.A., L.T. (Chairman). 23 Apr. 1923.
F. R. Parnell, M.A. 10 July 1922.
P. H. Rama Reddi, M.A., B.SC. 10 July 1922.
Dr. L. C. Coleman. 10 July 1922.
Rudolph D. Anstead, M.A. 15 Aug. 1922.
H. Champian, M.A. 23 Apr. 1923.
Rao Sahib M. R. Ramaswami Sivan, B.A., DIP. AG. 23 Apr. 1923.
R. C. Broadfoot, N.D.A., C.D.A. (Hons.), 9 Feb. 1924.

University Library.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE (TEMPORARY).

F. H. Gravely, D.SC. (Ex-officio Chairman).
W. Erlam Smith, M.A. (Convenor). 21 May 1923.
Rao Sahib S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, M.A., PH.D., M.R.A.S., F.R.H.S. 21 May 1923.
S. E. Ranganatham, M.A., L.T. 21 May 1923.
S. Swaminathan M.A., LL.B., B.SC., PH.D., Bar.-at-Law. 21 May 1923.
The Rev. A. S. Woodburne, M.A., PH.D. 21 May 1923.
John Matthai, B.A., B.L., B. LITT., D.SC., M.L.C. 15 Sep. 1923.

LIBRARIAN.

S. R. Ranganathan, M.A., L.T. 4 Jan. 1924.

Arts Colleges affiliated to the Madras University.

FIRST-GRADE COLLEGES.

Anantapur, Ceded Districts College.

Started as a temporary second-grade College 1916, raised to first-grade and made permanent 1918.

The College is affiliated in Groups i, ii and iii of the Intermediate course and in Groups (i), (v) and (vi) of the B.A. Degree course.

The strength of College classes on 31st December 1923—175.

SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES AND MEDALS.

(1) Six "*Hampayya Scholarships*": Two of Rs. 120 each per annum—in B.A. class, four of Rs. 90—in Intermediate (for Non-Brahmans only, one B.A. and two Intermediate scholarships being reserved for students of weaver class); (2) "*Halli Ramachandra Rao Scholarship*" (Rs. 55 per annum)—in III class (biennially); (3) "*Avula Pedda Konda Reddi Scholarship*" (Rs. 60 per annum)—to a Reddi student in I class (biennially); (4) "*Khan Sahib Kammur Imam-ud-din Sahib Scholarship*" (Rs. 60 per annum)—to a Muhammadan student in I class; (5) "*Mudigubba Sanjiva Reddi Scholarship*" (Rs. 60 per annum)—to the best student in I class; (6) "*Cheemala Vagulapalle Chenna Reddi Scholarship*" (Rs. 110 per annum)—to the best Reddi student in III class (biennially); "*Tirumalammal Scholarship*" (Rs. 42 per annum)—to a Brahman student who passed the Intermediate examination with Sanskrit as an optional subject and continues his course for the B.A. Degree with Sanskrit as his optional subject (biennially).

(1) "*Kudair Krishna Rao Prize*" to the first in Sanskrit at B.A. Degree examination; (2) "*Adimurti Rao's Prize*" to the first in English at B.A. Degree examination; (3) "*Marur Narasimhappa*

Prize" to the first in Indian History at the III class annual examination.

HOSTEL.

The hostel attached to the College and the rented building taken for the purpose provides accommodation for 43 students.

COLLEGE STAFF.

Principal—A. Arulanandam.

Lecturers—English, N. K. Venkatesan, M.A., L.T.; *History*, P. Bhadrayya, M.A., L.T.; *Mathematics*, S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, M.A., L.T.; *Physics*, K. C. Subrahmanya Ayyar, M.A., L.T.

Alwaye, the Union Christian College.

Started June 1921 with Junior Intermediate—Senior Intermediate added June 1922—B.A. Junior in July 1923—B.A. Senior will be opened in July 1924—Management is vested in a Council including among its members representatives from the Malankara Syrian Church, the Mar Thoma Syrian Church and the Anglican Church in Travancore and Cochin.

The College is affiliated in Group iii of the Intermediate and (i), (iv) and (v) of the B.A.

The number of students in the College classes on 31st December 1923—Intermediate, 82; B.A., 82.

SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES AND MEDALS.

One scholarship of the value of the annual class fees is awarded in each of the classes.

HOSTEL.

The College is entirely residential, both students and lecturers living in quarters provided for them within the precincts of the College.

COLLEGE STAFF.

Principal, A. M. Varki, M.A., B.L.

Bursar, V. M. Ittyerah, M.A.

Lecturers—English, A. M. Varki, M.A., B.L.; The Rev. George John, B.A., L.T.; The Rev. M. F. Carver, M.A. (Oxon); T. R. Narayana Ayyar, M.A., L.T.; V. K. Viswanathan, B.A. (Hons.); *History*, The Rev. W. E. S. Holland, M.A. (Oxon) (Part time); The Rev. George John B.A., L.T.; V. M. Ittyerah, M.A.; The Rev. M. F. Carver, M.A. (Oxon); *Mental and Moral Science*, K. C. Chacko, M.A. (On leave); C. P. Mathew, M.A.; K. C. Mathew, B.A. (Hons.); *Mathematics*, T. S. Venkatarama Ayyar, M.A.; *Science*, V. Somasundaram, M.A. (Part time); *Malayalam*, D. P. Unni, B.A.

Chidambaram, Sri Minakshi College.

Started as a second-grade College, 1920—has since been raised to a first-grade College—owes its existence to the munificence of the Hon'ble Mr. S. Rm. M. Annamalai Chettiyar—is housed in the buildings at Thiruvetkalam east of the railway station.

The College is affiliated in Group iii of the Intermediate course and in Group (v) of the B.A. course. Instruction has been started in Group i, Intermediate and in Group (iv), B.A. Formal order of affiliation is awaited.

Number of students in the College classes on 31st December 1923—Intermediate, 150; B.A., 129.

SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES AND MEDALS.

Scholarships of different values tenable in all classes are awarded to poor and deserving students on the results of competitive examinations. Some of these scholarships have been met from a munificent donation of Rs. 1,056 a year from Diwan Bahadur S. Rm. M. Ct. Pethachi Chettiyar, the Zamindar of Andipatti.

(1) "*Littlehailes Prize*" (Endowment Rs. 500); (2) "*Patro Prize*" (Endowment Rs. 500); (3) "*Srinivasa Sastri Prize*" (Endowment Rs. 500); (4) "*Sivaswami Ayyar Prize*" (Endowment Rs. 500); (5) "*Bryant Prize*" (Endowment Rs. 500); (6) "*C. R. Reddi Prize*" (Endowment Rs. 500); (7) "*Venugopal Chetti Prize*" (Endowment Rs. 1,000); (8) "*K. Srinivasa Ayyangar Prize*" (Endowment Rs. 500).

HOSTEL.

A building to the value of Rs. 32,000 has been constructed for dining purposes. Students are at present lodged

in temporarily built rooms. The total number of students—Brahman and Non-Brahman—is 200. The hostel is under the management of Sri Akhilananda Swamiji of Sri Ramakrishna Mission. Attached to the hostel there is a dispensary, a library and a reading room.

COLLEGE STAFF.

Principal, K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, M.A.

Lecturers—English, K. Swaminathan, M.A. (Hons.) (has gone to Oxford for higher studies); P. A. Subrahmanya Ayyar, M.A.; A. Aravamuda Ayyangar, M.A.; K. T. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, M.A.; *History*, V. G. Ramakrishna Ayyar, M.A.; N. Viswanatha Ayyar, M.A., L.T.; S. Ramaswami Sarma, B.A. (Hons.); *Mathematics*, G. V. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, M.A.; *Physics*, S. Ramachandra Rao, B.A. (Hons.); *Chemistry*, S. Viraraghava Sarma, B.A.; *Logic*, R. A. Sankaranarayana Ayyar, M.A., L.T.

Hyderabad, the Nizam's College.

Came to existence 1887 as the result of the amalgamation of two institutions, viz., the Hyderabad College and the Madrasa-i-Aliya.

The College is affiliated in Groups (i) and iii of the Intermediate course; in Groups (i), (v) and (vi) of the B.A. Degree course; in Branches (i), (ii) and (iii) of the B.Sc. course, and in Branch (iii-A) of the B.A. (Hons.) course.

The number of students in the College classes on 31st December 1923—Intermediate, 168; B.A., 34; B.Sc., 16; B.A. (Hons.), 5.

SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES AND MEDALS.

(1) Government Bursaries for Hyderabad students (O.S. Rs. 5,040 per year); (2) "*Hodson Scholarship*" (O.S. Rs. 40 per mensem); (3) "*Sturge Scholarship*" (O.S. Rs. 40 per mensem); (4) "*Gokhale Scholarship*" (O.S. Rs. 30 per month) plus one book prize worth O.S. Rs. 100 for the first in I class at the H.S.L.C. examination.

HOSTEL.

There is a hostel attached to the College accommodating 40 students.

COLLEGE STAFF.

Principal, K. Burnett, M.A. (Oxon).

Vice-Principal (Acting) and Professor of Chemistry, B. C. McEwen, B.SC. (Hons., London).

Professors—English and Ancient History, K. Burnett, M.A. (Oxon); *English and Logic*, P. F. Durand, B.A. (Cantab); T. Virabhadrudu, M.A., L.T.; *Chemistry*, B. C. McEwen, B.SC. (London); Ram Rao, M.A.; *Physics*, Md. Abdur Rahiman Khan, B.A. (Madras), B.SC. (Lond.); M. Gundu Rao, M.A., L.T.; *Mathematics*, Arunachala Sastri, M.A., L.T.; *Economics*, Khader Hussain Khan, M.A.; *History*, S. Hanumanta Rao, M.A.

Kumbakonam, Kumbakonam College.

Established as a provincial school 1854—raised to a College 1867.

The College is affiliated in Groups i and iii of the Intermediate course and in Groups (i), (ii-A), (iv), (v) and (vi) of the B.A. course.

The number of students in the College classes on 31st December 1923—Intermediate, 211; B.A., 108.

SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES AND MEDALS.

(1) Four "*Subrahmanyam Scholarships*": Two of Rs. 72 a year in B.A. classes, two of Rs. 63 a year in Intermediate classes, awarded on basis of competitive examinations; (2) "*Edward Bird Scholarship*" (Rs. 16–8–0 per term)—to the first at the Intermediate examination; (3) "*K. Ranganatha Rao Scholarship*" (Rs. 90 a year)—in III class, Group (i) or (ii-A); (4) "*Chittoor Ayyaswami Ayyar Scholarship*" (Rs. 110 a year)—in III class, (ii-A).

(1) "*Muppanar and Beauchamp Prizes*"—in English and each of the Science Groups in IV class; (2) "*Morris Medal and Prize*" (Rs. 54–13–8); (3) "*Sundararama Ayyar's Prize*" (Rs. 50)—for the first in Indian History and Economics at the B.A. (v) examination; (4) "*Sir A. Seshayya Sastri Medal*"—for the first in Mathematics at the Intermediate examination.

HOSTEL.

A boarding house has been erected at a cost of Rs. 61,000 raised by public subscription in memory of the Jubilee of the late Queen-Empress.

COLLEGE STAFF.

Principal, P. V. Seshu Ayyar, B.A., L.T.
Lecturers—English, T. B. Krishnaswami Mudaliyar, M.A., B.L.; K. S. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, M.A., L.T. (Acting); *Chemistry*, M. Damodara Kini, M.A., L.T.; *History*, N. Raghava Achariyar, M.A., L.T.; *Philosophy*, P. Narasimham Pantulu, M.A., L.T. (Acting); *Mathematics*, C. N. Ganapati Ayyar, M.A., L.T.

Madras, the Madras Christian College.

Founded 1837 by the Rev. John Anderson of the Church of Scotland Mission—College department opened 1865—designated "the Madras Christian College" 1877—is supported at present by the United Free Church of Scotland, the Wesleyan Missionary Society, the Church Missionary Society, the Church of Scotland, the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, the London Missionary Society and the American Arcot Mission.

The College is affiliated in all the groups of the Intermediate course; in Groups (i), (ii-A), (iii-B), (iv) and (v) of the B.A. Degree course; and in Branches i, ii, iii, v and iii-B (Old Regulations) of B.A. (Hons.) course.

Number on the rolls in the College classes on 31st December 1923—731.

SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES AND MEDALS.

(1) Five scholarships (Rs. 120 each per annum) in III class: Two in Group (i), (ii) and (iii) for highest marks in English, Physics and Chemistry in Intermediate examination, one in Group (iv) for highest marks in English and Logic and two in Group (v) for highest marks in English and Modern History; (2) one scholarship (Rs. 110 per annum)—in III class (for Indian Christians only)—for highest marks in English in Intermediate examination; (3) three scholarships (Rs. 95 each per annum)—in I class: one in Group i for proficiency in English and Mathematics at S.S.L.C. examination, one in Group ii for proficiency in English, Elementary Mathematics and Physics or Chemistry, one in Group iii for proficiency in English and English History; (4) one scholarship (Rs. 75 per annum)—in I class (for Indian Christians only)—for proficiency in English; (5) "*Caithness Scholarship*" (Rs. 120 per annum)—in III class for the student of the College who stood first at the Intermediate examination in English; (6) "*Margaret Gunn Scholarship*" (Rs. 130)—in IV year—for highest marks in College examinations in III class; (7) "*John Anderson Scholarship*" (Rs. 100 per annum) in II class—for highest marks in College examinations in I class; (8) "*Gunn Scholarship*" and (9) "*Mackintosh Scholarship*" (Rs. 95 each)—in I class (tenable 4 years)—for the 1st and 2nd respectively in the class examination in Form VI; (10) two scholarships (for Indian Christians only), one of Rs. 120 per annum in IV class—for highest rank in III class annual examination, one of Rs. 85 per annum (tenable 3 years) in II class—for highest rank in I class annual examination; (11) two "*Thurso Studentships*" (Rs. 10 each per mensem): one in III year (Hons.), Branch iii, tenable 3 years, for highest rank at Intermediate examination in English and Modern History, one in B.A. (Hons.), Branch iii (post-graduate), for proficiency in Group (v) of B.A. (Pass); (12) two "*Edinburgh Studentships*" (Rs. 10 each per mensem) in B.A. (Hons.), Branch ii (conditions similar to "*Thurso Studentships*"); (13) three "*Caithness Studentships*" (Rs. 10 each per mensem): two in B.A. (Hons.), Branch v (conditions similar to "*Thurso Studentships*"), one in III class (Hons.) any Branch—for a student of the College who stands highest in English at Intermediate examination; (14) two "*Buckie Studentships*" (Rs. 10 each per mensem)—for Zoology (conditions similar to "*Thurso Studentships*"); (15) one "*Cambridge Studentship*"—B.A. (Hons.), Branch (i) (post-graduate course), conditions similar to "*Thurso second Studentship.*"

(1) Miller Gold Medal and Prize; (2) Gunn Gold Medal; (3) Ripon Gold

Medal; (4) Setupati Gold Medal; (5) Elizabeth Miller Gold Medal and Prize; (6) Ilayalvar Chetti Silver Medal; (7) Skinner Gold Medal and Prize; (8) Amjud Gold Medal and Prize; (9) Johnston Silver Medal; (10) Parthasarathi Medal; (11) Ross Prize; (12) Aberdeen Prize; (13) Buckie Prize; (14) Thurso Prize; (15) Ethiraja Pillai Prize; (16) Mackenzie Prize; (17) Korah Eapen Prize; (18) Junior Miller Prize; (19) Matthai Prize; (20) Chinnaswami Pillai Prize; (21) Peter Cator Prizes; (22) Kellett Prizes; (23) Cooper Prize; (24) Craig Prize; (25) Lord Pentland Prize; (26) Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar Prize; (27) Mangapati Nayudu Prize; (28) Sanskrit Prize; (29) Russell Prize.

HOSTELS.

There are six hostels attached to the College providing accommodation for 253 students, namely, *Students' Home* accommodating 46; *Second Students' Home*, 34; *Caithness Hall*, 46; *Rangiah Chetti Hostel*, 24; *Fenn Hostel*, 49; *College Park Hostel*, 54.

COLLEGE STAFF.

Principal and Professor of English, W. Meston, M.A., B.D.

Professors—English, F. W. Henderson, M.A.; R. A. L. Haworth, B.A., B.LITT.; J. Muliyil, B.A.; K. C. Macartney, M.A.; W. L. Campbell, B.A.; *Biology*, D. W. Devanesan, M.A., PH.D.; *Chemistry*, E. Barnes, B.SC.; *History*, F. E. Corley, M.A.; J. N. Anderson, M.A.; *Mathematics*, E. B. Ross, M.A.; *Philosophy*, A. G. Hogg, M.A., D. LITT.; *Ethics and Metaphysics*, A. S. Woodburne, M.A., B.D., PH.D.; *Psychology and Philosophy of Religion*, A. J. Mackenzie, M.A. (Logic); *Physics*, A. Moffat, M.A., B.SC., LL.D., F.R.S.E.

Madras, Government Muhammadan College.

Developed out of the Madrasa-i-Azam founded 1851 by the last Nawab of the Carnatic—College classes opened 1918—is intended for Muhammadans.

The College is affiliated in Group iii of the Intermediate course, and in Group (vi) of the B.A. Degree course.

The number on the rolls in the College classes on 31st December 1923—Intermediate, 19; B.A., 5.

HOSTEL.

There is a hostel attached to the College with accommodation for 40 students.

COLLEGE STAFF.

Principal and Lecturer in English, E. W. Green, B.A. (Oxon).

Lecturers—History, Md. Khutb-ud-din Sahib, M.A., L.T.; *Logic*, Saiyid Abdul Quadir Sahib, M.A., L.T.; *Arabic*, Md. Naimur Rahiman Sahib, M.A.

Madras, Pachaiyappa's College.

The College is a purely native institution maintained out of native benevolence and managed by a body of Hindu Trustees—Collegiate department opened 1888—raised to the status of a first-grade college 1889.

The College is affiliated in Groups i and iii of the Intermediate course, and in Groups (i), (ii-A), (iv) and (v) of the B.A. Degree course.

The number of students in the College classes on 31st December 1923—Intermediate, 557; B.A., 330.

SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES AND MEDALS.

(1) "*Sir Henry Stokes Scholarship*" (Rs. 60 per term)—in III class, Group i, to the first in Mathematics at Intermediate examination; (2) "*John Bruse Norton Scholarship*" (Rs. 10 per mensem)—in III class on basis of Intermediate examination (biennially); (3) "*Sri Goday Vari Sanskrit Scholarship*" (Rs. 100 per annum)—in III class for proficiency in Sanskrit (biennially); (4) "*Amirthammal Scholarships*" (Rs. 50 each per annum)—in I class to Beri Chetti caste boys preferably; (5) "*Narayana Ayyangar Scholarship*" (Rs. 105 per annum)—to poor Brahman students; (6) "*Karlapali Ramanujaiya's Scholarship*" (Rs. 70 per annum)—in III class to a Vaisya or Komati; (7) "*Nilakanta Metha Scholarships*"—to Guzerati Brahman boys.

HOSTEL.

A large hostel on spacious grounds in the suburb of Chetpat accommodates 220 students.

Principal and Professor of History, M. Ratnaswami, M.A. (Cantab), Bar.-at-Law, M.L.C.

Professors—English, S. K. Yegnanarayana Ayyar, M.A.; P. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., L.T.; *Physics*, P. Lakshminarasu Nayudu, B.A.; *Mathematics*, K. Chinnatambi Pillai, B.A., L.T.; *Chemistry*, T. S. Natarajan, B.A., F.C.S.; *Philosophy*, P. N. Srinivasachari, M.A.; *History*, C. S. Srinivasachari, M.A., M.R.A.S.

Madras, the Presidency College.

Founded 1841 under the name of the "High School of the Madras University" and located in rented buildings in Egmore—Collegiate classes opened 1853—constituted under a Principal and Professors and given the present name 1855—present buildings occupied 1870.

The College is affiliated in all the groups of the Intermediate course; in all the groups of the B.A. Degree course; and in all branches (except Branch vi—two languages other than English, and Branch ix—Arabic language and literature) of the B.A. (Hons.) course.

The strength of the College classes on 31st December 1923—Intermediate, 295; B.A. (Pass), 293; B.A. (Hons.), 228.

Scholarships, Prizes and Medals.

(1) "*Lord Elphinstone Scholarship*" (Rs. 16 per mensem)—in B.A. (Hons.) classes; (2) two "*Conolly Scholarships*" (Rs. 15 each per mensem)—in B.A. (Pass) or (Hons.) for natives of Malabar; (3) "*Thompson Scholarship*" (Rs. 9 per mensem)—in IV (Pass) or (Hons.) for proficiency in English; (4) three "*Subrahmanya Ayyar Scholarships*"—two of annual value of Rs. 126 in B.A. (Pass) or (Hons.) one of annual value of Rs. 80 in Intermediate.

(1) "*Lord Elphinstone Prize*" (Rs. 80)—English Essay; (2) two "*Norton Prizes*" (Rs. 48)—in Intermediate classes for proficiency in Tamil or Telugu; (3) two "*Bourdillon Prizes*" (Rs. 20 each)—in IV class for proficiency in Tamil and Telugu respectively; (4) "*Maharaja of Travancore's Prize*" (Rs. 16)—in III class for proficiency in Science; (5) "*Powell and Morehead Vernacular Prizes*" (Rs. 150)—to ex-students for best work in Tamil or Telugu; (6) "*Maharaja of Vizianagram's Prize*" (Rs. 16)—in III class for proficiency in any one branch; (7) "*Arbuthnot Prize*" (Rs. 36)—in III class—English composition; (8) "*Gordon Prize*" (Rs. 23 in books) in Hons. Br. V.; (9) "*Kunjambu Nambiyar Prize*" (Rs. 28)—in IV class for proficiency in Malayalam; (10) "*Innes Prize*" (Rs. 55)—in Senior class for proficiency in English; (11) two "*Thompson Prizes*" (Rs. 22, Rs. 12), the first for proficiency in one branch at the B.A. (Hons.) Degree examination, the other for proficiency in English at the Intermediate examination; (12) "*Oppert Prize*" (Rs. 17)—in B.A. (Hons.) Degree examination for proficiency in Sanskrit; (13) "*Elliott Prize*" (Rs. 17)—for proficiency in English; (14) "*Scott Elocution Prize*" (Rs. 17)—III year class for Elocution; (15) "*Mackintosh Prize*" (Rs. 12)—for proficiency in Shakespeare; (16) "*Gangadhar Bulwant Rao Gadgil Prize*" (Rs. 34)—for proficiency in Group i, Intermediate; (17) "*Pandit Narasimhacharya Sanskrit Prize*" (Rs. 24)—in IV (Pass) or (Hons.) or V (Hons.) for proficiency in Sanskrit; (18) "*Allen Prize*" (Rs. 21)—in V (Hons.) for proficiency in Political Science; (19) "*Viswanatha Sastri Sanskrit Prize*" (Rs. 10)—in B.A. (Pass or Hons. Sanskrit) for proficiency in Sanskrit.

Hostel.

There is a hostel attached to the College called the *Presidency College Lodgings*, accommodating 60 students. In the *Victoria Hostel* which, however, is not attached to the college, 232 students reside.

College Staff.

Principal and Professor of English, H. S. Duncan, M.A.

Professors—English, H. C. Papworth, M.A.; S. E. Ranganatham, M.A., L.T.; D. S. Sarma, M.A., L.T.; *Botany*, M. O. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, M.A., L.T. (Acting); *Chemistry*, W. E. Smith, M.A. (Oxon); B. B. Dey, D.SC. (London); *Economics*, John Matthai, B.A., B.L., B. LITT. (Oxon), D.SC. (London); *Geology*, C. K. Krishnaswami Pillai, M.A., L.T., M.SC. (London)

(Acting); *History*, M. A. Candeth, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab), Bar.-at-Law; *Mathematics*, K. Ananda Rao, B.A. (Hons.), B.A. (Cantab) (Pure Mathematics); *Mental and Moral Science*, A. Chakravarthi, M.A., L.T.; *Physics*, S. R. U. Savoor, B.A. (Cantab), D.SC. (London); M. C. S. Anantapadmanabha Rao, M.A., L.T.; *Zoology*, K. Ramunni Menon, M.A. (Cantab); *Sanskrit and Comparative Philology*, S. Kuppuswami Sastri, M.A.

Madura, American College.

Developed out of a school started 1842 at Tirumangalam by the American Madura Mission—removed to Pasumalai 1845—affiliated as a second-grade College 1881—College department removed to Madura 1904—the present buildings occupied 1909—raised to a first-grade college 1913.

The College is affiliated in Groups i, ii and iii of the Intermediate course, in Groups (ii-A) and (v) of the B.A. Degree course.

The strength of the College classes on 31st December 1923—Intermediate, 306; B.A., 94.

SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES AND MEDALS.

(1) "*Amelia Scholarship*" (Rs. 150 a year, tenable for 2 years in B.A. classes)—open to Christian students; (2) "*Washburn Scholarship*" (Rs. 60 a year, tenable for 2 years in Intermediate classes)—open to Christian students belonging to the Madura Mission; (3) "*Abbie Webster Memorial Scholarship*" (Rs. 60 a year, tenable for 2 years in Intermediate classes)—open to Christian students belonging to the Madura Mission; (4) "*Spottiswoode Scholarship*" (Rs. 40 a year, tenable for 2 years in the Intermediate) open to all; (5) "*Dodge Scholarship*" (Rs. 40 a year, tenable for 2 years in the Intermediate class)—open to all; (6) two "*Harris Scholarships*" (Rs. 30 each a year, tenable for 1 year in Intermediate class)—open to Christian students; (7) two College scholarships of Rs. 50 each per annum, tenable for 2 years in the Intermediate—open to Christian students belonging to the Madura Mission; (8) in addition to the above-mentioned endowed scholarships a few special scholarships are provided each year out of current funds; (9) *Washburn Scholarship* (Rs. 90 a year tenable for 2 years in the B.A. classes)—open to Christians only.

HOSTELS.

Hostel accommodation is provided for about 295 students (Hindus, Muhammadans as well as Christians), the College main hostel accommodating about 155 and five branch hostels together, 140.

COLLEGE STAFF

Principal, W. W. Wallace, M.A., B.D., F.M.U.

Vice-Principal, Peter Isaac, B.A., L.T.

Lecturers—English, W. W. Wallace, M.A.; J. M. Hess, M.A.; K. E. Nainan, M.A.; Edward L. Nolting, B.A.; *History*, A. J. Saunders, M.A., F.R.E.S.; L. Curtis Guise, M.A.; P. C. Chacko, M.A.; A. Ranjitham, M.A., L.T.; *Logic*, Peter Isaac, B.A., L.T.; *Mathematics*, S. Mahadeva Ayyar, B.A., L.T.; *Natural Science*, E. M. Flint, M.A., B.SC.; N. Ramaswami Ayyar, B.A., L.T.; A. V. Ramachandran, B.A. (Hons.); K. R. Rama Ayyar, B.A.; N. R. Krishnamurti, B.A.; *Natural Science*, C. S. Krishnaswami, B.A.

Mangalore, St. Aloysius' College.

The College is under the management of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, having been opened by them in 1880 for the benefit, though not exclusively, of the numerous Catholic population of South Kanara.

The College is affiliated in Groups i and iii of the Intermediate course and in Groups (i), (iv) and (v) of the B.A. Degree course.

The strength of the College classes on 31st December 1923—Intermediate, 207; B.A., 156.

SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES AND MEDALS.

(1) "*Lawrence Prabhu Scholarship*" (Rs. 25)—in I class; (2) "*College Silver Jubilee Scholarship*" (Rs. 62 per annum)—in I class; (3) "*Scholarship Du Sacre Coeur*" (Rs. 67 per annum)—in I class to the first at the S.S.L.C. examination;

4) "*Leo XIII Jubilee Scholarship*" (Rs. 50 per annum)—in III class to the first at the Intermediate examination; (5) Two "*A. G. Scholarships*" (Rs. 88 each per annum) —in III class; (6) "*Saturnin Mathias Scholarship*" (Rs. 50 per annum)—to a Catholic student of III class; (7) *Frachetti Scholarship*" (Rs. 50 per annum); (8) "*D. J. Rego Scholarship*" (Rs. 50 per annum) —to a Catholic student of III class; (9) His Lordship the Bishop of Mangalore gives annually Rs. 1,000 to be awarded as scholarships to deserving students of the Intermediate and B.A. classes.

(1) "*Father Milli Prize*" (Rs. 12-8-0)—for first class and first rank in I class annual examination; (2) "*Shiva Rao Prize*" (Rs. 10)—to the first in the district at the Intermediate examination; (3) "*Father Perazzi Prize*" (Rs. 10)—for proficiency in Economics in III class; (4) "*Bishop Cavadini Prize*"; (5) "*Lionel Anthony Fernandes Prize*"—for proficiency in religious study; (6) "*Fr. Frachetti Prize*."

HOSTELS

Hostels attached to the College provide separate accommodation for European and Indian Christians, Brahmans and non-Brahman caste Hindus.

COLLEGE STAFF.

Rector and Principal, Rev. L. Proserpio, S.J., M.A., D.D.

Lecturers—English, Rev. L. Proserpio, S.J., M.A., D.D.; Rev. M. N. Coelho, S.J., B.A.; D.D.; Rev. D. J. Fernandes, S.J., B.A., D.D.; Rev. A. J. Saldanha, S.J., B.A. (Hons.); Rev. I. Fernandes, S.J., B.A.; *History and Economics*, Rev. A. Anibruzzi, S.J., B.A., D.D., F.R.H.S.; C. J. Varkey, M.A. (Hons.); Rev. I. Fernandes, S.J., B.A.; *Logic*, K. Ramachandra Ayyar, B.A., (Hons.); *Mathematics*, Rev. J. M. Baizini, S.J., D.D.; S. Ramachandra Ayyar, B.A.; *Physics and Chemistry*, Rev. T. Gonsalves, S.J., B.A., D.D.; K. Thyagarajan, B.A. (Acting); V. J. Joseph, M.A. (Hons.); *Philosophy*, Rev. L. Proserpio, S.J.; Rev. D. Fernandes, S.J.

Mannargudi, Findlay College.

Opened 1883 at Negapatam—College classes transferred to Mannargudi 1898—raised to a first-grade college 1915—is managed by the Wesleyan Mission.

The College is affiliated in Groups i and iii of the Intermediate course; Group (v) of the B.A. Degree course.

The number of students in the College classes on 31st December 1923—Intermediate classes, 108; B.A., 35.

SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES AND MEDALS.

(1) Two scholarships (Rs. 100 each per annum) in B.A. classes for highest ranks in the Intermediate examination; (2) two scholarships (Rs. 90 each per annum)—in Intermediate classes in each group on basis of examination in English; (3) four "*Findlay Scholarships*" to Wesleyan Christians in Intermediate classes.

HOSTEL.

The *Pentland Hostel* attached to the College accommodates about 50 students.

COLLEGE STAFF.

Principal and Professor of English, Rev. Richard Smailes, M.A. (Cantab); *Vice-Principal*, Rev. N. G. Ponnayya, B.A., L.T.

Lecturers—English, Rev. Wilfrid H. Burnett, B.A. (Birm.); Mrs. Smailes, B.A., (London); V. Muttu Ayyar, B.A. (Hons.); *History*, P. Chenchuraman, M.A.; W. B. Raghavayya, M.A.; *Logic*, P. Srinivasalu, B.A.; *Mathematics*, N. Panchapagesa Ayyar, B.A., L.T.; *Physics and Chemistry*, S. V. Venkatachalam, M.A. (Hons.).

Masulipatam, Noble College.

Opened by the Rev. R. T. Noble of the C.M.S. 1843—Collegiate department opened 1864—raised to a first-grade College 1893.

The College is affiliated in Groups i and iii of the Intermediate course and in Groups (iv), (v) and (vi) of the B.A. Degree course.

The number of students in the College classes on 31st December 1923—Intermediate, 179; B.A., 67.

SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES AND MEDALS.

(1) "*Rugby Tomes Scholarship*" (Rs. 60 per annum)—in IV class, on basis of annual examination of III class; (2) two

Jubilee Scholarships" (Rs. 54 each per annum)—in III class, on basis of competitive examination; (3) two Scholarships (Rs. 54 each per annum)—in III class one to the best student from A.E.L.M. College, Guntur, the other on basis of competition; (4) three scholarships (Rs. 42 each per annum)—in I class; (5) "*Darbha Venkata Sastri Scholarship*" (Rs. 35 per annum)—in II class on basis of annual examination of I class; (6) "*Chevendra Venkachelam Scholarship*" (Rs. 35 per annum)—in any class, to an Indian Christian; (7) two "*Brabazon Scholarships*" (Rs. 56 each per annum)—in II class on basis of I class annual examination; (8) "*Sharp Memorial Scholarship*" (Rs. 30 per annum) in III class; (9) one scholarship (Rs. 42)—in I class to the best student from A.B.M. High School, Ongole; (10) "*Saint Simon Paddington Scholarship*" (Rs. 42)—in I class; (11) "*C.M.S. Scholarship*" (Rs. 42)—in I class; (12) two "*S.P.C.K. Scholarships*" (Rs. 42)—in I class to members of Church of England only; (13) Two "*Nesbit Scholarships*" (Rs. 40)—in any of the College classes and (Rs. 20)—in the I class to the first student in the Peter Cator examination Higher and Lower Grade, respectively; (14) "*College Scholarship*" of varying value —to deserving and poor Christians and non-Christians in all the College classes.

(1) Four "*Sharp Memorial English Literature Prizes*" of Rs. 7, 6, 5 and 4 awarded on basis of competition to IV, III, II and I classes, respectively; (2) Two "*Ratnam Memorial Scripture Prizes*" (Rs. 12 and Rs. 5-8-0)—for Christian Evidences open to all; (3) "*Comparative Theology Prize*" (Rs. 11-8-0)—to Christians only; (4) "*General Knowledge Prizes*" (Rs. 5 each)—to first student in each College class at the competitive examination conducted by "Old Boys' Association"; (5) "*Elocution Prize*" (Rs. 4 each)—to B.A. and Intermediate classes.

HOSTELS.

There are two hostels attached to the College: the *Clarke Hostel* for Hindus, the *Sharp Hostel* for Christians.

COLLEGE STAFF.

Principal (Acting) and Professor of English, Rev. J. Roy Strock, M.A., B.D.

Vice-Principal and Professor of English, Rev. A. B. Johnston, M.A.

Lecturers—English, J. R. Kalyanarama Ayyar, B.A., L.T.; G. Thomas, B.A.; *History and Economics*, P. Ratnaiya, M.A., L.T.; J. J. Sebastian, M.A.; *Psychology and Logic*, R. B. Manikkam, M.A.; C. S. Paul, B.A. (Hons.); *Mathematics*, I. V. L. Narasimhachari, M.A., L.T.; *Physics*, P. Pattabhiramayya, M.A.; *Chemistry*, H. Krishnaswami, B.A.

Rajahmundry, Government Arts College.

Originally a Zilla School instituted 1853—raised to a second-grade College 1873, first-grade 1877—high school classes discontinued 1885.

The College is affiliated in Groups i and iii of the Intermediate course and in Groups (i), (ii-A), (iv), (v) and (vi) of the B.A. Degree course.

The number of students in the College classes on 31st December 1923—Intermediate classes, 171; B.A., 166.

SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES AND MEDALS.

(1) "*Young Scholarship*" (Rs. 27-8-0 per annum)—awarded annually to the best student of the II class who continues his studies in the college in III class; (2) "*Poor Scholars' Fund Endowment Scholarship*"—awarded annually to poor deserving students; (3) "*Dharvada Venkata Krishna Rao's Scholarship*" (Rs. 52 per annum)—in III class.

"*Muhammadan Scholarships*," The interest of Rs. 9,200 being the amount of the Muhammadan Boarding House Fund together with a grant from Government is applied to provide a limited number of scholarships for poor Muhammadan students. The monthly value of scholarship ranges from Rs. 7 to Rs. 3.

(1) "*Subrahmanyam Ayyar Prize*"—for the first in English language and literature at the annual examination of the III class; (2) "*Sundara Rao Prize*"—to

the first in I class annual examination ; (3) "*Bhaskara Rao Prize*"—for Telugu essay ; (4) "*Coronation Darbar Medal*"—for the first at the B.A. Degree examination.

HOSTEL.

Attached to the College is the *Metcalfe Hostel* which accommodates about 80 students.

COLLEGE STAFF.

Principal (Acting) and Professor of English, K. R. Krishnamma, B.A. (Cantab)

Chief Lecturers—History, V. Ranga Acharya, M.A., L.T.; *Mathematics*, T. Suryanarayana, B.A. (Cantab); *Philosophy*, J. Satyanarayanamurti, M.A., L.T.; *Physical Science*, V. Appa Rao, M.A., L.T.

Lecturers—English, T. A. Ramayya, M.A., L.T.; V. Venugopala Ayyangar, M.A., L.T.; M. Suryanarayana, M.A., L.T.; *Physical Science*, S. Ganapatisubrahmanyam, M.A., L.T.; *Mathematics*, K. Satyanarayana, B.A. (Hons.), L.T.; *History*, D. Venkata Rao, M.A., L.T.; D. L. Narasimham, M.A., L.T.; *Philosophy*, B. Appa Rao, M.A., L.T.; *Chemistry*, K. Viraraghava Ayyar, M.A., L.T.; S. Ramachandran, B.A. (Hons.), L.T.

Superintendent of Languages, C. Narayana Rao, M.A., L.T.

Trichinopoly, Bishop Heber College.

Developed out of a number of small schools—founded 1762—vested in the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge—subsequently handed over to the S.P.G., 1826, and affiliated to a superior school founded at Tennur, 1850—transferred to the Fort 1864—raised to a second-grade College 1873, to a first-grade 1883.

The College is affiliated in Groups i and iii of the Intermediate course, and in Groups (i), (ii-A), (v) and (vi) of the B.A. Degree course.

The strength of the College classes on 31st December 1923—Intermediate, 282, B.A., 352.

SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES AND MEDALS.

(1) "*The S.P.C.K. Scholarships*" awarded on basis of competition to Indian Christian students who are sons of communicants of the Anglican Church and to converts to that Communion, residing in the Diocese of Tinnevelly and Madura, and of Madras; (2) three scholarships (Rs. 120 each per year, tenable 2 years) awarded in III class, Groups i, ii-A, (v) on results of Intermediate examination; (3) two scholarships (Rs. 100 per year, tenable 2 years) awarded in I class Groups i and iii on results of S.S.L.C. examination; (4) two competitive scholarships (Rs. 88 per year, tenable 2 years) awarded in I class to students who have come up from the school department of the College; (5) "*Old Students' Funds,*" grants to deserving poor students are made also from this fund.

(1) College prizes are awarded annually to students who score the highest marks in the Annual and University examinations; (2) "*Pearce Medals*" (one gold and one silver)—on the result of B.A. Degree examination; (3) five "*Warden's Prizes*" (Rs. 50 each, books)—on basis of B.A. Degree examination; (4) "*Dodson Prize*"—to the first in English at B.A. Degree examination; (5) "*Harris Medal*"—to the first at the B.A. Degree examination in Part II of Group (i); (6) "*Lakshmi Narasu Naidu Prize*" (Rs. 7)—to the first in Group (ii-A) at B.A. Degree examination; (7) "*Pearce Memorial Medal*" (Gold)—to the first in Political Economy at the B.A. Degree examination; (8) one prize to the student who gets the highest marks in Shakespeare at the III class annual and B.A. Degree examinations combined; (9) "*Gnanamuttu Prize*" (Rs. 25)—to the student who gets the highest marks in Shakespeare at the III class annual and B.A. Degree examinations combined; (10) "*History Prize*"—to the student who gets the highest marks in History at the III class annual examination; (11) four "*Pearce Prizes*" (Rs. 25, 20, 15 and 10 in books)—awarded on the basis of the Intermediate and S.S.L.C. examinations; (12) two "*Irvine Prizes*": one to the first at the Intermediate examination, one to the first in Sanskrit at the I class annual examination; (13) "*Dodson Medal*" (Gold)—to the first in English at the Intermediate examination; (14) "*Minerva Prize*" (Rs. 25)—to the first lady student at the Intermediate examination; (15)

"*Amirtham Pillai Prize*" (Rs. 6)—to the first in Tamil at the I class annual examination; (16) "*Warden's Medal*", (Gold)—to the first in Chemistry at the Intermediate examination; (17) "*Downes Prize*"—to the first in History at the I class annual examination; (18) "*Urdu Prize*"—for best essay in Urdu on prescribed subject; (19) "*S. G. Joseph Endowment*" (interest per annum Rs. 20)—to the best Christian student in Group I of II class; (20) "*C. P. Rajagopala Nayudu's Gold Medal*"—to the Nayudu student who passes in first class in Intermediate examination (failing which, two silver medals to the first two students of the community).

HOSTELS.

There are four hostels attached to the College, namely, (1) the *Montgomery Hostel* (accommodating about 100 students) for Christians from Tinnevelly who are members of the Anglican Branch of the Catholic Church; (2) the *Walsh Hostel* (accommodating about 65 students) for Hindus and Muhammadans; (3) the *Schwartz Hostel* (Cosmopolitan) accommodating about 50 students; and (4) the *Caldwell Hostel* (accommodating about 60 students) for Hindu students from Malabar.

COLLEGE STAFF.

Principal, Rev. Allan F. Gardiner, M.A. (On leave); The Rev. E. W. Ormerod, M.A. (Acting).

Vice-Principal, M. Koil Pillai, M.A., L.T.

Professors—English, Rev. Allan F. Gardiner, M.A. (On leave); The Rev. E. W. Ormerod (Acting); *Mathematics*, Martyn M. Thomas, M.A.; *Physical Science*, A. D. Anantanarayana Ayyar, M.A., L.T.; *History and Economics*, M. Koil Pillai, M.A., L.T.

Trichinopoly, St. Joseph's College.

Founded at Negapatam 1844—transferred to Trichinopoly 1883—is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

The College is affiliated in Groups i and iii of the Intermediate course, in Groups (i), (ii-A), (ii-B), (iv), (v) and (vi) of the B.A. (Pass) course, and in Branches (i) (ii-A) and (v) of the B.A. (Hons.) course.

The number of students in the College classes on 31st December 1923—Intermediate classes, 375; B.A. (Pass), 485 B.A. (Hons.), 107: total, 967.

SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES AND MEDALS.

(1) Scholarships are annually awarded to deserving students on the results of the Intermediate examination and the S.S.L.C. Public examination immediately preceding, in the proportion of not more than one for every thirty-five students in the Intermediate classes, and not more than one for every twenty-five students in the B.A. classes, (Pass) or (Hons.) They are ordinarily equal in value to the tuition fee of the college and are tenable for two years in the case of the Intermediate and B.A. (Pass) students, and for three years in the case of Honours students on condition that the holders continue to read in the College to the end of the course; (2) two scholarships, equal in value to the tuition fee, are annually awarded to Catholic students, on the results of the annual examination in religious instruction; (3) "*Father Sewell Scholarship*" of Rs. 158 a year—is awarded to the student of the third University class, (Pass) or (Hons.), who, having appeared for the first time, stands highest at the Intermediate examination immediately preceding, tenable through the course that he takes.

(1) One prize for each Branch or Group; (2) three prizes for religious instruction, open to Catholics only, one for the B.A. classes, one for the Junior and one for the Senior Intermediate; (3) "*de Penaranda Silver Medal*;" (4) The "*Abhiraman Silver Medal*;" (5) The "*Father du Ranquet Gold Medal*;" (6) "*Father Sewell Gold Medal*;" (7) "*Ripon Gold Medal*;" (8) "*College Gold Medal.*"

HOSTEL.

There is hostel accommodation for 200 Indian Catholics and 300 non-Catholics.

COLLEGE STAFF.

Rector, Rev. F. X. Froehly, S.J.

Principal and Manager, Rev. F. Bertram, S.J.

Vice-Principal, Rev. Ch. Leigh, S.J.

Secretary to the Principal: S. Mariasusai Pillai.

Professors—English, Rev. H. J. Quinn, S.J.; Rev. Ch. Leigh, S.J.; Rev. F. X. Froehly, S.J.; T. R. H. Peck, M.A.; K. Chinnaswami Ayyar, M.A.; *Mathematics*, Rev. Ch. Pruvot, S.J.; V. Raghava Achariyar, M.A.; N. Sundaram Ayyar, M.A.; R. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, B.A. (Hons.); *Physics*, Rev. D. Honore, S.J.; Rev. E. Gombert, S.J.; P. E. Subrahmanya Ayyar, M.A.; K. S. Mandalam Ayyar, M.A.; *Chemistry*, Rev. A. Haas, S.J.; Rev. L. Camboulives, S.J.; P. C. Ramachandra Ayyar, M.A.; *History and Economics*, Rev. P. Carty, S.J.; Rev. A. Saldanha, S.J.; Rev. J. Steenkiste, S.J.; R. Sathianatha Ayyar, M.A.; T. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, M.A.; *Logic*, Rev. A. M. Antoniswami, S.J.

Trivandrum, H. H. The Maharaja's College.

Founded 1834 as "H.H. the Raja's Free School"—F.A. classes opened 1869—Honours courses opened 1914.

The College is affiliated in Groups i, ii and iii of the Intermediate course; in Groups (i), (ii-A), (ii-B), (v) and (vi) of the B.A. (Pass) course; and in Branches (v) and (vii) of the B.A. (Hons.) course.

The strength of the College classes on 31st December 1923—Intermediate, 428; B.A. (Pass), 357; B.A. (Hons.), 45.

SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES AND MEDALS.

(1) "*H.H. the Maharaja's Scholarships*"—(*a*) Five scholarships (Rs. 15 each per mensem)—in III class, one to each of the students who pass highest at the Intermediate examination from C.M.S. College, Kottayam, Scott Christian College, Nagarcoil, and H.H. the Maharaja's College for Women; two on similar conditions to students of the College; (*b*) a number of scholarships (Rs. 10 each per mensem), one awarded to the student who gets the best S.S.L.C. in each recognized Higher Grade (Eng.) School in Travancore and joins the College I class; (2) two "*Cullen Scholarships*" (Rs. 112 each per annum)—in III class; (3) "*Victoria Jubilee Scholarship*" (Rs. 7 per mensem)—in III class to be given at the discretion of the Principal to a poor and deserving student who passes the Intermediate examination from this College; (4) "*Grigg Scholarship*" (Rs. 10 per mensem)—in III class to the student who passes the Intermediate examination highest in the first class from any of the Travancore Colleges or to any student who passes highest in the first class the Intermediate examination in the University and prosecutes his study for the B.A. Degree in the Trivandrum College (biennially); (5) "*Viraraghava Ayyangar Scholarship*" (Rs. 10 per mensem)—to the best student in I class, Group i (awarded every 4th year); (6) two "*Ananta Ramayyar Scholarships*" (Rs. 15 each per mensem)—one in I class, one in III class, to Mukkani Brahmans; (7) "*Read Memorial Scholarship*" (Rs. 10 per mensem)—in III class, Group (ii-B) (biennially); (8) "*Rama Rao Scholarship*" (Rs. 4 per mensem)—to natives of Travancore in I class and who are poor; (9) "*Rama Ayyangar Scholarship*" (Rs. 15 per mensem)—to natives of Travancore in III class, (ii-B); (10) two "*Mitchell Memorial Scholarships*" (Rs. 120 per annum tenable 4 years)—in I class, Group; on basis of S.S.L.C. examination; (11) two "*Guruswami Nadar's Sree Mulam Shashtiabdapurti Scholarships*"—one of Rs. 12 in I class, one on basis of S.S.L.C. examination; one of Rs. 18 in III class (ii-B), on basis of Intermediate examination; (12) "*Government Muhammadan Scholarships*" (Rs. 10 each per mensem, tenable 4 years)—in I class to Muhammadans; (13) two "*Saukaran Tampi Scholarships*"—one of Rs. 7 in I class, one or two to a Nayar student on basis of S.S.L.C. examination, one of Rs. 9 in III class, (i), (ii-A) or (ii-B) to a Nayar student on basis of Intermediate examination.

(1) "*Ross Gold Medal*" (Rs. 56)—to a native of Travancore for highest pass; (2) "*Harvey Memorial Prize*"—IV class, English essay; (3) "*Ganapathi Pillai Memorial Prize*"—to the first in Tamil at Intermediate examination; (4) "*Rama Kurup Memorial Prize*"—to the first in Malayalam at B.A. examination; (5) "*H. S. Ferguson Prize*"—for distinction in Mathematics, Physical Science or Chemistry at B.A. examination; (6) "*Boyle*

Memorial Prize"—for proficiency in English in III class; (7) "*Lepper Memorial Prize*"—to the first in History at the B.A. examination; (8) "*Sulapani Variar Prize*"—in I class for proficiency in Malayalam; (9) "*La Bouchardiere Memorial Prize*" (Rs. 49)—to the first at B.A. (Hons.) English examination; (10) two "*Lepper Gold Medals*"—to the first in Economics at B.A. (Hons.) and B.A. (Pass) Degree examinations; (11) "*P. Sankunni Menon Diwan-Peishkar's Gold Medal*"—to the Nayar student who stands highest at History (Hons.) examination; (12) "*Mahadeva Ayyar Good Conduct Prize.*" Two prizes of Rs. 30 each in the form of gold pendants to two students in class II and class IV selected by the votes of their fellow students.

HOSTELS.

There are two hostels attached to the College: *H.H. the Maharaja's Caste Hindu Hostel*, accommodating about 50 Caste Hindu students and the *L.M.S. Hostel*, accommodating about 60 Christian students.

COLLEGE STAFF.

Principal and Professor of Applied Mathematics and Physics, J. Stephenson, B.SC. (Lond.), A.R., C.SC. (Lond.).

Professors—English, Rao Bahadur K. B. Ramanatha Ayyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., F.M.U.; P. G. Sahasranama Ayyar, M.A.; V. K. Aiyyappan Pillai, B.A. (Hons.); *Chemistry*, K. L. Moudgill, B.A. (Cantab), B.SC. (Glasgow), A.I.C. (Lond.); *History*, Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, M.A., F.M.U. (On other duty); C. V. Chandrasekharan, M.A. (Oxon); T. M. Krishnamachari, M.A., B.L. (Acting); *Mathematics*, R. Krishnaswami Ayyar, B.A.; *Natural Science*, J. Pryde, M.A., B.SC.,; *Sanskrit*, K. Parameswara Pillai M.A.; *Dravidian Languages*, C. N. A Ramayya Sastri, M.A.

Vizianagram, Maharaja's College.

Founded 1857 by the then Raja—made a second-grade College 1877—raised to first-grade 1883.

The College is affiliated in Groups i, ii and iii of the Intermediate course, and in Groups (i), (ii-A), (ii-B), (iv), (v) and (vi) of the B.A. Degree course.

The number of students in the College classes on 31st December 1923—Intermediate classes, 207; B.A., 185.

SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES AND MEDALS.

(1) 16 scholarships are awarded on basis of competitive examinations: 12 for B.A. classes (Rs. 190 each per annum)—4 for Intermediate classes (Rs. 50 each per annum); (2) 6 endowed scholarships, 4 of Rs. 48 each, one of Rs. 55, one of Rs. 44.

(1) Four gold medals: two to best students in Intermediate in Groups i and iii respectively; two for distinction in B.A. classes.

HOSTEL.

There is a hostel attached to the College, accommodating 52 students. In addition private quarters approved by College authorities are rented.

COLLEGE STAFF.

Principal and Chief Lecturer in Physics, K. Janakirao, B.A., L.T.

Lecturers—English, U. Subbaraya Bhat, M.A., L.T.; Dr. B. Seshagiri Rao, M.A. M. Atmaram Rao, M.A. (On other duty); Y. Narayanamurti, B.A.; K. S. Ramamurti, M.A.; K. V. Subba Rao, B.A. *Mathematics*, S. Purushottam, M.A., L.T.; K. Rangachari, M.A.; *Physics*, K. Janaki-; rao, B.A. L.T.; A. L. Narayana, M.A.; G. Subrahmanyam, M.A.; *Chemistry*, Dn. Das Gupta, M.A., B.L.; M. V. N. Swami, B.A.; V. Simhachalam; *Natural Science*, N. R. Raghunatha Acharya, M.A. (Hons.); *Philosophy*, N. Venkataraman, M.A.; K. Suryanarayana, M.A.; *History*; M. Venkatarangayya, M.A.; M. S. Ramaswami Ayyangar, M.A.; K. R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A. (Hons.).

SECOND-GRADE COLLEGES.

Bangalore, St. Joseph's College.

Established as a school 1857 under the charge of the Brothers of St. Joseph's Society—management taken over by the Foreign Mission Society, Paris, 1882—raised to a second-grade College 1882.

The College is affiliated in Group iii.

The strength of the College classes on 31st December 1923, 78.

Principal, Rev. . B. Argaut, B.A.

Berhampur, Kallikota College.

Developed out of the Berhampur Zilla School established 1856—College department opened 1879—management transferred to a Committee and re-affiliated under the name of "the Native College, Berhampore"—re-named the Kallikota College in honour of the Raja of Kallikota who has liberally endowed it, 1893.

The College is affiliated in Groups i and iii.

The number on the rolls in the College classes on 31st December 1923—62.

Scholarships—(1) Two "*Pentland Scholarships*" of Rs. 8 and Rs. 3¾ per mensem, respectively—in each of the two Intermediate classes, awarded to an Oriya candidate; (2) one "*Horsfall Scholarship*" of Rs. 5 per mensem—in the first-year class and Rs. 6 in the second-year awarded to a candidate who matriculates from the College.

There is a hostel attached to the College which accommodates 32 students.

Principal A. Ramachandra Rao, B.A., L.T. (Acting).

Lecturers—Physics, A. Ramachandra Rao, B.A., L.T.,; *Logic*, V. Koneti Rao, B.A., L.T.; *History*, Y. Ramamurti, M.A., L.T.,; *English*, G. Dharma Rao, M.A.,; *Chemistry*, G. Jagannatham. B.A., L.T.; (Acting); *Mathematics*, K. N. Sundaresan, B.A., (Hons.)

Calicut, Malabar Christian College.

Founded by the Basel German Mission as an Anglo-Vernacular School at Kallai 1848—removed to the Mission compound 1859—removed to its present buildings 1906—raised to a second-grade College 1909—management taken over by the authorities of the Madras Christian College 1919.

The College is affiliated in Groups i and iii.

The strength of the College classes on 31st December 1923—111.

The hostel attached to the College accommodates about 48 students.

Principal, Rev. F. N. Askwith, M.A.

Calicut, Zamorin's College.

Grew out of an English school started by the Zamorin 1877—became a second-grade college 1879—named the "Zamorin's College" 1900—thrown open to all classes 1920—management taken over by the Court of Wards 1915.

The institution is affiliated in Groups i and iii.

Number on the rolls in the College classes on 31st December 1923—131.

Scholarships—The management has sanctioned for 1923-24 four free scholarships, three for the Junior and one for the Senior class.

There is a hostel attached to the College accommodating about 41 students.

Principal, T. M. Kelu Nedungadi, M.A.

Lecturers—English, K. S. Krishna Ayyar, M.A., L.T.; M. P. Sivadasa Menon, M.A. (Hons.); *Mathematics*, P. N. Ramanatha Ayyar, M.A., L.T.; *Physics*, M. Rajangam Ayyar, B.A., L.T.; *Chemistry*, R. Doraiswami Ayyangar, B.A.; *History*, K. V. Krishna Ayyar, M.A., L.T.; *Logic*, C. Achuta Menon, B.A.

Changanacherry, St. Berchman's, College.

Established 1922.

The College is affiliated in Group iii.

The strength of the College on 1st December 1923—257.

Scholarships—Scholarships to the value of Rs. 1,000 are awarded.

Hostel accommodation both fo Hindus and Christians is available.

Principal and Lecturer in History—Rev. Mathew K. Purackel, M.A.

Lecturers—English, T. K. Sankara Menon, M.A. (Hons.), *History*—K. R. Krishna Ayyar, M.A. (Hons.); *Logic*, Rev. James Kalacherry, PH. D., D.D.

Cocanada, Pittapuram Raja's College.

Established 1852—raised to the status of a second-grade College 1884—the institution is a charge on the Pittapur Estate and is controlled by the Maharaja of Pittapuram as Trustee and Manager.

The College is affiliated in Groups i, ii and iii.

The number of students in the College classes on 31st December 1923—197.

Scholarships—(1) "*Elliot Scholarship*"; (2) "*K. Narasimham Pantulu Scholarship*"; (3) "*Pundit K. Veeresalingam Pantulu Scholarship*" of the annual value of Rs. 36, Rs. 110 and Rs. 73-4-0, respectively, awarded annually to poor deserving students of the Junior Intermediate class.

Hostel accommodation is provided for about 84 students.

Principal, V. Ramakrishna Rao Pantulu, M.A., L.T.

Lecturers—English, P. Ramaswami, M.A.,; *Logic*, A. R. Ponnuswami Ayyar, M.A,; *Natural Science*, A. V. Narayanaswami Ayyar, M.A.; *History*, P. H. Anantanarayana Ayyar, M.A,; *Mathematics*, G. V. Mahalinga Ayyar, M.A. L.T,; *Physical Science*, K. Lakshimikantam, M.A.

Coimbatore, Government College.

Established 1852 as an Anglo-Vernacular Elementary school—F.A. class opened 1868—affiliated as second-grade College 1877—Government took over management 1919.

The College is affiliated in Groups i and iii.

Strength of the College classes on 31st December 1923—100.

Scholarships—(1) "*Vaidyalinga Memorial Scholarship*" (Rs. 90 per annum, tenable for 2 years) is awarded every year to a poor and deserving student of first-year class on the basis of a competitive examination in English and Mathematics; (2) a few other scholarships are given every year to poor and deserving students by the Old Boys' Association.

Principal and Lecturer in English and History, M.R.Ry. D. Sadasiva Reddi B.A. (Oxon)., F.R.A.I.

Lecturers—English, R. Krishnaswami Rao, M.A., L.T.; *Mathematics*, S. Mahadeva Ayyar, B.A. (Hons), L.T.; *History*, Venkata Acharya, B.A. (Hons), L.T., *Physics* C. P. Narayana Ayyar, M.A., L.T., *Chemistry*, M. V. Sitarama Ayyar, M.A., L.T.; *Logic*, R. Nagaraja Sarma, B.A. ons), L.T.

Ernakulam (Cochin State), Ernakulam College.

Grew out of an English elementary school—opened 1845—raised to the rank of a second-grade College 1845.

The College is affiliated in all the three groups.

The strength of the College classes on 31st December 1923—233.

Scholarships—(1) One "*Senior University Scholarship*" (Rs. 20 per mensem, tenable for 2 or 3 years according as B.A. (Pass) or (Hons.), is chosen)—awarded to the student passing Intermediate as first in the State; (2) One "*Literary Scholarship*" (Rs. 20 per mensem)—awarded to the female student who passes first in the State among female candidates for the Intermediate examination; (3) Six "*Junior University Scholarships*" (Rs. 10 each per mensem, tenable for 2 years)—awarded in I class; (4) Poor students of the backward community are given half-free scholarships and a stipend of Rs. 6 each per mensem in addition.

There are two hostels attached to the College, one for Hindus accommodating 72 students and the other for Christians accommodating 34.

Principal, V. R. Venkateswara Ayyar, M.A., L.T. (On deputation).

Lecturers—English, T. K. Sankara Menon, M.A. (Hons.) (On deputation). Kerala Varma Thambiran, B.A., B.L. (Acting); K. J. Augustine, B.A. (Hons.); *Physics*, S. K. Subrahmanya Ayyar, M.A., L.T.; *Chemistry*, K. Narasimha Pai, B.A., L.T.; *Natural Science*, N. R. Krishna Ayyar, B.A., L.T.; *History*, P. S. Ramakrishna Ayyar, M.A., L.T.; *Logic*, N. A. Parameswara Ayyar, B.A., L.T.; *Mathematics*, G. R. Narayana Ayyar, M.A. (Hons.).

Guntur, A.E.L.M. College.

Originally an English school of the Mission—made a second-grade College and affiliated 1885—occupied the present College buildings, the Arthur G. Watt's Memorial, 1893.

The institution is affiliated in Groups i and iii.

Strength of the College classes on 31st December 1923—183.

Scholarships—Ten scholarships called the "*Uhl Scholarships*" of Rs. 5-8-0 each per mensem offered in the first-year class and tenable ordinarily for 2 years are awarded one to a poor student of each of the high schools in the district, who was one of the first three that passed from the school in the previous S.S.L.C. examination.

There are two hostels attached to the college, one for Hindus, at present located in rented buildings and accommodating 40 students, and the other for Indian Christians.

Principal, Rev. H. H. Sipes, M.A.

Lecturers—M. John, M.A., L.T.; Arthur Paul, M.A., L.T.; Rev. T. V. John, M.A., L.T.; M. Sambasiva Rao, B.A., L.T., G. Venkayya, M.A.; A. Subrahmanyam, B.A.; S. Ganapati, M.A., B.L.; A. Hanumanta Rao, B.A.; M. Saraswata Sastri.

Kottayam (Travancore), C.M.S. College.

Developed out of a High school built 1837—made a Second-grade College 1892.

The College is affiliated in Groups i, ii and iii.

Strength of the College classes on 31st December 1923—226.

Scholarships—Eight major scholarships of Rs. 36 each per annum, 4 exhibition of Rs. 80 each per annum, open for competion to students of Syrian parentage, the scholarships being held by students of the College and the exhibition by ex-students who prosecute their studies in Madras in Arts, Medicine or Engineering and 2 C.M.S. scholarships of the value of half the Class fee open for competition to students of the College, who are the sons of Anglican clergy or C.M.S. Agents.

Three hostels are attached to the College accommodating 110 students.

Principal, Rev. W. E. S. Holland, M.A. (Oxon), (On furlough).

Acting Principal, The Rev. C. E. Squire, M.A., M.C.

Acting Vice-Principal, P. T. Cheryan, B.A., L.T.

Lecturers—P. A. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., L.T.; C. K. Thomas, B.A., L.T.; T. Jacob Poonen, B.A.; T. R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, M.A. (Hons.); A. F. Mylne, B.A. (Oxon); T. T. Thomas, M.A.; V. Somasundaram Ayyar, M.A. (Hons.); M. V. Chacko, M.A. (Hons.); S. Pasupati Ayyar, B.A., L.T.; M. V. Ramaswami Ayyar, B.A.; N. Kunju Raman Pillai, B.A., B.L..

Madras (Royapetta), Wesley College.

Founded 1851—F.A. classes opened 1887—is supported by the Wesleyan Missionary Society, assisted by a grant-in-aid from Government.

The College is affiliated in Groups i and iii.

The number of students in the College classes on 31st December 1923—117.

Scholarships.—(1) "*Simpson Scholarship*" (Rs. 50 a year)—to the best Christian student from the High School department; (2) "*Jubilee Scholarship*"—to deserving students from the high school department; (3) "*Burgess Scholarship*"—to a Christian student entering III class of the Madras Christian College.

There is hostel accommodation for 50 Indian Christian students and 35 students of all castes.

Principal, Rev. J. E. Neill, B.A.

Lecturers—*English*, The Rev. C. Kingsley Williams, M.A. (Oxon); *Physics*, S. Vasudevachariar, B.A., L.T.; *Mathematics*, C. Periyanayagam, B.A., L.T.; *Logic*, P. John Varugis, M.A.; *Ancient History*, V. Titus Varghese, M.A.; *Modern History*, V. Suryanarayana Sastriyar, M.A., L.T.; *Modern History*, K. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, B.A., L.T.; *Chemistry*, K. C. Gopala Achariyar, B.SC.

Madura, Madura College.

Established 1889—is managed by the "Madura College Board."

The College is affiliated in Groups i, ii and iii.

Number of students in the College classes on 31st December 1923—170.

Scholarships.—"*Ramnad Rani Scholarship*"—to the student who after two years' study in the college passes the Intermediate examination and stands highest in Tamil at the open competition.

Prize—One endowed prize "*Nilakanta Sastri Gold Medal*"—awarded to the first Brahman student who passes the Intermediate examination in the first class.

Another endowed prize "*the Diwan Bahadur V. Ramabhadra Nayudu Prize*" awarded to that student of the highest class of the Madura College who secures the highest number of marks in English.

Medal—"*Sir S. Subrahmanya Ayyar Gold Medal*"—awarded to the student who stands first in Mathematics and Science at the Intermediate examination.

The hostel attached to the College accommodates about 70 students.

Principal, C. Ganapati Ayyar, B.A., L.T.

Lecturers—English, V. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, M.A.; S. Ramakrishna Ayyar, B.A., L.T.; *Mathematics*, The Principal; S. Narayana Ayyar, B.A., L.T.; *History*, B. Subbusesha Ayyar, M.A., L.T.; *Logic*, S. Ramakrishna Ayyar, B.A., L.T.; *Physical Science*, L. S. Kalyanasundaram Ayyar, M.A., P. S. Sankara Ayyar, B.A., L.T.; *Natural Science*, N. Somasundaram Ayyar, B.A., L.T.

Mangalore, Government College.

Developed out of the "Provincial School, Mangalore"—established 1866 and largely endowed by the people of South Kanara—F.A. class opened 1868—name changed to the "Government College, Mangalore," 1879.

The College is affiliated in all the three Groups.

The number on rolls in the College classes on 31st December 1923—117.

Scholarships—(1) The "*Saraswath Poor Students' Fund, Mangalore*" awards scholarships to 4 poor Saraswath students in the College classes; (2) "*H. S. Thomas Scholarship*", tenable 2 years—awarded in I class to the student who has been in the school department of the College for not less than 2 years and holds the best S.S.L.C.; (3) "*Lord Willingdon Scholarship*" (Rs. 75 per annum, tenable 2 years)—to the best student in I class.

There are two hostels run by the College in rented buildings, one exclusively for Coorg students and the other for other non-Brahman students of the College accommodating 25 students in all.

Principal, Govinda Krishna Chettur, B.A. (Oxon), I.E.S.

Lecturers—English, U. Mangesha Rao, M.A., L.T.; U. Kannappa, M.A., L.T.; *Mathematics*, P. P. Sankaran Nambiyar, M.A., L.T.; *Physics*, S. Ganapati Subrahmanyam (On other duty); M. Chayappa, M.A., L.T.; *Chemistry*, P. Ramanada Rao (On other duty); P. C. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., L.T.; *Natural Science*, M. Natesa Ayyar (On other duty); C. P. Ranganathan, M.A., L.T.; *History*, K. Venkat Rao, M.A., L.T.; *Logic*, Sheik Muhammad Ismail.

Nagercoil (Travancore), Scott Christian College.

Opened 1819 as a school under the name of the "Nagercoil Seminary"—raised to a second-grade College 1893.

The College is affiliated in Groups i and iii.

The number on the rolls in the College classes on 31st December 1923—228.

There are two hostels attached to the College, the Hindu hostel accommodating about 32 students and the Christian hostel about 27.

Principal, The Rev. G. Parker, M.A., B.D.

Vice-Principal, The Rev. R. H. Eastaff, M.A., B.D.

Lecturers—English, the Principal; the Vice-Principal; A. Vedasiromani, M.A.; A. Gunamani, M.A.; J. David, B.A.; *Mathematics*, C. S. Daniel, B.A., L.T.; *Logic*, A. Zachariah, B.A.; *Science*, V. S. Krishna Ayyar, B.A., L.T.; T. Joseph, B.A.; *History*, G. N. Nehemiah, M.A., L.T.

Nellore, Venkatagiri Raja's College.

Founded in 1875 under the name of "the Hindu High School." The present Raja has raised it to a second-grade College, and has undertaken to maintain it from the funds of his estate.

The College is affiliated in Groups i, ii and iii, but Groups i and iii only have now been opened.

Number on the rolls in the College classes on 31st December 1923—92.

Principal, R. Venkata Sivudu, M.A., L.T.

Palghat, Government Victoria College.

Started 1866 as a "Rate School"—raised to a second-grade College 1888 under the management of the Municipal Council—management taken over by Government 1919.

The College is affiliated in all the Groups.

No scholarships are awarded.

The number of students in the College classes on 31st December 1923—151.

The Government Victoria College Hostel attached to the College accommodates 100 students.

Principal, G. L. Lobo, B.A. (Cantab).

Lecturers—History, G. L. Lobo, B.A. (Cantab); *Physics*, S. Appaswami Ayyar, M.A., L.T.; *English*, D. Samuel, M.A., L.T.; P. V. Alexander, M.A., L.T.; *History*, K. Aravamuda Ayyangar, M.A., L.T.; *Mathematics*, G. Ramachandra Ayyar, M.A., L.T.; *Chemistry*, K. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., L.T.; *Natural Science*, M. S. Natesa Ayyar, M.A., L.T.; *Logic*, P. Sankaranarayana Ayyar, M.A., L.T.

Parlakimedi, Raja's College.

Has grown out of a school established 1857—raised to a second-grade College 1896—is maintained by the Raja.

The College is affiliated in Groups i and iii.

The strength of the College classes on 31st December 1923—55.

Scholarships—(1) Two scholarships each equal to the College fee plus Rs. 24 per year to the two best students of the Intermediate class; (2) Two scholarships (Rs. 20 in B.A. (Pass) and Rs. 25 in B.A. (Hons.) tenable 2 and 3 years, respectively) to the best students who after passing Intermediate continue for the B.A. (Pass) or (Hons.); (3) Two scholarships (Rs. 6 per mensem in I class and Rs. 8 in II class) granted from "*Johnson Scholarship Fund*"; (4) One scholarship from the "*Padmanabha Fund.*" (The scholarships are recoverable from the students concerned in small monthly instalments without interest when they begin to earn.)

The hostel attached to the College provides accommodation for about 80 students.

Principal and Lecturer in English, S. Roy, B.A. (Oxon).

Lecturers—Logic, P. Jagannathaswami, M.A., L.T.; *History*, G. V. Sitapati, B.A., L.T.; *Mathematics*, G. Narasimha Rao B.A., L.T.; *Chemistry*, M. Jagannatham B.A., L.T.; *Physics*, J. K. Panigrahi, B.A., L.T.

Pudukkottai, H.H. the Raja's College.

Grew out of an Anglo-Vernacular school started 1857—became a second-grade College 1881—is maintained by the State.

The College is affiliated in Groups i and iii.

The strength of the College classes on 31st December 1923—84.

Scholarships.—Eight per cent of the students are free scholars.

The hostel attached to the College accommodates about 50 students.

Principal, N. Tyagaraja Ayyar, M.A., L.T.

Salem, Salem College.

Developed out of the Zilla School established 1856—College classes opened 1879—is managed by the Municipality.

The College is affiliated in Groups i and iii.

The strength of the College classes on 31st December 1923—59.

The hostel attached to the College affords accommodation for 40 students.

Principal, L. S. Narayana Ayyar, B.A.

Lecturers—History, M. M. Masilamoni, B.A., L.T.; *Science*, V. M. Ramanatha Ayyar, B.A., L.T.; *English*, S. Krishn Ayyar, M.A.

Tellicherry, Government Brennen College.

Started 1862 as a free school—amalgamated with the Basel German Mission High School and named "B.G.M

Brennen English School"—management taken over by Municipal Council 1872—F.A. classes opened 1890—management taken over by Government 1919.

The College is affiliated in Groups i and iii.

The number of students in the College classes on 31st December 1923—103.

Scholarships—(1) "*Pattath Marar Scholarship*" (Rs. 60 a year)—awarded biennially to a North Malayalee who obtains the highest marks at the S.S.L.C. examination in common subjects; (2) "*Srinivasa Bhagath Scholarship*" (Rs. 40 a year)—awarded biennially to the student from one of the Kottayam Taluk High Schools who scores the highest marks in Sanskrit at the S.S.L.C. examination.

"*The Churu Prize*"—Two prizes of the annual value of Rs. 10 each awarded to candidates born in Malabar who stand as the first in Groups ; and iii. respectively, in the list of successful students at the Intermediate examination.

"*The College Day Committee Prize*"—Out of the interest on Rs. 200 endowed by the College Day Committee of 1921-22 and 1922-23, two prizes awarded annually to the 2 best boys of the Junior Intermediate class one in each of Groups i and iii.

Principal, W. B. Brierley, B.A. (Cantab).

Lecturers—English, Muhammad Ishaq Sahib Hashimi, B.A. (Hons.) L.T.; *Mathematics*, S. V. Venkataraya Sastri, M.A., L.T.; *Physics*, M. Manjunath Mulky, M.A., L.T.; *Logic*, N. Srinivasachari, M.A., L.T.; *Chemistry*, P. Ramonand Rao, M.A., L.T. (Temp.).

Tinnevelly, C.M. College.

Originally a high school at Palamcottah—affiliated as a second-grade College 1878—transferred to Tinnevelly 1880.

The College is affiliated in Group iii.

Plans have been sanctioned by Government, and buildings are to be erected to provide more accommodation, including Group I ;

Strength of the College classes on 31st December 1923—49.

Scholarships—Twelve scholarships awarded by the Diocesan Scholarship Board are available in each class for Christian students.

There is a hostel for Christians accommodating 30 students.

Principal, Rev. H. P. Young, M.A., B. LITT.

Lecturers—English, J. G. Devasahayam, M.A., L.T.; D. J. Gnanamuttu, B.A., L.T.; *History*, M. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A. L.T.; D. J. Gnanamuttu, B.A., L.T.; *Logic*, P. Ramaseshan, B.A.

Tinnevelly, Hindu College.

Established 1861 under the name of "The Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly"—present name adopted and students first sent up for F.A. examination 1878.

The College is at present affiliated in Groups i and iii of the Intermediate course. The Government have sanctioned the further affiliation of the College in Branch V (History and Economics) of the B.A. course. The Junior B.A. class will be opened in June 1924.

The strength of the College classes on 31st December 1923—208.

Scholarships.—"*Sonachalam Pillai Scholarships*" (Rs. 60 per year)—open to non-Brahman students.

There are two hostels conducted in rented buildings, one for Brahmans and the other for non-Brahmans.

Principal, M. V. N. Subba Rao, M.A.

Lecturers—English, N. Balakrishna Ayyar, M.A.; *Mathematics*, S. Anantanarayana Ayyar, M.A., L.T.; K. Subrahmanya Ayyar, M.A., L.T.; *Physics*, S. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A. (Hons.), L.T.; *Chemistry*, S. Krishnamurti Sastrigal, M.A., L.T.; *History*, V. Ponnuswami Pillai, B.A. (Hons.); K. V. Sankara Ayyar, M.A., L.T.; *Logic*, P. S. Venkatarama Ayyar, B.A., L.T.

Trichinopoly, National College.

Developed out of the National High School started 1886—affiliated in the Intermediate 1919—control is vested in the National College Council.

The institution is affiliated in Group iii.

Strength of the College classes on 31st December 1923—140.

Scholarships.—(1) Two "*Diwan Bahadur Ramaswami Chettiyar's Scholarships*"; (2) Two "*S. Rm. M. Ct. Pethachi Chettiyar's Scholarships*"; (3) "*Kovalagudi Rangaswami Ayyangar's Scholarship*"; (4) "*Vasudeva Scholarship*"; besides a few College scholarships.

There is a hostel attached to the College, accommodating about 90 students.

Principal, V. Saranatha Ayyangar, M.A.

Lecturers—English, A. Rama Ayyar, M.A.; *History*, S. V. Visvanatha Ayyar, M.A., L.T.; *Logic*, M. S. Srinivasa Sarma.

Trichur, St. Thomas' College.

Developed out of the St. Thomas' Boarding School started 1889—raised to a second-grade College 1919.

The College is affiliated in Groups i and iii.

Strength of the College classes on 31st December 1923—245.

Scholarships.—A few scholarships are given to the most deserving students.

There is a boarding house and a hostel for Christian students.

Principal, Rev. John Palocaren, M.A. (Edin.).

Vice-Principal, P. Sankaran Nambiyar, M.A. (Hons.).

Lecturers—English, Rev. John Palocaren, M.A. (Edin.); P. Sankaran Nambiyar, M.A. (Hons.); *History*, Joseph Pettah, M.A. (Hons.); S. E. Nunes, M.A. (Hons.); *Physics*, S. Rama Ayyar, M.A. (Hons.); *Chemistry*, T. R. Parameswara Ayyar, B.A.; *Mathematics*, Y. Balakrishna Ayyar, M.A. (Hons.); *Logic*, K. Narayana Menon, B.A.; *Latin and French*, Rev. A. J. Ukkan.

Vaniyambadi, Islamiah College.

Grew out of an elementary school opened 1902—affiliated 1921—is managed by the Vaniyambadi Educational Committee.

The College is affiliated in Groups i and iii.

Strength of the College classes on 31st December 1923—18.

Scholarships—are awarded to poor and deserving students.

There is a hostel attached to the College affording accommodation for 50 students, free of rent.

Principal, Muhammad Abdul Ali Sahib, B.A., L.T.

Lecturers—English, M. K. Venkatarama Ayyar, M.A.; *Science*, R. Sauriraja Ayyangar, B.A., L.T.; *Mathematics*, K. R. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, B.A., L.T.; *History*, T. P. Ramanatha Sastriyar, B.A., L.T.

Vellore, Voorhees College.

Grew out of Church of Scotland Mission School founded 1868—sold to the Arcot Mission and amalgamated with the Arcot Academy under the name of "Arcot Mission Academy" 1895—Intermediate classes opened 1898—name changed to "Elizabeth R. Voorhees College" in recognition of a large gift 1913.

The College is affiliated in Groups i and iii.

The strength of the College classes on 31st December 1923—111.

Scholarships.—(1) Two scholarships of Rs. 90 and Rs. 50 per year, respectively; (2) Two scholarship concessions in the Junior and three in the Senior classes.

Hostels attached to the College provide accommodation for 45 Hindu students and 12 Christian students.

Acting Principal, Rev. J. J. DeBoer, M.A., PH.D.

Vice-Principal, V. P. Adiseshiah, M.A., L.T.

Lecturers—English, M. Schuurmans, B.A.; *Mathemalcis*, S. Panchapakesa Ayyar, M.A., L.T.; *History*, M. Venkoba Rao, B.A., L.T.; *Chemistry*, K. Ekanatha Ayyar, B.A., L.T.; *Physics*, Jared Samuel, B.A. (Hons.).

Vizagapatam, Mrs. A.V.N. College.

Developed out of the "Hindu-Anglo-Vernacular School" founded 1860—made a second-grade College and affiliated under the name of "The Hindu College" 1878—owes its present name to the late A. V. Narasinga Rao of Vizagapatam who bequeathed a lakh of rupees

(besides a Building Fund of Rs. 15,000) for a College under the name.

The College is affiliated in Groups i, ii and iii.

Strength of the College classes on 31st December 1923—105.

Scholarships—Two scholarships of the annual value of Rs. 120 each are awarded each year.

Principal, S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, B.A., L.T.

Lecturers—English, V. Kesava Rao, M.A.; S. Parthasarathi, M.A., L.T.; *Mathematics*, M. Kamayya, M.A., L.T.; *History*, N. Rangaswami Ayyar, M.A., L.T.; *Logic*, C. V. Krishna Rao, M.A., L.T.; *Natural Science*, S. Rama Ayyar, B.A.; *Chemistry*, M. Suryanarayana, B.A.

Arts Colleges for Women.

FIRST-GRADE COLLEGES.

Madras, Queen Mary's College for Women.

Opened 1914 and for a time located in the "Capper House"—"Pentland Block" of the new building completed and occupied. 1915; "Stone House Block" occupied 1918; "Jeypore or Central Block" occupied 1921—name changed from "Madras College for Women" to "Queen Mary's College for Women" with the permission of Her Majesty the Queen 1917.

The College gives instruction in all the groups of the Intermediate course and in group (v) of the B.A. course.

The strength of the College classes on 31st December 1923—Intermediate, 153; B.A., 62.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

(1) Forty-nine ordinary scholarships have been awarded by the Director of Public Instruction during 1923-24; these include several widow scholarships of Rs. 25 each; (2) Scholarships on behalf of deserving European and Anglo-Indian students in the Intermediate class are awarded by the Inspector of European Schools, Madras, and the Inspector of Schools, Bangalore and Coorg; (3) Two "*Lord and Lady Pentland Scholarships*" (Rs. 25 each per month)—tenable for 4 years in Intermediate and B.A. classes, by an Indian Christian and a Hindu student, respectively; (4) The Native States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin have endowed scholarships in the College.

(1) "*Lord Pentland Prize*"—for proficiency in English in Intermediate; (2) "*Lady Pentland Prize*"—for general proficiency in B.A.

"*Lady Todhunter Gold Medal*"—for the best all-round and the most promising student of the Final year B.A. class, who has rendered best service to the College.

HOSTEL.

There is hostel accommodation for about 238 students.

COLLEGE STAFF.

Principal, Miss D. de la Hey, M.A.

Professors—Miss K. M. Myers, M.A. (Hons.); Miss I. Gunther, B.A., L.T.; Teachers' Diploma (Cambridge); Miss C. K. Kausalya, B.A., L.T., B.SC. (Hons., London); Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.SC. (Glasgow University); Miss C. M. Cavanagh, B.A. (Hons.); Miss C. N. Nallamuthu Ammal, M.A., L.T.; Mrs. A. Varughese, B.A. (Hons.); Miss M. Lakshmikutti Amma, M.A.; Miss R. S. Swarnambal, M.A., L.T.; T. Krishnaswami Ayyar, M.A., L.T.

Madras, Women's Christian College.

Founded 1914 by the joint effort of 6 British, 5 American and 1 Canadian Missionary Societies.

The College is affiliated in all the Groups of the Intermediate course and in Groups (iii), (iv) and (v) of the B.A. Degree course.

The number of students on the rolls in the College classes on 31st December 1923—Intermediate, 89; B.A., 46.

SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES AND MEDALS.

(1) College pays about one-fourth of its fee income in the shape of scholarships; (2) "*Margaret Bretherton Pittendrigh scholarship*"; (3) "*Pittendrigh scholarship*" (Rs. 100 each).

(1) "*Miller Gold Medal*"—to the first at B.A. Degree examination; (2) "*Lord Pentland Prize*"—to the first at the Intermediate examination; (3) "*Margaret Pittendrigh Prize*"—to the first in English at Intermediate examination; (4) "*Bretherton Prize*"—to the first at first year annual examination; (5) "*Alexander Miller Scripture Prizes*"—for proficiency in Scripture, in II and IV classes.

HOSTEL.

The Hostel and other residential buildings give accommodation for about 114 students and 11 members of the staff.

COLLEGE STAFF.

Principal and Professor of Ancient History and Latin, Miss Eleanor McDougall, M.A. (Classical Hons., London), F.M.U.

Vice-Principal and Professor of Physics, Miss E. M. Coon, M.A. (Mount Holyoke College, U.S.A.).

Professors—English, Miss E. T. Stevens, B.A. (English Hons., Oxford); Miss I. T. McNair, M.A. (Hons., Glasgow University); Miss A. L. Jackson, B.A. (English Hons., Cambridge); *Botany*, Miss E. K. Janaki, B.A. (Botany Hons., Madras); *History*, Miss D. E. Hitchcock, B.A. (History Hons., London); *Indian History and Economics*, Miss C. George, B.A. (History Hons., Madras); *Natural Science*, Miss E. D. Mason, M.A. (Wellesley College, U.S.A.); *Philosophy*, Miss O. M. Sarber, M.A. (Chicago University, U.S.A.); *Chemistry*, Miss B. Langwill, D.SC. (John's Hopkins University, U.S.A.); *Mathematics*, V. J. Kuriyan, B.A.

SECOND-GRADE COLLEGES.

Bangalore, Sacred Heart College.

Founded 1854 under the name of "Good Shepherd Convent School"—affiliated as a second-grade College 1902.

The College is affiliated in Group iii.

The strength of the College classes on 31st December 1923—13.

A boarding establishment is attached to the College providing accommodation for about 150 girls.

Principal, Sister Mary of the Divine Heart, B.A.

Professors—Sister M. of the Divine Heart; Sister M. of St. Philomena; Sister M. of the Holy Cross; Sister M. of St. Juliana; Sister M. of the Sacred Heart; Sister M. Magdalen.

Mangalore, St. Ann's College for Women.

Started and affiliated 1921—is conducted by the Sisters of the Apostolic Carmel. The College is affiliated in Group iii.

The number on the rolls in the College classes on 31st December 1923—43.

Attached to the College is a hostel accommodating 25 students.

Principal, Sister Annunciata, B.A.

Lecturers—English, Sister Annunciata; Sister Eugenie; *History*, Sister Annunciata; Sister Mary Agnus; *French*, Sister Eugenie; *Logic*, K. Ramachandran, B.A. (Hons.).

Palamcottah, C.M.S. Sarah Tucker College.

Founded 1862 in memory of Miss Sarah Tucker who took great interest in the education of the young women in Southern India.

The College is affiliated in Group iii.

The number on the rolls in the College classes on 31st December 1923—10.

Scholarships.—The S.P.C.K. and school scholarships are available.

Besides the ordinary boarding accommodation, there is a special hostel which accommodates 24 students.

Principal, Miss R. Edith Howard.

Lecturers—English, Miss M. M. Frost, M.A.; Miss E. K. Derrick, M.A.; Miss Joysolomon, B.A., L.T.; *History*, R. Muthiah, B.A., L.T.; *Logic*, Paul Ramaseshan, B.A.

Trivandrum, H.H. the Maharaja's College for Women.

Originally a school for Christian girls—taken over, re-organized and opened to all classes by the Travancore Government, 1864—affiliated as a second-grade College and name changed to "H.H. the Maharaja's College for Girls." 1897—High School department separated from the College and the present name given 1921.

The College is affiliated in Groups i and iii.

The number of students in the College classes on 31st December 1923—125.

Scholarships.—Government awards four scholarships annually of a monthly value of Rs. 10 each, two in the Senior and two in the Junior Intermediate classes and in addition special State scholarships of Rs. 10 each per mensem, to the best student from each Higher Grade English school in the State who enters the College for the Intermediate course. There are ten such scholarships at present, each scholarship tenable ordinarily for two years. This year two special scholarships are also being given.

A hostel opened in June 1921 accommodates 30 students.

Principal, Miss D. H. Watts, B.A.

Lecturers—English, Miss E. Gomez, M.A.; Sry. B. Anandavalli Amma, B.A. (Hons.); *History*, Miss A. Nidiri, B.A. (Hons.); Sry. C. Rukmini Amma, B.A. (Hons.); *Logic*, V. S. Narayana Ayyar, B.A., L.T.; *Physics*, K. Viramani, B.A. (Hons.); *Chemistry*, vacant; *Mathematics*, S. Thanu Ayyar, B.A. (Hons.).

Professional Institutions.

AGRICULTURE.

Coimbatore, Agricultural College.

Is the successor of the old School of Agriculture which was attached to the Experimental Farm at Saidapet in 1876. In 1902—1904 when the whole future of the agricultural education was considered in detail and it was decided to found an institution worthy of the prominent place Madras had always taken in the cause, Coimbatore was chosen as the site and the foundation stone of the present College was laid in 1906 by His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley who afterwards opened the building in 1909. The College is a residential institution, all the students being required to live in the Hostel. It is very well equipped with Laboratories and Library and possesses a Farm of 500 acres in which practical instruction is given. The College has been recently affiliated to the University in the B.Sc. Ag. Degree Course.

COURSES.

1. *The Certificate course.*—The course is complete in itself and lasts for two years. Students who pass their final examination are awarded the Certificate of Proficiency in Agriculture. Candidates must have secured "eligibility" in the S.S.L.C. examination and should be of good physique.

2. *The Degree course.*—The course lasts for three years, and leads to the degree of B.Sc., Agriculture. of the University. Candidates must have passed completely the Intermediate examination in Arts and be qualified in Group i or ii thereof or an examination of some other University accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto.

ADMISSION.

Students from all parts of India are eligible but preference is given to those from the Madras Presidency and Coorg. Candidates must have reached the age of 18 on or before 1st June of the year in which application is made. Application for admission should be made to the Principal on or before 25th June for the *Certificate Course* and 15th June for the *Degree Course*.

FEES.

No fees for tuition or lodging for students from Madras and Coorg; students from other parts of India pay fees which can be ascertained on application to the Principal.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND STIPENDS.

No Government scholarships for the *Certificate Course*. Six scholarships of the value of Rs. 25 each per mensem tenable for three years is granted to students of the *Degree Course*; "*The Pentland Scholarship*" tenable for three years is awarded to a student from British Malabar, of decided ability in I year class.

STRENGTH OF THE COLLEGE.

On 31st December 1923—*Certificate Course*, 36; *Degree Course*, 33.

PROSPECTS.

(1) Holders of "Certificates of Proficiency in Practical Agriculture" are ordinarily eligible for the following appointments of the Lower Subordinate Service of the Agricultural Department: Assistant Managers of Agricultural Stations, Assistant Agricultural Demonstrators or Sub-Assistants in Science Sections. *Scale of pay*—Rs. 45-3-75-4-95, 100, 110, 120.

(2) Holders of the Diploma of the College and the B.Sc. Degree in Agriculture are eligible for the following classes of appointments in the Upper Subordinate Service of the Agricultural Department: Managers of Agricultural Stations, Agricultural Demonstrators or Assistants in Science Sections. *Scale of pay*—Rs. 85-5-120-10-170, 200, 225, 250.

COLLEGE STAFF.

Principal, F. R. Parnell, M.A. (Offg.).

Professor of Agriculture and Superintendent, Central Farm, D. Balakrishnamurti (Offg.).

Govt. Entomologist, Rao Sahib Y. Ramachandra Rao, M.A., F.E.S. (Offg.).

Govt. Economic Botanist, F. R. Parnell, M.A.

Govt. Lecturing and Systematic Botanist, C. Tadulinga Mudaliyar, F.L.S. (Offg.).

Govt. Agricultural Chemist, B. Visvanath, F.C.S. (Offg.).

Govt. Lecturing Chemist, Rao Sahib M. R. Ramaswami Sivan, B.A. (Diplomate in Agriculture).

Govt. Mycologist, S. Sundararaman, M.A. (Offg.).

Govt. Agricultural Engineer, F. T. T. Newland.

Cotton Specialist, G. R. Hilson, B.SC.

Govt. Sugarcane Expert, Rao Sahib T. S. Venkataraman, B.A.

Millets Specialist, G. N. Rangaswami Ayyangar, B.A.

ENGINEERING.

Madras (Guindy), College of Engineering.

Developed from a Surveying School established 1794—the site of the Palace of the late Nawab of the Carnatic at Chepauk occupied and designated "Civil Engineering College" 1859—affiliated to the Madras University, 1877—designation again changed to "College of Engineering" 1886—transferred to Guindy and made a residential College—1920.

The College Courses were revised in 1906 and the classes were made four in number, viz., Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Upper Subordinate and Lower Subordinate. In 1907 the period of training for the Engineers and Upper Subordinates was raised to four years and admissions which were made on the result of an entrance examination

came to be replaced by selection by the Principal: Selection is now made by a Committee nominated by Government, with the Principal as President. In 1920 owing to the reorganization of the P.W.D., the Upper and Lower Subordinate classes ceased to exist and were replaced by a single subordinate class. The Government have since decided to revert to the previous system of training Upper and Lower Subordinates in preference to retaining the new subordinate class and the former classes were reinstituted in 1924 and the rules regarding them were sanctioned in G.O. No. 1694, Law (Edn.), dated 12th November 1923.

COURSE.

Engineer Class.—The course extends over five years of which four shall be spent in the college and the fifth chiefly on works.

Upper Subordinate Class.—The course after promotion from the Probationary Subordinate class extends over three years of which two shall be spent in the College and one on works.

Lower Subordinate Class.—The course together with that of the probationary subordinate class extends over three years.

Draftsmen Class.—The course extends over two years.

ADMISSION.

(1) *Engineer Class.*—Candidates must have passed the Intermediate examination of the Madras University with Group i as optional branch or an examination accepted by the Director of Public Instruction as equivalent thereto, and must be under 20 years of age on the 30th June of the year of admission.

(2) *Probationary Subordinate Class.*—Candidates must be either holders of completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificates considered by the Principal of the College as satisfactory or must have passed the Matriculation examination of the Madras University or an examination accepted by the Government as equivalent thereto.

(3) *Draftsmen Class.*—The qualifications for admission to the Draftsmen class will be the same as those for the Probationary Subordinate class.

FEES.

(1) *Engineer Class.*—Sessional rate Rs. 140; instalment rate Rs. 18 for 9 instalments each year.

(2) *Upper Subordinate Class.*—Sessional rate Rs. 70; instalment rate Rs. 9.

(3) *Lower Subordinate Class.*—Sessional rate Rs. 40; instalment rate Rs. 5.

(4) *Probationary Subordinate Class.*—Sessional rate Rs. 40; instalment rate Rs. 5.

(5) *Draftsmen Class.*—Sessional rate Rs. 40; instalment rate Rs. 5.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

(1) *Engineer Class.*—(1) One scholarship (Rs. 15 per mensem) to the best among the poor students in the Class; (2) One scholarship (Rs. 15 per mensem) to an Oriya poor student; (3) One scholarship (Rs. 15 per mensem) to a deserving student who does not hold (1) or (2) preference being given to a Muhammadan, Indian Christian or a European or Anglo-Indian in the order named.

(2) *Upper Subordinate Class.*—(1) One scholarship (Rs. 10 per mensem) to the best among the poor students in each class; (2) One scholarship (Rs. 10 per mensem) to an Oriya poor student; (3) One scholarship (Rs. 10 per mensem) to a deserving poor student who does not hold (1) or (2), preference being given to a Muhammadan, Indian Christian or a European or Anglo-Indian in the order named.

(3) *Lower Subordinate Class.*—(1) One scholarship (Rs. 8 per mensem) to the best among the poor students in the class; (2) One scholarship (Rs. 8 per mensem) to an Oriya poor student; (3) One scholarship (Rs. 8 per mensem) to a student who does not hold (1) or (2), preference being given to a Muhammadan, Indian Christian, or a European or Anglo-Indian in the order named.

(4) *Probationary Subordinate Class.*—(1) Same as for Lower Subordinate class for each class.

(5) *Draftsmen Class.*—Three scholarships (Rs. 8 per month) each will be awarded in each of the class divisions.

STRENGTH OF THE COLLEGE.

On 31st December 1923—360.

PROSPECTS.

Engineer Class.—Students who pass out of the Engineer class will become eligible for appointment to the posts of Supervisors in the Upper Subordinate establishment of the Public Works Department from which promotions to the Madras Engineering Service are made by strict selection. They are also eligible for direct recruitment as Assistant Engineers in the Madras Engineering Service.

Students of Upper and Lower Subordinate classes who satisfactorily complete the courses will be eligible for appointment to the posts of Supervisors and Overseers, respectively, of the Public Works Department and students of the Draftsmen class for appointments as draftsmen in that department.

COLLEGE STAFF.

Principal, W. H. James, M.SC., A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E. (On leave); C. L. Cartwright, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., M.I.E.E., M.I.E. (IND.) (Acting).

Professors—Technical Chemistry, vacant; *Civil Engineering*, K. C. Chakko, D.SC.; G. Nagaratnam, B.A., B.L. (Additional); *Higher Electrical Engineering*, H. B. Mathews, M.I.E.E. (On leave); P. Subba Rao (Acting); *Mechanical Engineering*, M. K. Ranganatham, B.A., B.E. (Acting); *Mathematics*, K. R. Ramaswami Ayyangar, M.A., L.T.

FOREST.

Coimbatore, Madras Forest College.

Opened, July 1912 in the Old Municipal Hospital—transferred to the present site, October 1915.

COURSES.

The college course is of two years' duration. Approximately five months of each year are spent in camp, this period being devoted primarily to practical work.

ADMISSION.

Four categories of students are admitted: (1) Students already in Government service; (2) Students deputed by Native States; (3) Students deputed by the Government of Ceylon; (4) Private students who hold no appointment in any Forest Service, admitted if there are vacancies after satisfying the demands of categories (1) to (3).

(1) Students of the first category should be members of the Subordinate Forest Service or Probationary Rangers of not less than two years standing, should be below 25 years of age and should possess sufficient general education to enable them to profit by the College course. They should be nominated by the respective Conservators under whom they serve and be deputed to the College with the sanction of the Chief Conservator.

(2) and (3) Students deputed by Native States, outside Provinces or Ceylon should be nominated by the Administrations concerned or the Government of Ceylon, should be below 25 years of age and should submit to the Principal of the Forest College for his approval certificates of age, health and general education attainments, the minimum required being that prescribed in paragraph 1 of the Public Service Notification.

(4) Private students should be natives of India, should not be less than 18 or more than 25 years of age on 1st April of the year in which they seek admission and must possess the general educational qualifications prescribed in paragraph 1 of the Public Service Notification. Applications (on printed forms obtainable from the Principal) supported by certificates of nationality, age, physical fitness, respectability, and character, and general education, should be presented in person to the District Forest Officer of the district in which the applicant resides

and in the case of a Native State to the Conservator of that State, within such time that the application may reach the Principal not later than 1st September.

FEES.

Tuition fees are payable by or on behalf of all students except those already in service who are deputed by the Madras Government. The fees charged at present are Rs. 1,500 per annum or Rs. 3,000 for the whole course. Each student admitted should deposit with the Principal Rs. 250 of which Rs. 25 represents caution money and Rs. 225 for books, camp outfit and uniforms.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND STIPENDS.

(1) Students already in Government Service and deputed by the Madras Government are designated Probationary Rangers and paid Rs. 65 as pay. Travelling allowance for journeys performed during the course is granted at the rates admissible to Rangers on ordinary duty.

(2) The stipends and travelling allowance of students deputed by the Darbars of Native States or the Governments of outside Provinces or of Ceylon are paid out of Madras Government Funds in the first instance and debited to the Darbars and Governments concerned.

STRENGTH OF THE COLLEGE.

On 31st December 1923—52.

PROSPECTS.

(1) *Madras Government students.*—Those who obtain Honours Certificates, and the winner of the Campbell Walker Prize will be appointed to VI grade of Rangers. Those who obtain Higher or Lower Standard Certificates will be appointed to VII grade. All will have prospects of rising to Ranger, I grade, with a salary of Rs. 225 per mensem.

(2) *Private students.*—Appointments are not guaranteed.

COLLEGE STAFF.

Principal, W. G. Dyson, I.F.S.

Senior Instructors, C. R. F. Williams, I.F.S.; H. P. Ward, I.F.S.

Junior Instructors, A. R. Brand; C. M. Kushalappa.

LAW.

Madras, Madras Law College.

Founded in 1891 with the primary object of affording instruction to candidates for the B.L. Degree Examination. Students for other Examinations in Law, including the Pleadership Examination likewise receive instruction in the College. The Law Classes formerly held in the Presidency College were removed to the present building in 1899. M.L. classes have also been started.

COURSES.

(1) *M.L. Class.*—Instruction and guidance is given to students preparing for the M.L. Degree Examination.

(2) *B.L. Class.*—The course extends over two years, students being prepared for the F.L. Examination during the first year and for the B.L. in the second year.

(3) *Pleadership Class.*—Extends for one year.

ADMISSION.

Applications for admission should be made in the prescribed form and submitted to the Principal so as to reach him not later than 1st July in the case of F.L. and Pleadership classes. Educational qualifications for (1) *M.L. Class*—B.L. degree of the Madras University or a degree of some other University equivalent thereto; (2) *B.L. Class*—B.A. or B.Sc. degree of the Madras University or equivalent; (3) *Pleadership Class*—B.A. degree of a British Indian University or a degree of an English, Irish or Scotch University declared by the High Court as admissible.

FEES.

(1) *M.L. Class.*—Rs. 20 for each of the three terms in the year.

(2) *B.L. Class.*—Rs. 115 for the first two terms if paid in advance. Rs. 60 for the third term or Rs. 60 for each of the three terms in the year.

(3) *Pleadership Class.*—Rs. 50 per term.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND STIPENDS.

Two scholarships (Rs. 175 each per year) awarded in B.L. Class on the results of the F.L. Examination, one being reserved for Muhammadan or Oriya student; "*The Morehead Law Scholarship*" (Rs. 112 per term) awarded in B.L. class to the first at the F.L. Examination. "*The Sir Horatio Shepherd Law Studentship*" of the annual value of Rs. 360 is awarded to the most deserving student of the F.L. class selected by the Law College Council.

STRENGTH OF THE COLLEGE.

On 31st December 1923—*M.L.*, 3, *B.L.*, 382; *F.L.*, 429; *Pleadership*, 196.

COLLEGE STAFF.

Principal, Arthur Davies, M.A. (Bar.-at-Law).

Professors, C. Kunhiraman, B.A. (Bar.-at-Law); K. Subrahmanya Pillai, M.A., M.L.

Assistant Professors, S. Ramaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L.; P. Chenchayya, B.A., M.L., R. Madanagopal Nayudu, B.A., B.L., K. V. Venkatasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., M.L.; P. Kameswara Rao, M.A. M.L.; Muhammad Abdul Azim, B.A., LL.B. (Bar.-at-Law); K. Krishna Menon, B.A., LL.B., B.C.L.; A. Balakrishna Pillai, B.A., M.L.

Trivandrum, Maharaja's Law College.

The Trivandrum Law Class which was opened in 1875 and affiliated to the University was raised to the status of a College in 1894.

COURSES.

The College provides two courses, namely, *the B.L. course* and *the Pleadership course*.

The rules of the Madras Law College have, with very slight alterations, been adopted in the institution. The curriculum is that laid down by the Madras University Regulations.

STRENGTH OF THE COLLEGE.

On 31st December 1923—*B.L. Class*, 116; *F.L. Class*, 164, *Pleadership Class*, 123.

The College has a caste Hindu hostel attached to it and one of the Junior Professors is also the warden.

COLLEGE STAFF.

Principal, H. S. Chatfield, M.A. (Bar.-at-Law).

Senior Professors, E. J. John, B.A., B.L.; M. K. Govinda Pillai, B.A., B.L.

Junior Professors, V. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., B.L.; M. K. Narayana Pillai, B.A. (Bar.-at-Law); Pathrose Mathai, M.A., B.L.; M. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, B.A., B.L.; E. Subrahmanya Ayyar, M.A., M.L.; T. K. Velu Pillai, B.A., B.L.; P. P. John, B.A., B.L.; S. Achutha Varier, B.A., B.L. (also Warden, Law College Hostel).

Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence, Dr. K. Raman Tampe, B.A. (Mad.), M.D., D.T.M.H. (Edin.), L.M. (Dublin).

MEDICINE.

Madras, Medical College.

Originally established as a Medical School in 1835. In 1851 the Medical School became a College and was affiliated to the University of Madras in 1877. The Medical College which was originally an institution for supplying the army with Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants, now also undertakes the training of students for the L.M. & S., M.B. & B.S. and B. S. Sc. degrees of the University of Madras and the Chemists' and Druggists', Sanitary Inspectors' and Health Officers certificates.

COURSES.

(1) *College Department*,—(*a*) M.B. & B. S. and L.M. & S. Section.—The course extends over 5 years and qualifies students for the M.B. & B.S. and the L.M. & S. degrees of the University.

(*b*) B. S. Sc. Section.—The course extends over not less than 9 months and qualifies students for the B.S.Sc. degree.

(2) *Assistant Surgeon Department.*—(*a*) Military Assistant Surgeon Branch. —The training extends over 5 years.

(*b*) Women Students' Branch.—The course extends over 5 years. This section will be abolished soon.

(3) *Chemist and Druggists' Department.* —The course extends over 2 years. This department is under re-organization.

(4) *Sanitary Inspectors' Department.*— The course lasts for 6 months.

Classes for the instruction of candidates for the posts of Medical Officers of Health and Sanitary Inspectors deputed for quinquennial training are also held at the College.

ADMISSION.

(1) *College Department.*—(*a*) M.B. & B. S. Section.—Candidates must have completed 17 years of age and must have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science or an examination equivalent thereto. Applications for admission in prescribed form should be submitted to the Principal on or before 15th June of each year.

(*b*) B.S.Sc. Section.—Candidates must be graduates in Medicine.

(2) *Assistant Surgeon Department.*— (*a*) Military Assistant Surgeon Branch.— Candidates must be Europeans or members of the domiciled community, physically fit for military service and be between 17 and 20 years of age. Applications for admission should be submitted to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, Simla, 'on or before 1st May of each year. Minimum educational qualification required is the Intermediate examination of the Madras University or equivalent.

(*b*) Women Students' Section.—For admission to this department a certificate of having passed the Higher examination for women, the Matriculation examination prior to 1910, or the High School examination is necessary. Candidates holding completed and satisfactory S.S.L.Cs. are also eligible.

(3) *Chemists' and Druggists' Course.*— Candidates who have passed the Matriculation examination or who hold European High School Certificates or satisfactory S.S.L.Cs. are eligible.

(4) *Sanitary Inspectors' Course.*—A pass in the Matriculation examination or a completed S.S.L.C. is the minimum educational qualification.

FEES.

(1) *College Department.*—(*a*) M.B. & B.S. Section.—Rs. 200 for the first year and Rs. 120 for other years, Rs. 900 for the whole course if paid in a lump sum on joining the college, plus a registration fee of Rs. 5 each year.

(*b*) B.S.Sc. Course.—Rs. 150 payable on joining.

(2) *Assistant Surgeon Department.*—(*a*) Mititary Assistant Surgeon Course.— Selected candidates are educated at Government expense.

(*b*) *Women students.*—Professional education is given gratuitously but an annual registration fee of Rs. 5 is charged.

(3) *Chemists "and Druggists" Course.*— Rs. 10 for each course.

(4) *Sanitary Inspector's Course.*— Rs. 50 for two courses.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND STIPENDS.

(1) *Government Scholarships.*—Six free scholarships, tenable for five years, are awarded to candidates for the M.B. & B. S. degree who can produce evidence as to the inability of their parents to pay the prescribed fees. Two of these are reserved for Muhammadan candidates. Four scholarships of Rs. 20 each per mensem, tenable for five years, are awarded to Europeans and Eurasians studying for the M.B. & B.S. degree; 1 special scholarship of Rs. 20 per mensem, tenable during the course, to an Oriya student preparing for the M. B. & B.S. degree; (from 1st July 1924, these scholarships will be abolished as they fall vacant and free studentships restricted to members of the backward and depressed communities will be substituted). *Government stipends for women medical students.*—Five stipends of Rs. 50 each per mensem for M.B. & B.S. course and of Rs. 35 each per mensem for L.M.

& S. course, tenable for 5 years, are awarded to women candidates who have passed the Intermediate examination and who are under 25 years of age. Stipends may be given also to those who have not passed the Intermediate but who are eligible for admission to that class. During the Intermediate course stipend will be Rs. 25 per mensem.

(2) "*The Lane Scholarships*" (Rs. 30 each per mensem, tenable for 5 years). There are two scholarships, one for a male and the other for a female scholar.

(3) "*The Bharati Lakshmi Scholarship*" (Rs. 15 per mensem, tenable for 5 years) awarded to female scholars taking the Degree courses or the College Diploma course.

(4) '*The Wenlock Scholarship*" (Rs. 20 per mensem, (tenable for 5 years)—awarded to a Muslim scholar studying for M. B. & B.S.

(5) "*The Maharaja of Cochin Scholarship*" (Rs. 42 per mensem, tenable for 5 years)—awarded to a born subject of Cochin studying for the M.B. & B.S. or the B.E. degree.

(6) "*The Maharaja of Travancore Scholarship*" (Rs 42 per mensem, tenable for 5 years)—awarded to a born subject of Travancore studying for the M. B. & B. S. or the B.E. degree,

(7) "*The Anne Isabella Subrahmanyam Scholarships*" (Rs. 20–8–0 each per mensem, tenable for 5 years)—open to Indian Christians, male or female, of the Madras Presidency or of the States of Mysore, Travancore, Cochin or Pudukkottai, studying for the M.B. & B.S. degree.

(8) Two "*Cochin Government Scholarships for women of Cochin*": one of Rs. 50, tenable for 5 years, to a woman born in Cochin preparing for the M.B. & B.S. degree; one of Rs. 30, tenable for 4 years, to a woman of Cochin studying for the L.M.P. Diploma;

(9) "*The Krupa Bai Sathianadhan Medical Scholarship*" (Rs. 25 per mensem, tenable during the course)—open to women who are Natives of India other than Europeans and Eurasians.

Strength of the College.

On 31st December 1923—568.

Prospects.

No prospects are held out to candidates undergoing the M.B. & B.S. and L.M. & S. courses, but the lady students receiving Government stipends are provided with appointments, whenever possible, by the Dufferin Fund. Military pupils after they pass out of the college are taken into the Indian Medical Department as Assistant Surgeons.

College Staff.

Principal, Lieut.-Col. F. F. Elwes, M.D., C.I.E., I.M.S. (On leave); Lieut.-Col. E. W. C. Bradfield, O.B.E., M.S., I.M.S. (Acting).

Professors—Anatomy, Rao Sahib T. Sundaram Reddi, F.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.; *Biology*, Major K. G. Pandalai, M.B., C.M., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Acting); *Chemistry*, Major C. Newcomb, M.D., I.M.S.; *Dental Surgery*, C. F. Badcock, L.D.S.; *Hygiene and Bacteriology*, Lieut.-Col. R. B. B. Foster, M.B., D.P.H., I.M.S. (Acting); *Materia Medica*, Dr. M. R. Guruswami Mudaliyar, M.D. (Acting); *Medical Jurisprudence*, Lieut.-Col. D. G. Rai, I.M.S. (Acting); *Medicine*, Lieut.-Col. F. F. Elwes, M.D., C.I.E., I.M.S. (On leave); Major G. E. Malcolmson, I.M.S. (Acting.); *Mental Diseases*, Lieut.-Col. W. R. J. Scroggie, I.M.S. (Acting); *Midwifery*, Lieut. Col. C. A. F. Hingston, O.B.E., I.M.S.; *Ophthalmology*, Major R. E. Wright, M.B., I.M.S.; *Pathology*, Major W L. Forsyth, M.B., I.M.S.; *Physiology*, Major J. M. Skinner, M.D., I.M.S. (Acting); *Surgery*, Lieut.-Col. E. W. C. Bradfield, O.B.E., M.S., I.M.S. (Acting).

Government Medical Schools.

Schools for the training of pupils for the Diploma of L.M.P. have been established at Madras (Rayapuram), Tanjore, Vizagapatam, Calicut and Madura. Those entering Government service through these schools will be designated Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

Course.—Extends over 4 years and the pupils are examined annually by a Board of Examiners and the successful candidates in the Final Examination are awarded the diploma of L.M.P.

Admission.—Candidates of all nationalities are eligible, provided they hold completed S.S.L.Cs. and have obtained the Presidency average and show a satisfactory record in English and Elementary Mathematics and Science. Notification regarding admission of Private and Stipendiary candidates will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* about the beginning of May every year.

Fees.—For Indian Military pupils and Civil Medical pupils, nil; private pupils belonging to Madras, Rs. 60 per year; private pupils from outside the Presidency or from an Indian State, Rs. 100 a year.

Scholarships and stipends.—Civil pupils of the backward and depressed classes are paid a stipend of Rs. 15 per mensem, and Indian Military pupils, Rs. 12 per mensem plus free quarters and clothing allowance of Rs. 6–8–0 per quarter. All stipendiaries are given the books and instruments required for the course.

Prospects.—Stipended Civil and Indian Military pupils are drafted into Government service soon after they pass out of the school if they are required to fill vacancies in the Department. Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeons in Government service are placed on the scale Rs. 75—5—175, selection grade limited to 15 per cent, Rs. 200. Private pupils take up service under some Railway, Mission or other Public bodies or set up private practice.

Calicut, Government Medical School.

Opened by Government as a temporary measure in a wing of the local School of Commerce, 1916—only 1st and 2nd year courses in the school—as difficulties arose in the way of extending the hospital for the clinical teaching of a large school, Government have decided to transfer the school to Coimbatore.

Strength of the school on 31st December 1923—70.

Superintendent, Dr. M. L. Kamath, B.A., M.D., I.M.S.

Assistant Superintendent and Lecturer, K. C. Shankara Menon, L.R.S.

Lecturers—Chemistry, Kannan Nambiyar, B.A., L.M. & S.; *Anatomy*, M. Narasinga Rao, L.M. & S.

Assistant Lecturers—Anatomy, P. K. Gopalan, L.M.P.; U. Ramankutty Nayar, L.M.P.

Lecturers—Materia Medica, Rao Sahib A. Gopalan.

Madura, Government Medical School.

Strength of the school—50 (third and final years only).

Superintendent, Lieut.-Col. T. W. Harley, B.A., M.B., B.C.H., B.A.O., I.M.S.

Rayapuram (Madras), Government Medical School.

Up to 1882 Hospital Assistant pupils (now L.M.Ps.) were trained in the Madras Medical College, thereafter in an auxiliary medical school established in Rayapuram. This latter was abolished in 1887 when the pupils returned to the Madras Medical College where they remained till 1903 when they were finally transferred to Rayapuram.

Strength of the school on 31st December 1923—432.

Superintendent, Major W. C. Gray, I.M.S. (Acting).

Tanjore Government Medical School.

Founded by the people of the District in 1875—was under the management of the District Board up to 1905, when it was taken over by Government.

Strength of the school on 31st December 1923-241.

Superintendent, Lieut.-Col. S. A. Ruzzak, I.M.C.

Vizagapatam, Government Medical School.

Started 1902 in a rented building. A new building was constructed by Sri Maharani Lady Gajapati Row in 1911.

Strength of the school on 31st December 1923—252.

Superintendent, Lieut.-Col. M. N. Chaudhuri, I.M.S.

TEACHING.

Rajahmundry, Government Training College.

Dates back to 1883 when an Elementary Normal School was opened at Rajahmundry by the District Board of Godavari—taken over by Government in 1892 and raised to the rank of a Training College in 1894—L.T. class abolished in 1911 but re-opened in 1917.

COURSES.

(1) *Collegiate Section.*—The course lasts from July to the following April and prepares graduates for the L.T. Degree.

(2) *Secondary Section.*—The course extends over 2 years, except for those who have appeared for the Intermediate examination of the Madras University, for whom the course is only 1 year.

ADMISSION.

See *Teachers' College, Saidapet,* under the same item.

FEES.

See *Teachers' College, Saidapet,* under the same item.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND STIPENDS.

The maximum number of Government stipendiaries that may be admitted to (i) *Collegiate Section*—50; (ii) *Secondary Section*—76. The rate of stipend is ordinarily Rs. 15 and Rs. 12 each per mensem in the collegiate and in the secondary sections respectively.

STRENGTH OF THE COLLEGE.

On 31st December 1923—*Collegiate Section*, 80, *Secondary Section*, 93.

PROSPECTS.

See *Teachers' College, Saidapet,* under the same item.

COLLEGE STAFF.

Principal, R. W. Ross.

Senior Professor of Education, R. W. Ross.

Junior Professor of Education, W. C. Douglas, M.A. (Acting).

Lecturers, K. S. Patrachariyar, M.A., L.T.; G. Sambamurti, B.A., L.T.; V. Jagannadha Rao, M.A., L.T.

Saidapet, Teachers' College.

Is the successor of the "Madras Normal School," opened in 1856. The name and scope of the school were changed in 1886 when it was affiliated to the University and began to prepare candidates for the L.T. Degree examination. The "Teachers' College" was transferred to Saidapet in 1887.

The College affords instruction and practical training to persons who are teachers and who intend to follow the profession of teaching and prepares candidates for the L.T. Degree Examination, for the Examination for Teachers' Certificates and for the Examination in Manual Training.

COURSES.

(1) *Collegiate Department.*—The course prepares graduates for the L.T. Degree and extends over three terms which may be shortened to two in special cases.

(2) *Secondary Department.*—Training ordinarily extends over 2 years; one year in the case of those who have passed the Intermediate, or the late F.A. of the Madras University or who have attended a College for the F.A. or Intermediate Course but have failed in the University Examination.

(3) *Manual Training Department.*—The course extends over one year; only trained Secondary Grade students are admitted.

(4) *Vocational Training Department.*—The course extends over nine months. Only drawing masters holding group certificates in drawing are admitted.

(5) *Physical Training Department.*—The course extends over a period of 10 months. Persons who have studied up to I Form or VI Standard and for whom managers of schools guarantee appointments after training are admitted.

ADMISSION.

Candidates' age must not be less than 14 or more than 25 years; not more than 35 in the case of candidates who have been continuously employed as teachers in recognized schools for not less than 3 years. The minimum educational qualifications required are for (1) *Collegiate Course*—A graduate's diploma of a University in the British Empire; (2) *Secondary Course*—A completed S.S.L.C. or a certificate under the special S.S.L.C. Examination for Teachers or a certificate of having passed the Matriculation Examination or a European High School Examination, etc.; (3) *Manual Training Course*—A trained Teachers' Certificate of a grade not lower than secondary.

FEES.

Students from outside Madras pay term fees of Rs. 40 for *the Collegiate Course* and Rs. 20 for the *Secondary* and *Manual Training Courses*.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND STIPENDS.

A certain number of students are admitted as stipendiaries; others as non-stipendiaries, if there is room. The maximum number of stipendiaries that may be admitted in a year is 100 in the *Collegiate Course* and 30 in the *Secondary Course*. Rates of stipends per mensem: *Collegiate Course*, Rs. 15; *Secondary Course*, Rs. 12; *Manual Training Course*, Rs. 15; *Vocational Training Course*, Rs. 15.

STRENGTH OF THE COLLEGE.

On 31st December 1923—*Collegiate Department* (*L.T.*) 107; *Secondary Training Department*, 48; *Manual Training Department*, 11; *Vocational Training Department*, 18; *Physical Training Department*, 12.

PROSPECTS.

Collegiate students who pass the L.T. Degree examination find employment in colleges and schools and generally receive salaries ranging from Rs. 80 to 250; some of them secure appointments in the Government Educational Department.

Teachers who have undergone a course of Secondary Training and have passed the Training School Leaving Certificate Examination for Secondary Teachers' Certificate may expect an initial salary of from Rs. 30 to 50.

Teachers who complete the Manual Training Course are employed as Manual Training Instructors in schools and receive salaries of Rs. 35 to 60 with additional allowance of Rs. 8 or 12 according to the nature of the certificate they hold.

COLLEGE STAFF.

Principal, R. G. Grieve, M.A., F.R.G.S.

Vice-Principal, H. C. Papworth, M.A. (On other duty); P. Shankunni, M.A., L.T. (Acting).

Adviser to Government on Manual and Vocational Training, C. R. Porrett.

Lecturers—Kindergarten, Miss C. Gordon; *Geography*, S. Lakshmana Ayyar (On leave); N. Subrahmanyam, M.A., L.T. (Acting); *History*, T. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar (On other duty); C. N. Ekambara Mudaliyar, M.A., L.T. (Acting); *Physics*, P. K. Anantanarayana Ayyar, M.A., L.T.; *Natural Science*, M. O. Parthasarathi Ayyangar (On other duty); Dr. T. Ekambaram, M.A., L.T., PH.D. (Acting); *Mathematics*, S. Balakrishna Ayyar.

Trivandrum, Training College.

The Government Normal School was founded in 1895. The present institution took over the work of the Normal School as the Trivandrum Training College for Teachers in 1911.

COURSES.

(1) Graduate teachers who are prepared for the L.T. Degree Examination of the Madras University undergo training for one year.

(2) Under-graduates undergo training during one year.

ADMISSION.

The Director of Public Instruction selects teachers from departmental and recognized private schools in Travancore. A fixed number of graduate teachers come from Cochin.

FEES.

Rs. 150 per annum for L.T. course; Rs. 60 for under-graduates.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND STIPENDS.

Teachers from Departmental schools are given their full salaries during their training. Managers of recognized private schools paying stipends to their teachers under training can draw grants equal to one half of the stipends actually paid subject to the maximum of Rs. 25 per mensem in the case of each graduate and Rs. 12-8-0 in the case of each non-graduate.

STRENGTH OF THE COLLEGE.

On 31st December 1923: *Graduate Section*, 30, *Under-graduate Section*, 22.

PROSPECTS.

Graduate teachers employed in departmental schools are given a pay of Rs. 70—120 after passing the L.T. Degree Examination. First-grade teachers draw Rs. 125—175.

COLLEGE STAFF.

Principal, Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, M.A. (Acting).

Lecturers, K. P. Ukkandan Unni Nayar, M.A., L.T.; P. S. Sankaranarayana Ayyar, M.A., L.T.; N. Kuppuswami Ayyangar, M.A., L.T.; C. S. Balakrishna Warier, M.A., L.T.; P. G. Sadasivan, M.A., L.T.

Manual Training, H. W. Green (County-Council Diploma); Srinivasa Kukkillaiya, B.A.; K. R. Harihara Ayyar, B.A., L.T.; M. O'Halloran.

Drawing, M. Punniakoti Nayakar.

Nungambakam (Madras) St. Christopher's Training College,

The purpose of this College is the training of women graduates for the teaching profession. It prepares for the L.T. examination of the University. It was opened in July 1923 with twelve students and was located in Hanson's Gardens, Nungambakam, in a building belonging to the Women's Christian College.

COLLEGE STAFF.

Acting Principal, Miss A. B. Van Doreen, B.A.

Secretary, Miss K. N. Brockway, M.A.

Lecturer, Miss L. Devasahayam, B.A., L.T.

Trichinopoly, St. Joseph's College.

(L.T. Section).

An L.T. class is attached to the College financed from Government funds.

STRENGTH OF THE CLASS.

On 31st December 1923—49.

COLLEGE STAFF.

Principal, Rev. F. Bertram, S.J.

Professors, Rev. H. J. Quinn, S.J.; P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar, M.A., L.T.; S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, M.A., L.T.; Rev. E. Gombert, S.J.; P. A. Ganesa Ayyar, B.A., L.T.; K. Rangaswami Ayyangar, B.A., L.T.

Madras, Triplicane Lady Willingdon Training College,

This institution was first opened in 1913 as Government Secondary and Training School. On 1st April 1923 the L.T. class attached to Queen Mary's College, Mylapore, was permanently transferred to it, and it was named the "Lady Willingdon Training College."

The College affords instruction and practical training to persons who are teachers and who intend to follow the profession of teaching and prepares candidates for the L.T. Degree Examination and the Examination for Teachers' certificates.

COURSES.

College Department.—The course prepares graduates for the L.T. Degree examination and extends over three terms.

ADMISSION.

Candidates must not be less than 14 or more than 25 years; not more than 35 in the case of candidates who have been continuously employed as teachers in

recognized schools for not less than three years.

The minimum educational qualification required is—

A graduate's diploma of a University in the British Empire.

FEES.

Students from outside the Madras Presidency pay a term fee of Rs. 40.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND STIPENDS.

A certain number of students are admitted as stipendiaries; others as non-stipendiaries if there is room.

Deputed students are also admitted on an allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem each. The rates of stipends are as follows:—

B.A. (Hons.) or M.A. ...	Rs.	20 p.m.
B.A.	„	15 „
Hindu Mistresses ...	„	20 „
European or Anglo-Indian Mistresses ...	„	25 „

Strength of the College on 31st December 1923-22.

PROSPECTS

College students who pass the L.T. Degree Examination find employment in Colleges and schools and generally receive salaries from Rs. 85 to 250. Some of those secure appointments as Sub-Assistant Inspectresses in the Government Educational Department.

Principal, Miss J. M. Gerrard, M.A. (Acting).

Madras, Lady Willingdon Medical School for Women.

The school is attached to the Victoria Hospital for Caste and Gosha Women and is maintained by the Government from 1st July 1923.

The Lady Superintendent of the Victoria Hospital will also be the Superintendent of the school.

The number of admissions to the school will be fixed at 25 per annum. Stipends will be granted to such of the students as are not in receipt of stipends from other sources, at the rate of Rs. 20 each per mensem. On the completion of the course, successful candidates who were in receipt of stipends from the Government will be liable to serve the Government in the grade of Sub-Assistant Surgeon for a period not exceeding five years but no guarantee of such employment can be given to any candidate.

Strength on 31st December 1923-20.

Lady Superintendent, Dr. M. O'Brien Beadon, M.B., B.S., W.M.S.I.

Assistant Superintendent, Dr. A. Hardy, M.B., B.S.

Lecturers—Physiology, Miss E. A. Michael, L.M.S.; *Chemistry*, Miss Parukutty Ammall, B.A.; *Assistant Lecturers—Anatomy*, Miss K. Israel, L.M.S. (Presid. Medallist).

VETERINARY.

Madras, Madras Veterinary College.

Prior to 1903 there was no regular institution for imparting Veterinary instruction in this Presidency. The institution was inaugurated in 1903 in a rented building called Dobbin Hall. The present buildings was occupied in 1905 and the Dobbin Hall converted into the College Hostel.

The College affords instruction in subjects appertaining to the Veterinary profession and prepares students for the College diploma.

COURSES.

The course of study for the diploma ordinarily extends over 3 years.

ADMISSION.

Forty candidates are admitted to the College each year. Candidates applying for admission should be over 18 and under 20 years of age and must have passed the Matriculation Examination of an Indian University or obtained 45 per cent in English and 35 per cent in other subjects in the S.S.L.C. Examination, except in the case of Europeans and Eurasians who may be admitted, though unpassed, at the discretion of the Principal. Application for admission should be submitted to the Principal in the prescribed form not later than 24th June of each year.

FEES.

Tuition is free to all students who execute an agreement binding themselves to serve Government for five years, if required, after completing their course in the College. All others will be required to pay tuition fees in advance at the rate of Rs. 400 per annum.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND STIPENDS.

Scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 15 per mensem are granted to 15 students per annum and the distribution of these scholarships will be among the different communities.

STRENGTH OF THE COLLEGE.

On 31st December 1923–85.

PROSPECTS.

A Diploma as graduate in Veterinary Science is awarded to students who have completed the three years' study and have passed the final examination. These graduates are eligible for the following appointments in the Provincial and the Subordinate Services of the Civil Veterinary Department in this Presidency; but Government in no way guarantee employment to the graduates whether stipendiaries or otherwise :—

	RS.	RS.	RS.
Circle officers or Assistant Professors of the College on ...	250	25	750
Lecturers of the College or Veterinary Assistant Surgeons	125—5—175 selection grade and Rs. 60—4—120.		

COLLEGE STAFF.

Principal, D. A. D. Aitchison, M.R.C.V.S., M.P.S., I.V.S.

Professors—Surgery, P. T. Saunders, O.B.E., M.R.C.V.S., I.V.S., *Pathology and Bacteriology*, V. Krishnamurti Ayyar, G.M.V.C., I.V.S.

Lecturers—G. T. D'Silva, G.B.V.C. ; M. Anant Narayan Rao, G.M.V.C. ; M. Sundranathan, G.M.V.C. ; H. N. Chelva Ayyangar, G.M.V.C. ; N. Muniyappa, G.M.V.C. ; G. R. Visvanathan, G.M.V.C.

Oriental Titles Institutions.

CHIDAMBARAM, NAVELAR'S TAMIL COLLEGE.—Founded, 1864, by Jaffna Arumuka Navelar. It is affiliated to the University of Madras in the Vidvan Group with Tamil as the main language and Sanskrit as subsidiary language. It has also an advanced department wherein grounding in higher Tamil, Sanskrit, Saiva philosophy and Thevaram is imparted. Number on rolls on 31st December 1923–34. The teaching staff consists of 9 members. *Principal*, M.K. Velu Pillai.

CHITTUR (COCHIN) VEDA SHASTRA PATASHALA AND SANSKRIT COLLEGE.—Founded 1892, by the late Lakshmi Devi Ammal, a member of the family of the first Diwan of Cochin. The institution is approved in the Vedanta and Vyakarana groups of the Siromani. Three scholarships of Rs. 20 each are awarded tenable for three years for the Advaita Vedanta students. Strength of the college on 31st December 1923—67. *Principal*, K. S. Krishna Sastrigal.

KALLIDAIKURICHI, V. D. S. SANSKRIT COLLEGE.—Founded, 1917. The institution is approved in the Mimamsa and Vyakarana groups of the Siromani course. The number on rolls on 31st December 1923—64. *Principal*, A. Sankara Sastrigal.

KOVVUR (KISTNA), THE ANDHRA GIRVANA VIDYALAYA.—Started, 1912, depends upon public subscriptions. The institution is approved in the Vyakarana and Sahitya groups of the Siromani course and Vidwan (Telugu and Sanskrit) course. Strength of the College on 31st December 1923—39. *Principal (Hony.)*, T. Suryanarayana Rao.

MADRAS, CALAVALA CUNNAN CHETTIYAR'S SANSKRIT COLLEGE.—Founded, 1917, by the late Rao Bahadur Calavala Cunnan Chettiyar. The institution is approved in the Sahitya group of the Siromani course. 8. *Principal*, Thiruvali Sri Ranga Achariyar.

MADRAS, MADRAS SANSKRIT COLLEGE AND SWAMINATHA SASTRI VEDANTA PATASALA.—Founded, 1906, by the late Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar, C.S.I. The institution is approved in the Mimamsa and Vedanta-Adwaita groups of the Siromani course. A Hostel called Balambal Hostel is attached to the college and 22 students are allowed free boarding. Number on rolls on 31st December 1923—27. *Principal*, Tiravisalore Venkatasubrahmanya Sastrigal (Sastraratnakara).

MADURA, RAMESWARAM DEVASTANAM PATASALA.—Started, 1915, is maintained from the annual contribution of Rs. 12,000 from the revenues of the Rameswaram Devastanam. The institution is approved in the Vyakarana and Sahitya groups of the Siromani course and in Vidwan (Tamil and Sanskrit). Special classes for instruction in the (1) three Vedas (Rig, Yajur and Sama) as well as in (2) Prabandham (Tamil works of Alwars) are maintained from the endowments, of (1) the Zamindar of Devakottai and of (2) Eteendrapravana Chettiyar's Charities, Madras. The number on rolls on 31st December 1923—51. *Principal in charge*, Ramasubba Sastrigal.

PARLAKIMEDI, RAJA'S SANSKRIT PATASALA.—The Patasala is the result of the amalgamation in 1914 of two schools, one for Oriya boys and the other for Telugu boys. The institution is approved in Vidwan (Sanskrit and Oriya) course. The number on rolls on 31st December 1923—98. *Headmaster*, Madhusudan Mahapatra, B.A. (Kavyateertha).

PATTAMBI (MALABAR), CENTRAL SANSKRIT COLLEGE.—Established, 1889 by Punnasseri Nambi. Neelakanta Sarma, is conducted by a committee named Saraswathodyothi Samajam, receives a grant of Rs. 1,935 from Government. The institution is approved in the Sahitya group of the Siromani course, and in Vidwan (Sanskrit and Malayalam) course. The number on rolls on 31st December 1923—Vidwan course 13, Siromani 8. *Principal*, Punnasseri Nambi Neelakanta Sarma.

PERDAL (SOUTH KANARA), MAHAJANA SANSKRIT COLLEGE.—Established, 1911. Receives Government grant of Rs. 900. The institution is approved in Vidwan (Sanskrit and Kanarese) course. Number on rolls on 31 December 1923—4. *Principal* P. Shankara Sastri.

PUDUKKOTTAI H.H. THE RAJA'S COLLEGE OF ORIENTAL STUDIES—Established, 1922. The institution is approved in Sahitya and Siromani. Stipends to the value of Rs. 105 per mensem are distributed among the students according to qualifications. Number on rolls on 31st December 1923—12.

PUTHUCODE (MALABAR), HARIHARA SANSKRIT COLLEGE.—Founded, 1909 by the late Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. R. Sundara Ayyar. The institution is approved in the Nyaya, Vyakarana and Sahitya groups of the Siromani course. Free education is given to the students and deserving students are fed free of cost. The number on rolls on 31st December 1923—37. *Principal (Acting)*, P. S. Venkatachala Sastri.

TENALI, SANSKRIT COLLEGE.—Started, 1912, is maintained out of the private charity and contributions from the Local Boards and Municipalities. The institution is approved in the Adwaita-Vedanta group of the Siromani course and Vidwan (Sanskrit and Telugu). Number on rolls on 31st December 1923—35. *Principal*, Putcha Varadaramakrishnayya, B.A.

TIRUPATI, SRI VENKATESWARA VIDYASALA.—Established, 1884, is maintained by the Tirupati Tirumalai Devastanam. The institution is approved in the Mimamsa, Vedanta (in all the three divisions), Nyaya, Vyakarana and Sahitya branches of the Siromani. The strength of the College on 31st December 1923—137. There is provision for free boarding for 150 students. *Principal*, S. Subba Rao, M.A.

TIRUVADI, SANSKRIT COLLEGE.—Came to existence, 1887, as the result of the consolidation of several Patasalas and vedic classes—transferred from Orattanad to Tiruvadi, 1880—reorganized and raised to the status of an Oriental College, 1910. The institution is approved in the Mimamsa, Nyaya, Vyakarana and Sahitya groups of the Siromani course and Vidwan (Sanskrit and Tamil) course. It is also affiliated for (1). Literary criticism, (2). Comparative philosophy, (3). Comparative Philology, (4). Hindu Law and Jurisprudence of the Proficiency course. Number on rolls on 31st December 1923—103 of which 100 are free boarders and 3 are day scholars. *Principal*, S. Vedantam Ayyangar, M.A., L.T.

UDIPI, S.M.S.P. SANSKRIT DWAITA-VEDANTA SIROMANI COLLEGE.—Founded as a Sanskrit School, 1904, raised to the status of an Orienta College, 1913, affiliated, 1919. The College is approved in the Dwaita-Vedanta and Nyaya groups of the Siromani course. No fees are charged from the pupils. Number on rolls on 31st December 1923—182. *Principal*, Vedamurti K. Padmanabha Acharya.

VIZIANAGRAM, MAHARAJA'S SANSKRIT COLLEGE.—Founded about 1857 by H.H. the Maharaja Sir Vijayarama Gajapati Raj, K.C.S.I. The institution is approved in the Mimamsa, Nyaya and Vyakarana groups of the Siromani course and Vidwan (Sanskrit and Telugu). It is also approved for Certificates of Proficiency in Indian Philosophy and Indo-European Philology. Number on rolls on 31st December 1923—79. *Principal*, Diwan Bahadur K. Ramanuja Acharya, M.A., B.L.

Secondary Schools.

Name of Institution.	Total number of pupils on 31st Dec. 1923.	Name of Headmaster or Headmistress.
ANANTAPUR.		
Indian Boys.		
Anantapur, Government High School ...	470	H. Subba Rao, B.A., L.T.
Gooty, London Mission High School ...	254	S. Venkatarama Ayyar, B.A., L.T.
Penukonda, District Board High School.	275	C. Subba Rao, B.A., L.T.
Hindupur, E.C. Municipal High School.	180	T. S. Ramayya, M.A. (Hons.), L.T.
Indian Girls.		
Anantapur, Government Girls' School ...	137	Mrs. A. Peter, B.A., L.T.
ARCOT (NORTH).		
Indian Boys.		
Ambur, M.E.L.M. High School ...	363	A. Prakasan Samuel, B.A., L.T.
Arkonam, C.S.M. High School	330	R. A. Manuel, M.A., L.T.
Arni, Board High School	381	A. Singam Ayyangar, B.A., L.T.
Gudiyattam, Municipal High School ...	338	R. Varadadesikan, B.A., L.T.
Tiruppattur, Christian Residential High School	14	G. Vethanayagam Job, M. A.
Tiruppattur Municipal High School ...	413	G. F. Henry, B.A., L.T.
Tiruvannamalai, Danish Mission High School	460	E. M. Jesudasan, B.A., L.T.
Tiruvannamalai, Municipal High School.	210	K. Venkatarama Ayyar, B.A., L.T.
Tiruvettipuram (Cheyar), Board High School	376	S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., L.T.
Vaniyambadi, Islamiah College High School	311	R. Souriraja Ayyangar, B.A., L.T.
Vellore, Government Muhammadan High School	162	M. Shaikh Dawood Sahib, B.A., L.T.
Vellore, Voorhee's College (School Department)	1,019	Thomas Harris, B.A., L.T.
Vellore, Sri Mahant's Devasthanam Hindu High School	635	P. S. Raghava Achariyar, B.A., B.L., L.T.
Walajapet, Municipal High School ...	540	S. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, B.A., L.T.
Indian Girls.		
Ranipet,* Arcot Mission Girls' High School	209	Miss C. C. Wyckoff, B.A.

* From 1st July 1924, the school will be shifted to Chittoor under the changed nomenclature, "Sherman High School for Girls."

Secondary Schools—*cont.*

Name of Institution.	Total number of pupils on 31st Dec. 1923.	Name of Headmaster or Headmistress.
ARCOT (SOUTH).		
Indian Boys.		
Chidambaram, Pachaiyappa's High School	497	T. K. Dandapani Ayyar, B.A., L.T.
Chidambaram, Ramaswami Chettiyar's Town High School	535	G. Srinivasa Ayyar.
Cuddalore, Municipal High School ...	287	J. Bhagyanatham Pillai, B.A., L.T.
Cuddalore, St. Joseph's Mission High School	1,222	Rev. Father P. Verdure.
Panruti, Board High School	302	M. P. Mariadas Pillai, B.A., L.T.
Tindivanam, A.A.M. High School ...	400	T. A. Sundaram, B.A., L.T.
Tirukkoyilur, Board High School ...	480	M. Venkatarama Ayyar, B.A., L.T.
Villupuram, Municipal High School ...	593	C. S. Rangaswami, B.A., L.T.
Indian Girls.		
Cuddalore, Government Secondary and Training School	287	Mrs. G. M. Sargunar, B.A., L.T.
BELLARY.		
Indian Boys.		
Adoni, Municipal High School ...	350	B. A. Kameswara Rao, M.A., L.T.
Bellary, Municipal High School ...	650	A. Bhimachar, M.A., L.T.
Bellary, Wardlaw High School (Mission).	441	Rev. F. Arthur Stowell, B.A. (Oxon).
Harpanahalli, Board High School ...	270	P. Venkataramayya, B.A.
Hospet, Municipal High School ...	350	K. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., L.T.
European Girls.		
Bellary, St. Philomena's High School ...	...	......
CHINGLEPUT.		
Indian Boys.		
Adyar, Theosophical National High School	152	G. V. Subba Rao.
Chingleput, Native High School ...	364	P. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., L.T.
Chingleput, U.F.C.M. High School ...	630	D. G. Moses, B.A., L.T.
Conjeevaram, L.F.C.M. High School ...	600	V. Gnanadikam, B.A., L.T.
Conjeevaram Pachaiyappa's High School.	637	P. B. Vijayaraghava Achariyar.
Madurantakam, Hindu High School ...	243	T. B. Rajagopala Ayyangar, M.A., L.T.
Poonamallee, Board High School ...	304	P. K. Rama Ayyangar.

Secondary Schools—*cont.*

Name of Institution.	Total number of pupils on 31st Dec. 1923.	Name of Headmaster or Headmistress.
CHINGLEPUT—*cont.*		
Indian Boys—cont.		
Saidapet, Government (Teachers' College) Model High School	728	K. S. Appaswami Ayyar.
Tiruvallur, C.C.C. Hindu High School ...	248	M. Ramabhadra Achariyar.
Tiruvallur, W.M. High School	296	F. V. Venkatarangam, B.A., L.T.
Uttiramerur, Board High School ...	179	C. Lakshminarasimham Pillai, B.A., L.T.
European Boys.		
Adyar, St. Patrick's High School and Orphanage	285	Rev. Bro. B. H. Logue.
CHITTOOR.		
Indian Boys.		
Chittoor, Government Secondary and Training School	645	V. S. Vasudeva Sastriyar.
Kalahasti, R.P.B.S. High School ...	293	K. Narasimha Achariyar, B.A., L.T.
Madanapalli, Board High School ...	153	M. Sitarama Rao, B.A., L.T.
Madanapalli, Hope Mission High School.	270	H. P. Thomas, B.A., L.T.
Punganur, Basavaraja High School ...	153	G. Chakrapani Rao, B.A., L.T.
Tirupati, H.E.L.M. High School ...	246	Rev. E. S. Nicholson.
Tirupati, Sri Mahant's Devasthanam Hindu High School	436	V. Raghunatha Rao.
COIMBATORE.		
Indian Boys.		
Bhavani, Board High School	420	B. S. Subrahmanya Sastri, B.A., L.T.
Coimbatore, Government College High School Department	425	D. S. Reddi.
Coimbatore, London Mission High School	554	P. J. Devasahayam, B.A., L.T.
Coimbatore, St. Michael's High School ...	609	Rev. P. Jambeau.
Dharapuram, Board High School ...	514	L. S. Panchapagesa Ayyar, B.A., L.T.
Erode, London Mission High School ...	312	O. F. E. Zacharias, B.A., L.T.
Erode, Mahajana High School	600	S. Srinivasaraghavan.
Gobichettipalaiyam, Diamond Jubilee High School	463	V.N. Venkatarama Ayyar, B.A., L.T.
Kaniyur, Hindu High School	143	N. Anantanarayana Sastri.
Kodumudi, Sri Sankara Vidya Sala ...	345	S. V. Venkatasubrahmanyan, B.A., L.T.

Secondary Schools—*cont.*

Name of Institution.	Total number of pupils on 31st Dec. 1923.	Name of Headmaster or Headmistress.
COIMBATORE—*cont.*		
Indian Boys—cont.		
Kollegal, Board High School	302	O. V. Srinivasa Rao.
Pollachi, Municipal High School ...	367	S. Sesha Sastriyar, B.A., L.T.
Tiruppur, Municipal High School ...	395	K. S. Krishnamurti Ayyar, B.A., L.T.
Udamalpet, Municipal High School ...	455	C. D. Manikkam, B.A., L.T.
Indian Girls.		
Coimbatore, Government Training and Secondary Schools for Mistresses ...	496	Miss D. R. Sargunar, B.A., L.T.
European Boys.		
Coimbatore, Stanes' High School ...	155	E. E. Berry, M.A. (Cantab).
European Girls.		
Coimbatore, St. Francis' Convent School.	205	Lady Superior.
CUDDAPAH.		
Indian Boys.		
Cuddapah, Municipal High School ...	448	S. Sarvottama Rao, B.A., L.T.
Nandalur, Board High School	240	P. Sitaramayya, B.A., L.T.
Proddatur, Municipal High School ...	232	P. R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., L.T.
Pulivendla, Ryots' High School	100	T. I. Poonen, M.A.
GANJAM.		
Indian Boys.		
Aska, Board High School	287	S. Parasurama Varma, B.A., (Hons.), L.T.
Berhampur, Kallikota Raja's College High School	746	A. Ramachandra Rao, B.A., L.T.
Chatrapur, Onslow Institution	285	Madana Mohan Ratha, B.A., L.T.
Chicacole, Municipal High School ...	624	C. Narayanamurti Pantulu, B.A., L.T.
Ichchapur, Surangai High School ...	250	U. Satyanarayana Pantulu, B.A., L.T.
Mandasa, Sri Rajah's High School ...	250	R. Paranjyoti, B.A., L.T.
Parlakimedi, Raja's College School ...	652	I. Kanakachalam, M.A., L.T.
Russellkonda, Board High School ...	259	V. Ramabrahmam, B.A., L.T.
Tekkali, Board High School	230	N. V. Satyanarayanan, B.A., L.T.

Secondary Schools—*cont.*

Name of Institution.	Total number of pupils on 31st Dec. 1923.	Name of Headmaster or Headmistress.
GODAVARI.		
Indian Boys.		
Amalapuram, Board High School ...	538	T. V. Srinivasa Ayyar, B.A., L.T.
Bhadrachalam, Government High School.	180	S. Narasimha Rao, B.A., L.T.
Cocanada, McLaurin Mission High School	350	A. T. Palmer, B.A., L.T.
Cocanada, P.R. College High School ...	978	G. Jagannadhaswami, M.A., L.T.
Kottapetta, Board High School	264	N. Krishnamurti Pantulu, B.A., L.T.
Peddapur, A.E.L.M. High Schoo ...	452	M. Samuel, B.A., L.T.
Perur, D. N. Chetti's High School ...	210	P. Venkataramayya Pantulu, B.A., L.T.
Pittapuram, Sri Raja's Charity High School	697	N. Ranga Acharya, M.A., L.T.
Rajahmundry, Government Model Secondary School	441	V. C. Srinivasa Achariyar, B.A., L.T. (Acting).
Rajahmundry, Municipal High School ...	379	A. Ragayya Pantulu, B.A., L.T.
Rajahmundry, Virasalingam High School	340	J. Ganganna, B.A., L.T.
Ramachandrapur, National (Board) High School	284	C. K. Govinda Rao, B.A., L.T.
Razole, Board High School	234	A. Sitaramayya, B.A., L.T.
Samalkota, Board High School	238	K. Sundararamayya, B.A., L.T.
Tuni, Sri Raja's High School	333	I. Gauripati Rao, B.A., L.T.
Indian Girls.		
Rajahmundry, Government Secondary and Training School for Mistresses ...	167	Miss G. M. Abraham, B.A., L.T. (In charge).
GUNTUR.		
Indian Boys.		
Bapatla, Board High School	485	S. A. Panchapagesa Ayyar, B.A., L.T.
Duggirala, Board High School	240	K. Hanumanta Rao Pantulu, M.A., L.T.
Guntur, A.E.L.M. College High School	737	V. Ch. John, M.A., L.T.
Guntur, Government Muhammadan Secondary School	129	Sheriff Nur-ud-din Sahib, B.A., L.T.
Guntur, Town High School	978	B. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu, M.A., L.T.

Secondary Schools—*cont.*

Name of Institution.	Total number of pupils on 31st Dec. 1923.	Name of Headmaster or Headmistress.
GUNTUR—*cont.*		
Indian Boys—cont.		
Intur, Hindu High School	152	A. Narayanamurti Pantulu, M.A., L.T.
Kollur, Board High School	176	C. Bhanumurti Pantulu, B.A., L.T.
Narasaraopet, Municipal High School...	320	N. R. Harihara Ayyar, M.A.
Ongole, A.B.M. High School	275	Rev. L. E. Rowland, M.A.
Ponnur, Edward High School	245	Rig Vedam S. Kuppuswami Ayyangar, B.A., L.T.
Repalle, Board High School	246	C. P. Somayajulu, B.A., L.T.
Tenali, Taluk High School	600	P. Venkatakrishnayya Pantulu., B.A., L.T.
Turumella, George Coronation High School.	153	N. Narayanamurti Pantulu, B.A., L.T.
Indian Girls.		
Guntur, Stall Girls' High School... ...	...	F. M. Welty, B.A.
KANARA (SOUTH).		
Indian Boys.		
Coondapur, Board High School	507	B. Raghunatha Rao.
Karkal, Board High School	363	K. Srinivas Kini, B.A., L.T.
Kasargod, Board High School	272	J. Krishna Rao, B.A., L.T.
Mangalore, Ganapathi High School ...	500	K. Raghunatha Rao.
Mangalore, Government College High School	232	Govinda Krishna Chettur, B.A. (Oxon), I.E.S.
Mangalore, K.E.M. High School ...	620	S. A. Furtado, B.A., L.T.
Mangalore, Kanara High School ...	706	A. Padmanabhayya, B.A., L.T.
Mangalore St. Aloysius College High School	1,522	Rev. L. Proserpio, S.J., M.A., D.D. (Principal).
Puttur, High School	310	M. Raman Nambiyar.
Udipi, Board High School	321	S. Subba Rao, B.A., L.T.
Udipi, Christian Mission High School ...	512	S. E. Salis, B.A.
Indian Girls.		
Mangalore, Government Secondary and Training School for Mistresses ...	331	Srimati B. Kalyani Amma, B.A., L.T.
Mangalore, St. Anne's Mission High School	612	M. Scholastica, A.C.

Secondary Schools—*cont.*

Name of Institution.	Total number of pupils on 31st Dec. 1923.	Name of Headmaster or Headmistress.
KISTNA.		
Indian Boys.		
Bezwada, Municipal High School ...	492	S. Anthony, B.A., L.T.
Bezwada, S.K.P.V.V.H. High School ...	347	K. Rama Rao, M.A., L.T.
Bhimavaram, A.E.L.M. High School ...	791	A. Perupettan, B.A., L.T.
Ellore, Municipal High School	537	M. Jesudass, M.A., L.T.
Gudivada, Board High School	406	K. V. Subba Rao, B.A., L.T.
Jaggayapet, Srikrishna High School ...	150	V. V. Ranga Rao, B.A., L.T.
Kankipad, S.V.G.K. High School ...	220	Ch. Sitarama Sastri, B.A., L.T.
Kovvur, Board High School	218	D. V. Suryanarayana, B.A., L.T.
Maruter, Sri Venugopal High School ...	159	V. Butchiramayya.
Masulipatam, Hindu High School ...	955	V. Srinivasa Rao Pantulu, M.A., L.T.
Masulipatam, Noble Mission College High School	286	S. V. Rose Pillai, B.A.
Nandigama, George V Coronation Board High School	141	Ch. Venkatappayya Pantulu, B.A., L.T.
Narasapur, Taylor High School ...	531	A. Jayarama Rao, B.A., L.T.
Nuzvid, Raja Rangayya Appa Rao High School	280	M. Rama Rao, B.A., L.T.
Palacole, M.V. High School	271	P. Sambamurti.
Pentapadu, S.T.V.N. Hindu High School.	169	I. Raghava Acharyulu.
Punadipadu, Sri Venkatesa Gopalakrishna School	...	......
Tanuku, Board High School	466	V. N. Krishna Rao, B.A., L.T.
Vundi, Board High School	170	N. Sriramulu, B.A., L.T.
Indian Girls.		
Masulipatam, Lady Ampthill Government High School	141	Miss E. W. Gray, B.A. A.C.P. (London).
European Girls.		
Bezwada, Atkinson English School ...	128	Sister M. Constance.
KURNOOL.		
Indian Boys.		
Atmakur, Board High School	157	M. P. Rajam, B.A., L.T.
Koilkuntla, Board High School	194	I. Ramachandra Sarma, B.A.
Kurnool, Cole's Memorial Mission High School	241	B. J. Rockwood, M.A., B.D.
Kurnool, Government Muhammadan High School	200	Saiyid Ismail Sahib, B.A., L.T.
Kurnool, Municipal High School ...	465	T. R. Srinivasamurti Ayyar, M.A., L.T.
Nandyal, S.P.G. Mission High School.	343	G. Gurubatham, B.A., L.T.

Secondary Schools—*cont.*

Name of Institution.	Total number of pupils on 31st Dec. 1923.	Name of Headmaster or Headmistress.
MADRAS.		
Indian Boys.		
Chintadripet, High School	292	S. Sarangapani, B.A., L.T.
Georgetown, Christian College School ...	946	J. Muliyil, B.A.
Georgetown, Hindu Theological High School	770	T. G. Srinivasa Acharya, B.A., L.T.
Georgetown, Pachaiyappa's College School	752	V. Venkatasubbayya, B.A., L.T.
Georgetown, St. Gabriel's High School.	520	Rev. Father R. E. Charrion, S.J.
Georgetown, Muttiyalpet High School ...	1,669	V. Sitapati Nayudu, B.A., L.T.
Georgetown, Tondaimandalam Tuluva Velalars' High School	874	M. Muniswami Ayyar.
Mount Road, Madrasa-i-Azam	403	Moulavi Muhammad Sahib, M.A., LL.B.
Mylapore, P.S. High School	1,087	A. K. Krishnaswami Ayyar, M.A., L.T.
Mylapore, Ramakrishna Mission Students' Home Residential High School	50	K. Vedantadesikan.
Mylapore, San Thome' High School ...	316	Rev. Fr. A. J. M. Heyligers.
Perambur, C.C.C. High School	700	M. K. Sundara Varada Achariyar, B.A., L.T.
Purasawakam, C.R.C. High School ...	872	A. Tiruvenkatathan, B.A., L.T.
Royapetta, Government Harris High School	215	S. Ghulam Dastagir Sahib.
Royapetta, Wesley College High School	678	Rev. J. E. Neill, B.A.
Triplicane, Hindu High School	1,952	P. A. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., L.T., F.M.U.
Triplicane, Kellett Mission High School...	650	J. D. Masilamani, B.A., L.T.
Vepery, St. Paul's Mission High School.	632	S. P. Arumainayagam.
Indian Girls.		
Egmore, Presidency Training School for Mistresses	415	Mrs. M. C. Ewart, LL.A.
Georgetown, U.F.C.M. Day School ...	475	Miss N. Paul, B.A., L.T.
Kilpauk, C.S.M. Girls' High School ...	150	Miss E. M. Bain, M.A.
Madras, U.F.C.M. Home Education Classes.	52	E. Y. Sage.
Rayapuram, U.F.C.M. Boarding and Training School	430	Miss H. F. Greenfield.
Royapetta, Hobart Government Secondary and Training School ...	190	Miss M. Varugis, B.A., L.T
Royapetta, St. Ebba's Girls' High School.	167	Miss Z. Walfred.
Royapetta, Wesleyan Mission High School	287	Miss E. D. Birdseye.

Secondary Schools—*cont.*

Name of Institution.	Total number of pupils on 31st Dec. 1923.	Name of Headmaster or Headmistress.
MADRAS—*cont.*		
Indian Girls—cont.		
Triplicane, Government (Lady Willingdon Training College) Hindu High School	553	Sister R. S. Subbalakshmi Ammal, B.A., L.T.
Vepery, London Mission Bentinck High School	382	Miss A. M. Varley.
European Boys.		
Kilpauk, Civil Orphan Asylum	143	R. J. Jordan.
Madras, Bishop Corrie High School ...	192	H. Y. Necker, M.A. (Durham), F.M.U.
Madras, St. Bede's High School	196	Rev. A. S. Villa-Verde, B.A.
Madras, St. Mary's European High School	147	Rev. A. J. Vander Burg.
Vepery, Doveton Protestant High School.	122	R. A. Carson, B.A.
European Girls.		
Georgetown, Presentation Convent High School and St. Mary's Orphanage ...	320	Mother M. Dominic.
Vepery, Collegiate High School ...	194	Sister Gertruda.
Vepery, Doveton Girls' High School ...	124	Miss I. M. Sampson.
Vepery, Presentation Convent High School	369	Rev. Mother Angela.
MADURA.		
Indian Boys.		
Batlagundu, Board High School ...	161	M. R. Rangaswami Ayyangar.
Bodinayakkanur, Victoria Memorial High School	466	A. David Masilamani, M.A.
Dindigul, Municipal High School ...	262	S. Aiman, B.A.
Dindigul, St. Mary's High School ...	457	Rev. M. Santappan, S.J.
Madura College High School	1,350	C. Ganapati Ayyar, B.A., L.T.
Madura, Setupati High School	1,042	M. Venkatarama Sastriyar.
Madura, Sowrashtra High School ...	962	N. M. Kalyanarama Ayyar, B.A., L.T.
Palni, Municipal High School	298	C. Krishna Ayyar, B.A., L.T.
Pasumalai, High School	440	Rev. G. P. James, B.A., L.T., B.D.
Periyakulam, V.M. High School ...	453	J. I. Manikkavasagam, B.A., L.T.
Madura, St. Mary's High School (Mission)	490	Rev. George J. Simon, S.J.
Madura, U.C. High School	563	G. S. Abraham, B.A.
Sholavandan, Board High School ...	321	S. Chinnayya, B.A., L.T.

Secondary Schools—*cont.*

Name of Institution.	Total number of pupils on 31st Dec. 1923.	Name of Headmaster or Headmistress.
MADURA—*cont.*		
Indian Girls.		
Madura, Capron Hall Mission High School	243	D. S. Masilamani, B.A., L.T.
Madura, Capron Hall Training and Model School for Girls	294	Michael Asirvatham, B.A., L.T.
European Girls.		
Kodaikanal, Presentation Convent High School	130	Rev. Mother Xavier Murphy.
MALABAR.		
Indian Boys.		
Alattur, N.E. High School	173	G. S. Srinivasa Ayyar, B.A., L.T.
Angadipuram, Board High School ...	353	N. R. Parasurama Ayyar. B.A., L.T.
Badagara, Malabar Mission High School.	494	M. Chakko Ipis, B.A.
Betatnad, Board High School	354	V. S. Narayana Ayyar.
Calicut, Malabar Christian College High School	753	P. A. Stephen.
Calicut, Native High School	990	G. Sarvothama Rao, B.A., L.T.
Calicut, Zamorin's College High School.	558	N. Venkatarama Ayyar, B.A., L.T.
Cannanore, Municipal High School ...	608	V. R. Subrahmanya Ayyar.
Cherpalcheri, Board High School ...	412	P. Narayana Menon.
Cherukunnu, Board High School ...	289	P. A. Krishna Ayyar, B.A., L.T.
Chowghat, Board High School	568	M. A. Sundaram Ayyar, B.A., L.T.
Cochin, Santa Cruz High School ...	973	Rev. Fr. William Arkwright, S.J.
Elapalli, Appavu Pillai Board High School	411	P. Govinda Nayar, B.A., L.T.
Koduvayur, Board High School ...	624	K. V. Ramaswami Ayyar, B.A., L.T.
Kollengode, Raja's High School ...	480	R. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar, B.A., L.T.
Kottakal, High School	107	K. Pyru Nayar, B.A., L.T.
Kottayi, Board High School	470	U. Gopala Panikar.
Manjeri, Board High School	370	K. V. Pangunni Nayar, B.A., L.T.
Ottapalam, High School	593	K. Janardanan Thampan, B.A., L.T.
Palghat, Malabar Mission High School.	401	Victor Seshachalam, B.A., L.T.
Palghat, Native High School	595	V. V. Parameswara Ayyar.
Palghat, Nurani High School	420	N. R. Ramaswami Ayyar.
Palghat, Government Victoria College High School	497	G. L. Lobo, B.A. (Cantab.), (Principal).

Secondary Schools—*cont.*

Name of Institution.	Total number of pupils on 31st Dec. 1923.	Name of Headmaster or Headmistress.
MALABAR—*cont.*		
Indian Boys—cont.		
Pavaratti, St. Joseph's High School ...	349	I. A. Mariadoss Pillai, B.A., L.T.
Payyanur, Board High School	296	T. M. Vishnu Nambissan, B.A., L.T.
Ponnani, High School	427	T. A. Arokiaswami Pillai, B.A., L.T.
Purameri, Kadathanad Raja's High School	309	N. C. Sundaram Ayyar, B.A., L.T.
Tellicherry, Government Brennen College High School	625	W. B. Brierley.
Tellicherry, Malabar Mission High School	810	K. K. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A.
Tellicherry, St. Joseph's School ...	225	Rev. Fr. J. B. Galanda, S.J.
Indian Girls.		
Calicut, Malabar Mission Girls' High School	399	S. Nicholas, B.A., L.T.
Cannanore, Government Secondary and Training School	419	Miss S. E. Zacharias (Acting).
Kollengode, Board High School ...	115	„ S. E. Upot.
Palghat, Moyan Board High School ...	161	C. Chinnammu Mannadissiar.
Tellicherry, Sacred Heart High School.	520	Mother Candida, A.C.
European Boys.		
Calicut, St. Joseph's High School ...	237	Rev. J. Sampaoli.
European Girls.		
Calicut, St. Joseph's Convent School ...	133	Mother Ange.
Cochin, St. Mary's Convent School ...	154	Mother Mercy.
Tangasseri Lady of Mount Carmel Convent School	137	St. Mary John.
NELLORE.		
Indian Boys.		
Gudur, Board High School	200	A. Lakshminarayana, B.A., L.T.
Kavali, Board High School	355	A. Gurumurti Pantulu, B.A., L.T.
Nellore, C.A.M. High School	300	Rev. L. C. Smith, M.A.
Nellore, Venkatagiri Raja's College High School	665	D. Venkatasubbayya, B.A., L.T.
Venkatagiri, R.V.M. School	257	A. Jagannatha Sastri, B.A., L.T.
Indian Girls.		
Nellore, A.B.M. Girls' High School ...	118	Miss Olive E. Jones.

Secondary Schools—*cont.*

Name of Institution.	Total number of pupils on 31st Dec. 1923.	Name of Headmaster or Headmistress.
NILGIRIS.		
Indian Boys.		
Ootacamund, Municipal High School ...	377	S. Ranganatha Rao, B.A., L.T.
Indian Girls.		
Ootacamund, C.E.Z.M. Gell Memorial High School	140	E. Thomas, B.A., L.T.
European Boys.		
Coonoor, St. Joseph's College Institution.	209	L. T. Dineen.
Lovedale, Lawrence Memorial Government School	296	W. R. Ramshaw, AX. L.C.P. (Durham).
Ootacamund, Breeks Memorial School.	180	W. M. Theobald.
Ootacamund, St. Hilda's High School ...	50	Sister Iris, C.S.G.
European Girls.		
Coonoor, Herbron High School	...	Miss E. Chaplin.
Coonoor, Stane's High School	49	Miss G. E. Morice, B.SC.
Coonoor, St. Joseph's Convent High School	200	Sr. Anna Marie, Lady Superior.
Lovedale, Lawrence Memorial Government High School	164	Miss W. H. Wortham.
Ootacamund, Nazareth Convent School.	131	Marie Teresa.
RAMNAD.		
Indian Boys.		
Aruppukottai, S.B.K. High School ...	240	V. Ramaswami Ayyar, B.A., L.T.
Karaikudi, Sri Meenakshi Sundareswara Vidyasala	214	N. S. Venkatarama Ayyar, M.A., L.T.
Manamadura, O.V.C. High School ...	182	T. R. Krishnama Achariyar.
Ramnad, Raja's High School	444	C. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., L.T.
Ramnad, Schwartz High School ...	304	A. M. Gnanamanikkam, B.A., L.T.
Sattur, A.V. High School	231	V. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
Sattur, Hindu Nadars' Edward High School	300	A. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., L.T.
Sivaganga, Raja's High School ...	565	S. M. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., L.T.
Sivakasi, Hindu Nadars' Victoria High School	737	Samuel Muttayya, B.A., L.T.
Srivilliputtur, C.M.S. High School ...	266	A. Periyanayakam, B.A., C.S.
Srivilliputtur, Hindu High School ...	495	S. Krishna Ayyangar, B.A., L.T.
* Virudupatti, Kshatriya Vidyasala High School	419	K. Appunni Menon, B.A., L.T.

* This is an entirely free school conducted by Nadars.

Secondary Schools—*cont.*

Name of Institution.	Total number of pupils on 31st Dec. 1923.	Name of Headmaster or Headmistress.
SALEM.		
Indian Boys.		
Dharmapuri, Board High School ...	310	M. K. Swaminathan, M.A., L.T.
Krishnagiri, Board High School ...	329	A. Ramanatha Ayyar, B.A., L.T.
Namakkal, Board High School	467	P. M. Sambasiva Ayyar, B.A., L.T.
Salem, Municipal College High School.	850	L. S. Narayana Ayyar, B.A.
Salem, London Mission High School ...	688	P. Sundaram, B.A.
Tiruchengodu, Board High School ...	279	B. V. Ramaswami Sastriyar, B.A., L.T.
Indian Girls.		
Salem, Government Secondary School...	182	M. Parvati Ammal, B.A.
European Boys.		
Yercaud Montfort Boarding European Boys' Mission High School	80	Rev. Bro. Eugene, L.C.P., L.T.
European Girls.		
Yercaud, Sacred Heart Mission School...	93	Sister M. Augustine.
TANJORE.		
Indian Boys.		
Ayyampet, Board High School	275	T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.
Kodavasal, Board High School	260	A. R. Subrahmanyya Sastrigal, B.A., L.T.
Kumbakonam, Banadurai High School.	338	T. R. Rangaswami Ayyangar, M.A., L.T.
Kumbakonam, Native High School ...	462	Rao Bahadur S. Appu Sastriyar B.A.
Kumbakonam, Town High School ...	1,090	R. Swaminatha Ayyar.
Kuttalam, Board High School	420	S. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., L.T.
Mannargudi, National High School ...	551	T. S. Viraraghava Acharya, M.A., L.T.
Mannargudi, Findlay College High School	...	Rev. Richard Smailes, M.A. (Cantab).
Mayavaram, Municipal High School ...	698	V. Raghava Ayyangar M.A., L.T.
Nannilam, Board High School	298	A. Kasturiranga Ayyangar.
Negapatam, National High School ...	1,510	D. Venkata Achariyar, B.A., L.T.
Negapatam, W.M. High School ...	531	Rev. D. A. Samuel, B.A., L.T.
Orattanad, Chattram High School ...	339	S. Aravamudu Ayyangar.
Papanasam, Victoria High School ...	279	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, B.A., L.T.
Pattukkottai, Board High School ...	362	A. Sundaralingam Ayyar, B.A., L.T.

Secondary Schools—*cont.*

Name of Institution.	Total number of pupils on 31st Dec. 1923.	Name of Headmster or Headmistress.
TANJORE—*cont.*		
Indian Boys—cont.		
Poraiyar, Nadars' High School	247	S. Krishna Ayyar, B.A., L.T.
Shiyali, L.M.C. High School	281	M. A. Vedanayakam, B.A., L.T.
Shiyali, Sabanayaka Mudaliyar's Hindu High School	578	M. Krishnaswami Ayyar, B.A., L.T.
Tanjore, Kalyanasundaram High School.	1,019	S. Sriranga Achariyar, B.A., L.T.
Tanjore, St. Antony's High School ...	370	Very Rev. Fr. Eng. Mederlet, S.J.
Tanjore, St. Peter's High School ...	1,068	S. A. Israel Pillai, B.A., L.T.
Tirukkattupalli, High School	400	V. Guruswami Sastrigal, B.A., L.T.
Tirutturaippundi, Board High School ...	351	N. R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., L.T.
Tiruvadamarudur, the Tiruvaduturai Adhinam High School	363	N. Paramasiva Ayyar, B.A., L.T.
Tiruvadi, Central High School	470	K. K. Rama Ayyar, B.A., L.T.
Tiruvalur, Government High School ...	814	V. R. Duraiswami Sastri, M.A., L.T.
TINNEVELLY.		
Indian Boys.		
Ambasamudram, Tirthapati High School	510	T. S. Sadasiva Ayyar.
Ettayapuram, High School	340	T. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, B.A., L.T.
Gopalasamudram, High School ...	241	V. R. Harihara Ayyar, B.A., L.T.
Ittamoli, A.V. Joseph's High School ...	325	P. E. Devadason, B.A., L.T.
Koilpatti, Board High School	249	V. S. Sivakolundu Mudaliyar, B.A., L.T.
Megnanapuram, C.M.S. High School ...	263	S. Bhagyam, B.A., L.T.
Nanguneri, Board High School	170	A. P. Sivaprasad, B.A., L.T.
Palamcottah, C.M.S. High School ...	300	K. Doss Krishnayya Pillai, B.A., L.T.
Palamcottah, St. Xavier's College ...	1,436	Rev. A. Lebeau, S.J.
Pattamadai, High School	352	T. P. Krishnaswami Ayyar, M.A., L.T.
Srivaikuntam, Coronation High School.	375	T. L. Balakrishna Rao.
Tinnevelly, Sri Manthiramurthi High School	303	T. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, B.A., L.T.
Tinnevelly, C.M.S. College High School.	563	J. Anbudayan, B.A., L.T.
Tinnevelly, Hindu College High School.	736	S. R. Muttukumaraswami Pillai, B.A., L.T.

Secondary Schools—*cont.*

Name of Institution.	Total number of pupils on 31st Dec. 1923.	Name of Headmaster or Headmistress.
TINNEVELLY—*cont.*		
Indian Boys—cont.		
Tuticorin, Caldwell High School ...	345	Rev. A. Gnanappan, B.A., L.T.
Tuticorin, St. Francis Xavier's High School	710	Rev. Father M. Amalorpavam, S.J.
Tuticorin, S.A.V. High School ...	343	L. V. Krishna Ayyar, B.A., L.T.
Indian Girls.		
Nazareth, St. John's High School ...	97	C. S. Kohloff, B.A., L.T.
Palamcottah, Sarah Tucker College Secondary School	163	Miss R. Joysolomon, B.A., L.T.
TRICHINOPOLY.		
Indian Boys.		
Karur, Municipal High School	589	S. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, B.A., L.T.
Kattuputtur, Zamindar's High School ...	201	P. G. Sundaram Ayyar, B.A., L.T.
Kulittalai, Board High School	351	R. Ramachandra Sastri, B.A., L.T.
Lalgudi, Board High School	485	T. S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, B.A., L.T.
Musiri, Board High School	250	M. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, M.A., L.T.
Srirangam, High School	827	M. C. Rajagopal Nayudu, B.A., L.T.
Trichinopoly, Bishop Heber High School	1,478	S. K. Devasikamani, B.A., L.T.
Trichinopoly, National College High School	815	P. K. Narayana Ayyar.
Trichinopoly, St. Joseph's High School.	1,504	Rev. J. M. Arulnathar, S.J.
Indian Girls.		
Trichinopoly, Holy Cross Fort High School	407	Sister Sophie.
Wesleyan Mission High School ...	117	Miss E. G. Mellor, M.A.
European Boys.		
Trichinopoly, St. John's Vestry High School	116	Miss M. Lee.

Secondary Schools—*cont.*

Name of Institution.	Total number of pupils on 31st Dec. 1923.	Name of Headmaster or Headmistress.
TRICHINOPOLY—*cont.*		
European Girls.		
Trichinopoly, St. Joseph's European Girls' School	220	Sister Anastasie.
VIZAGAPATAM.		
Indian Boys.		
Anakapalle, Municipal High School ...	306	B. Pattabhi Ramayya, B.A., L.T.
Bimlipatam, Municipal High School ...	171	M. K. R. Dikshitulu, B.A., L.T.
Bobbili, Samasthanam High School ...	279	V. Ramalingaswami Pantulu, B.A.
Chodavaram, Board High School ...	200	V. Subrahmanyam, M.A., L.T.
Jaipur, Board High School	234	G. Ramadas Pantulu, B.A.
Palakonda, Board High School	223	R. Venkata Joga Rao.
Parvatipur, Board High School	277	A. Somasekhara Rao, B.A., L.T.
Vizagapatam, C.B.M. High School ...	780	D. S. Paul, B.A.
Vizagapatam, Mrs. A.V.N. College High School	...	S. V. Ramanayya Pantulu, B.A. L.T.
Vizianagram, Maharaja's College High School	1,097	S. V. Ramadas, B.A., L.T.
Vizianagram, Municipal High School.	343	D. V. Jagannadham, B.A. L.T.
Indian Girls.		
Vizagapatam, Queen Mary Government High School	177	Mrs. S. Jesudasan.
European Boys.		
Vizagapatam, St. Aloysius' School (Mission)	202	Rev. Father J. L. Contat
European Girls.		
Waltair, St. Joseph's Girls' High School.	101	Rev. Mother Superior.

Technical, Industrial and Art Schools or Classes.

Index.

NOTE.—Numbers above refer to serial numbers within brackets below.

ALVARTIRUNAGARI (Tinnevelly Dt.), WEAVING INSTITUTE.—Weaving cloths of all counts, carpets, etc. (2 years). *Qualification for admission*—Primary Standard. *Correspondent*—K. M. K. Tirumalai Ayyangar. [1]

BANGALORE, DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL.—Sewing (for girls); Rattan Work (for boys). Pupils also taught to speak and to lip-read. *Manager*—Lakshamma. [2]

BELLARY, ST. JOSEPH'S GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—Needle Work; Lace-making. Pupils prepared for Government Technical Examinations up to Advanced grade in the above subjects. Period of training depends on age, preliminary education, etc., of pupils. They are, as a rule, pupils of schools of general education under the same management and complete their course in 6 years. Girls under 18 boarded in St. Anthony's Girls' School or St. Philomena's High School under the same management. *Manager*—Rev. Mother M. St. Ignatius, Superioress, Good Shepherd Convent, Bellary. [3]

CALICUT (Malabar Dt.), GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF COMMERCE.—Book-keeping and Accountancy) (lower 1 year);

Theory and Practice of Commerce (lower 1 year); Banking and Economics (lower 1 year); Commercial Geography (higher 1 year for those who have appeared for University Examinations; lower 1 year, higher 1 year for others); Typewriting (1 year per grade); Shorthand (1 year per grade). Government Commerce Diploma Course (2 years); Book-keeping Group Certificate (2 years); Commercial Practice Group Certificate; Shorthand Group Certificate. *Qualification*—V Form in a recognized high school. *Fees*—Rs. 3 per subject per term, for Typewriting Rs. 12 per term. Vernacular section attached. Special subjects such as English composition, Letter-writing, etc., taught. Appointments secured for passed candidates when possible. Number on the rolls on 31st December 1923, 274. *Head-master*—L. T. Anantanarayana Sastri. [4]

CHINGLEPUT, REFORMATORY AND SENIOR CERTIFIED SCHOOL (for the reclamation of young criminals).—Elementary education and instruction in one of the following industries are imparted:—Weaving; Carpet and Tape-making; Tailoring; Blacksmith and Metal Work; Masonry; Music; Gardening; Drawing and Painting. Youthful offenders if under 10 years of age are detained for not less than 7 years and those above 10 for not less than 5 years. Discharge is effected on the attainment of 18 years of age. On discharge endeavours are made to find the pupil suitable employment, to give him a fair start in life, and to keep a watchful eye on him for a period of 3 years. *Superintendent*—W. O. Fonceca. [5]

COCANADA (Godavari Dt.), RAJA R. V. M. G. RAMA RAO BAHADUR ORPHANAGE.—Weaving; Carpentry; Tailoring; Sewing; Cooking; Indian Music. Boys and girls between 5 and 12 years mainly from Northern Circars and Nellore admitted. Instruction free. General education up to B.A. and religious and moral instruction given besides. Girls are discharged after marriage. *Superintendent*—V. P. Raj Nayudu, B.A. [6]

COIMBATORE, ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—Carpentry, all the three grades (2 years each); Rattan Work (3 years); General Fitting, 2 years of training before being admitted to Lathe and Milling Works. *Admission fee*—for Carpentry and Rattan departments, nil; for Fitting, Rs. 6; for Lathe and Milling Works, Rs. 20. *Tuition fees*—for Fitting Rs. 2 per month for 6 months; for Lathe and Milling Works, Rs. 6 per month for 6 months. *Manager*—R. Beyls. [7]

COIMBATORE, SHORTHAND STUDIO.—Typewriting; Shorthand; Book-keeping; Theory and Practice of Commerce; Commercial Geography; Banking. All grades. *Correspondent*—A. L. Subba Rao. [8]

COONOOR, ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE (one of the centres for training General Service Probationers for Telegraph Department).—Telegraphy—sending and receiving, Morse code, open and closed circuits, receiving by sound on the typewriter, Wheatstone punching, testing, Baudot and technicals. Pupils should first gain admission to the College and then to the training class. *Qualification*—Pass in IX Standard. *Principal*—L. T. Dineen. [9]

ERODE (Coimbatore Dt.), LONDON MISSION GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—Basket-making; Mat-weaving. Course extends from 1 to 3 years. Day-scholars pay nothing. Boarders required to pay for food. Half-time work for those who are unable to read and write who should attend the day school attached teaching up to VIII Standard. Number on the rolls, 51. *Correspondent*—Miss K. D. Browne. [10]

* GUNTUR, DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL.— [10B]

IDAIYANGUDI (Tinnevelly Dt.), S.P.G. LACE SCHOOL.—Pillow Lace-making of various designs. Five classes, A, B, C, D and E. Course lasts 5 years, 1 year for each class. Pupils coached for Government Technical Examinations in the subject. Admission open to children of all classes and creeds. Boarding and lodging arranged by

* Information not received in time for insertion.

Manager when required. *Manager*—Rev. W. A. Siromani. [11]

KARUR (Trichinopoly Dt.), WESLEYAN MISSION INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—Carpentry; Joinery and Cabinet-making; Blacksmithy and Elementary Tool-making and Fitting (5 years); Rattan Work (3 years); Handloom-weaving (3 years), Draughtsmanship (3 years). *Qualification*—IV Form. *Tuition fees including Hostel fees*—Rs. 7 per month. *Superintendent and Manager*—Rev. H. Osborne Arnett. [12]

KARUR, WESLEYAN MISSION LACE SCHOOL.—Lace-making. Students coached for Government Technical Examinations in the subject in all grades. Poor and orphan girls admitted. *Manager*—Miss D. M. Spittle, Wesleyan Mission, Karur. [13]

KATPADI (North Arcot Dt.), AMERICAN ARCOT MISSION INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.—Carpentry; Cabinet-making; Rattan Work and Carving (5 years, 1 year more for those desiring special certificates); Blacksmithy; Motor-driving and Repairing (from 1½ to 4 years). Admission limited to 80 in Carpentry and 25 in Smithy and Motor department. *Age*—14 years. *Qualification*—V Standard pass. Hostel accommodation for 100 Christian lads available. *Principal and Manager*—Rev. B. Rottschaefer, M.A. [14]

KUDANKULAM (Tinnevelly Dt.), S.P.G. LACE SCHOOL.—Pillow Lace-making of various designs. Five classes, A, B, C, D and E. Course lasts 5 years, 1 year for each class. Pupils coached for Government Technical Examinations (Elementary grade) in the subject. Admission open to children of all classes and creeds. Boarding and lodging arranged by Manager when required. *Manager*—Rev. W. A. Siromani. [15]

KUMBAKONAM, ART SCHOOL (MUNICIPAL). Coaches up students for the Government Technical Examinations in Group Certificates and Diploma in Drawing; Design; Painting; Clay-modelling; Wood-engraving. Whole course lasts 5 years: Pre-elementary and elementary (1 year); Group Certificate (2 years); Diploma (2 years). No prescribed educational qualification. *Fees*—pre-elementary, 8 annas; elementary, Re. 1; intermediate, Rs. 1–8–0; advanced, Rs. 2 per instalment for 3 instalments. Half-rates for backward and artisan classes. Working hours, 7-30 to 10 a.m., 2-30 to 5 p.m. *Manager*—M. C. N. Muttukumara Chettiyar, Chairman, Municipal Council, Kumbakōnam (Ex-officio). [16]

KUMBAKONAM, COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE.—Shorthand (Pitman's), all grades; Typewriting, all grades; Book-keeping; Theory and Practice of Commerce; Commercial Geography, Elementary and Intermediate grades; Banking, elementary grade. *Qualification*—At least IV Form. *Manager and Proprietor*—T. Venkatarama Ayyar. [17]

KUMBAKONAM, RAMA VILAS TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.—Typewriting; Shorthand (English and Tamil); Book-keeping and Accountancy; Theory and Practice of Commerce. Students coached up for Government Technical Examinations, elementary grade 1 year, intermediate 2 years and advanced 3 years. *Qualification*—Pass in III Form. *Manager*—R. Venkatarama Ayyar. [18]

KUMBAKONAM, ST. MARY'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—Cabinet-making; Carpentry; Wood-carving; Smithy. Course lasts 5 years. Boys with V Standard pass admitted as full-timers; boys with III Standard pass admitted as half-timers in technical section and instructed up to V Standard in the elementary school attached. *Admission fee*—Rs. 2. No tuition fee. *Manager*—The Rev. Fr. R. H. Michotte. [19]

KUMBAKONAM, SARASWATHI VILAS TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.—Typewriting (Remington and Yost models); Shorthand (Sloan-Duployan system); Book-keeping; other Commercial subjects. Students coached up for Government Technical Examinations in all grades. 1 year's course for each grade normally. *Qualification*—IV Form pass; those below IV Form also admitted. Postal tuition arranged in all subjects

except Typewriting. Arrangements made to suit employed persons and students in schools. *Manager*—D. Subbayya Pathar. [20]

KUMBAKONAM, SRI LAKSHMI VILAS TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.—Coaches students in Typewriting, Shorthand and other Commercial subjects for the Madras Government Technical Examinations in all grades. Imparts free personal and postal instructions in Sloan-Duployan Shorthand. Classes held both morning and evening to suit officers, teachers and students. Offers concession rates for students coming from out-stations. *Qualification*—IV Form of a recognized High School. All Commercial and Sloan-Duployan Shorthand publications stocked. *Manager and Proprietor*—K. S. Narayanaswami, M.S.D.S., C.T. [21]

KUMBAKONAM, SRI RANGA VILAS COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE.—Typewriting; Shorthand; Book-keeping; Correspondence; Banking; Commercial Geography. *Admission fee*—Re. 1. *Tuition fees*—Typewriting, Rs. 2½ for elementary, and Rs. 3 per mensem for intermediate and advance; Shorthand, Re. 1, Re. 1½ and Rs. 2 per mensem for the 3 grades, respectively; Book-keeping and other subjects, Re. 1½, Rs. 2 and Rs. 2½ per subject per mensem for the 3 grades respectively; 8 annas concession for 2 subjects taken together, Re. 1 concession for 3 subjects. *Manager*—M. R. Srinivasa Acharya. [22]

LALGUDI (Trichinopoly Dt.), SARASWATHI TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.—Typewriting; Shorthand; Book-keeping; Theory and Practice of Commerce; Banking. All grades. Course lasts 3 years, 2 years for persons of high educational qualifications. *Minimum qualification*—Pass in IV Form. Assistance rendered to students for securing appointments. *Manager and Proprietor*—L. N. Sankara Sastri. [23]

LALGUDI, Y.M.I.A. TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.—Book-keeping, elementary, intermediate and advanced, Rs. 2, Rs. 2 and Rs. 3, respectively; Banking, elementary and intermediate, Rs. 2 each; Commercial Geography, all grades Re. 1½, Re. 1½ and Rs. 2; Theory and Practice of Commerce, all grades, Re. 1½, Re. 1½ and Rs. 2; Shorthand, all grades, Re. 1, Re. 1½ and Rs. 2; Typewriting, all grades, Rs. 2, Rs. 2½ and Rs. 3; Drawing, Freehand and Geometrical, all grades, Re. 1 each. Concession to students taking more than two subjects. Students coached up for Government Technical Examinations, London Chamber of Commerce Examination, etc. *Honorary Superintendent*—S. Rangaswami Ayyangar, B.A., L.T. [24]

MADRAS, SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS.—Painting; Lacquer-Work; Cotton-painting; Design; Jewellery; Silver and Metal-working; Furniture-making; Wood-carving; Modelling; Cane-Work; Carpet-weaving; Engraving. Minimum period of any one course, 3 years; maximum period allowed, 5 to 6 years. Tuition free. Number on the rolls, 343 of which 20 are females. *Superintendent*—W. S. Hadaway. [25]

MADRAS, ORR'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—Scientific Instrument-making. Boys receive instruction in the three R's during 4 hours a week, are employed during day in P. Orr & Sons' workshops and trained in the highest class of engineering, using the most delicate tools such as the Micrometer, Slide Gauge, etc. *Superintendent and Correspondent*—S. T. Binstead. [26]

MADRAS (Chintadripet), SINGH'S INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE, EST. 1908.—Book-keeping; Theory and Practice of Commerce; Banking; Commercial Geography; Shorthand (Pitman's); Typewriting. All grades in all the subjects. *Qualification*—Lower Secondary or VII Standard or late middle school. *Admission fee*— Re. 1. *Tuition fees*—Accountancy subjects: for one subject, elementary, intermediate and advanced, Rs. 6, Rs. 9 and Rs. 15 per term; for every additional subject, Rs. 2, Rs. 3 and Rs. 10 per term; Shorthand, 3 grades, Rs. 6, Rs. 8 and Rs. 10 per term; Typewriting, 3 grades, Re. 1½, Rs. 2

and Rs. 2; Postal tuition (accountancy subjects only) for one subject, 3 grades, Rs. 10, Rs. 15 and Rs. 25; every additional subject, Rs. 6, Rs. 8 and Rs. 15 per term. Employment Bureau attached to the Institute. *Principal*—M. N. Singh, D.C., Govt. Certificated Auditor. [27]

MADRAS (G.T., Esplanade), GOVERNMENT INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE.—(Prepares candidates for (*a*) the Government Diploma in Accountancy; (*b*) for Government Technical Examinations, etc.) Book-keeping; Theory and Practice of Commerce; Commercial Geography and History; Banking; Shorthand. Up to advanced grade. Government Technical Examinations syllabus followed. *Qualification*—Completed S.S.L.C. or Matriculation, pass in High School Examination for Europeans, or equivalent. *Tuition fees*—(*a*) Rs. 70 for 1st term, Rs. 42 for 2nd term; (*b*) per year—intermediate Rs. 18, advanced Rs. 24 for one subject; Rs. 24 and Rs. 40 for 2 subjects; Rs. 40 and Rs. 48 for 3 subjects; Rs. 48 and Rs. 64 for 4 subjects: Rs. 64 for 5 subjects, intermediate; no hostel attached. *Principal*—M. K. Dandeker, B.A., F.S.A.A. *Lecturers*—O. T. Govindan Nambiyar, M.A., M.L.; V. P. Achyutha Menon, B.A., L.T., D. COM. [28]

MADRAS (Georgetown), GOVERNMENT TRADES SCHOOL.—Mechanical Engineering (5 years); Minor Electrical Engineering (4 years); Plumbing (3 years); Electric-wiring (2 years); Mechanical Drawing (2 years). Admission is restricted to *bona fide* apprentices and workmen actually engaged in the particular trade. *Educational qualifications*—V Form or IX Standard for Engineering courses. *Fee*—Rs. 3 per subject (refunded if the student puts in 80 per cent attendance). Instruction is given in the evening to enable apprentices in workshops to attend. *Superintendent*—N. M. Adyanthayya, B.SC. (Edin.). [29]

ADRAS (G.T., Davidson St.), GOVERNMENT TEXTILE INSTITUTE.—Manufacture of cloth, carpets, rugs, blankets, mats, etc., from cotton, silk, wool Bimlipatam jute, coir, aloe, korai grass. *Courses*—(1) *Junior Weaving Course*—Textile testing; Fabric structure; Textile quantities; Handloom-weaving; Preparatory processes; Drawing; Practical carpentry and fitting of appliances; Running of power plant. Course lasts 1 year, is intended for those desirous of becoming maistries in the Peripatetic Weaving Parties of handloom factories or demonstrators in schools. (2) *Senior Weaving Course*—Textile testing; Fabric structure; Textile quantities; Design and designing; Drawing; Handloom-weaving; Preparatory processes; Textile chemistry; Running of power plant; Practical carpentry and fitting of appliances; Co-operation; Book-keeping. Course lasts 2 years, is intended for those who desire to become weaving superintendents in the Department of Industries, teachers in weaving schools and managers of weaving factories. (3) *Artisan Course*—Handloom-weaving; knitting. Course lasts 6 months, is intended for purely practical training in either weaving or warp and weft preparation or knitting. Admission limited to 12 in (1), 6 in (2), 20 in (3); preference given to hereditary weavers and others intending to take up weaving as a profession. *Age*—16 years or over; 13 years or over if hereditary weavers. *Qualification*—Complete Lower Secondary Course for (1) and (2); complete Elementary Course for (3). Tuition free. Rs. 10 deposit or security bond for the amount which will be refunded at the end of course. Students awarded certificates on completion of course. *Head of the Institute*—D. M. Amalsad, Textile Expert, Department of Industries, Madras (ex-officio). [30]

MADRAS (G.T., Muthialpet High School), THE MADRAS SHORTHAND WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.—Shorthand, all grades. Students coached up for Government Technical Examinations in the subject. *Membership fee*—Rs. 6 per annum for resident members, mufassal members, Rs. 3. *Admission fee*—

Rs. 2 for learners, Re. 1 for members (in addition). Persons possessing fair knowledge of English and either a pass in Government Examination in Shorthand or Sir Isaac Pitman & Son's Certificate in Phonography eligible for admission as members. Others treated as learners. *President*—The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai, M.A., B.L., LL.B., I.S.O., C.I.E. *Secretary*—T. Ramanatha Ayyar. [31]

MADRAS (G.T., Sunkuraman Street), TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION.—Shorthand; Typewriting. 1, 2 and 3 years for elementary, intermediate and advanced grades. *Fees*—Typewriting, Rs. 2; Shorthand, Re. 1½ per mensem. Also, agents for the remountable typewriter. *Manager*—N. C. Anantha Achari. [32]

MADRAS (G.T., Esplanade), Y.M.C.A. SCHOOL OF COMMERCE.—Shorthand; Typewriting; Book-keeping; Theory and Practice of Commerce; Commercial Geography; Banking and Economics. All grades. *Tuition fees*—Rs. 10 per term for lower grade; Rs. 12 for higher. For other subjects, lower grade Rs. 7 and higher Rs. 9 per term. *Terms*—January to May and July to December. *Qualification*—Pass in V Form. English class of 2 hours per week for those who have not completed School Final. Reading room and library; special technical library of works on commercial subjects. Employment Bureau attached. *Headmaster*—E. Parthasarathi, Educational Secretary, Y.M.C.A. [33]

MADRAS (Kilpauk), C.S.M. GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—Lace-making; Embroidery. Up to intermediate grade. 5 years each, in special cases 3 years. *Age*—14 years. *Qualification*—Fair knowledge of vernacular, V Standard or Class. Wages given to pupils above elementary grade. Those completing the course are trained as teachers and either employed in the school or sent out. Hostel accommodation available. *Correspondent*—Miss I. Forbes. [34]

MADRAS (Kilpauk), CIVIL ORPHAN ASYLUMS.—Book-keeping; Commercial Correspondence; Shorthand; Typewriting. No prescribed rules of admission. Promising pupils of the orphanage are admitted. *Board of Directors, Executive Officer*—Rev. T. H. Butlin, Principal. [35]

MADRAS (Mount Road), ANJUMAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—Carpet-weaving (ordinarily 6 years); Carpentry and Cabinet-making (5 years); Polishing. Admission to Muslim boys. General education up to V Standard and instruction in elementary Moslem Theology given. All boys given breakfast and dinner free. *Superintendent and Manager*—M. G. Siddique. [36]

MADRAS (Mylapore), THE GREGG INSTITUTE —Coaches up students for Government Technical Examination in Shorthand in all grades in the Gregg system. Speed classes held. Fees charged: Rs. 2–8–0. *Principal*—L. S. Nilakantan, B.A. (Hons.). [37]

MADRAS (New Town), SCHOOL OF DRESS-MAKING.—Dress-making (Ladies' Dresses, Ladies' and Gentlemen's underlinen, Children's garments, House linen mending, Church things such as Altar Linen, etc.). To give training and employment to a number of Anglo-Indian girls. *Superintendent*—Miss M. Oliver. *Correspondent and Manager*—Deaconess Creighton. [38]

MADRAS (Pudupet), PUDUPET CONVENT SCHOOL OF COMMERCE.—Typewriting; Shorthand, Pitman, Dilton, Gregg and Sloan; Commercial Correspondence; Commercial Geography; Commercial Arithmetic; Book-keeping; Banking; Mercantile Law, etc. *Courses*—(1) *Correspondence clerks*—duration 1 year, fees Rs. 20, minimum qualification VI Form; (2) *Managers and Secretaries*—2 years, Rs. 80, S.S.L.C.; (3) *Bank clerks (Junior)*—1 year, Rs. 40, VI Form; (4) *Bank clerks (Senior)*—2 years, Rs. 100, S.S.L.C.; (5) *Advertisers*—1 year, Rs. 30, V Form; (6) *Salesmen*—1 year, Rs. 40, V Form; (7) *Ledger posters*—1 year, Rs. 30, V Form; (8) *Book-keepers and Accountants*—1 year, Rs. 50, S.S.L.C., (9) *Stenographers*—2 years, Rs. 100; S.S.L.C. Government Examination,; (10) *Book-keeping group*—1 year, Rs. 40

V Form; (11) *Correspondence group*—1 year, Rs. 40, V Form; (12) *Shorthand group*—1 year, Rs. 30, S.S.L.C.; (13) *Book-keeping diploma*—2 years, Rs. 120, V Form; (14) *Shorthand diploma*—2 years, Rs. 50, S.S.L.C.; *London Chamber of Commerce*; (15) *Junior Commercial Education*—1 year, Rs. 80, vide L.C.C. syllabus; (16) *Senior Commercial Education*—2 years, Rs. 150; (17) *Junior School Certificate*—1 year, Rs. 40; (18) *Senior School Certificate*—2 years, Rs. 100; (19) *Madras Government Teachers' Certificate*—1 year, Rs. 10 per subject, S.S.L.C. and advanced or senior grade per subject. (20) *London Chamber of Commerce Teachers' Certificate*—2 years, Rs. 150, as per L.C.C. syllabus; Single subject (any subject and grade)—1 year, Rs. 20, Middle School. Students prepared for Government Technical Examinations, the London Chamber of Commerce Local Examinations and the Institute of Commerce (Limited) Birmingham Local Examinations. The school also grants diplomas. Strength, boys 77—girls 43. *Correspondent*—Rev. Mother M. Augustine. [39]

MADRAS (Purasawalkam), SRI KRISHNA COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE.—Shorthand; Typewriting; Book-keeping; Commercial Practice and Banking, coaches students for all Government Technical and Institute of Book-keepers Examinations; Hours of work, 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. *Fees*—Rs. 2½ per month for Typewriting and Rs. 2 for other subjects. *Principal*, P. A. Tiruvenkata Acharya, F.C.I. [40]

MADRAS (Royapetta), GOVERNMENT HOBART TRAINING SCHOOL (INDUSTRIAL CLASS).—(*a*) Class—Muhammadan Embroidery on table covers, etc.; (*b*) Class—Embroidery and drawn thread work; (*c*) Class—Embroidery on bed covers, night dresses, handkerchiefs, drawn thread work, crochet, knitting. The three R's and drill taught. *Superintendent*—Miss T. Lazarus, B.A., L.T. [41]

MADRAS (San Thome), DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL.—Established 1913, conducted by the Church of England Zenana Mission; subjects taught: speech, lip, reading, scripture, reading, writing arithmetic, geography, general knowledge, nature study, drawing, needlework (fancy and plain), kindergarten subjects; English is the medium employed in teaching. *Rules of admission*—Any child of any nationality, creed or caste, if it is deaf, but in possession of its mental faculties. Mentally deficient children are not received. Children should be admitted young, if possible between the ages of 5 and 7. *Fees*: The fees for boarding vary according to the requirements of boarders, from Rs. 4 per month. Children of indigent parents or destitutes are, however, not refused. Special boarding arrangements for Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indians of the upper classes. No. on rolls, 37. *Lady Superintendent*—Miss E. A. Mitchell. [41-B]

MADRAS (St. Thomas' Mount), AMERICAN ADVENT MISSION INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—Carpentry (4 years); Wood-carving; Printing; Engine and Motor-driving (3 months). Destitute boys admitted free; fees according to their circumstances charged for others. A limited number of Anglo-Indian boys admitted. General education given up to VIII Standard. *Manager*—C. H. Hudson. [42]

MADRAS (Vepery), C.N.T. INSTITUTE.—*I. Technical Classes*—Engineering, Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Industrial; Surveying; Drawing, etc. *II. Industrial Classes*—Motor Engineering; Binding; Printing; Weaving; Foundry; Smithy; Carpentry; Machine-shop foremen; Oil and gas engine driving; Photography; Half-tone-block; Gold and Silver-Plating; Sand-Blasting, etc. Period, 6 months to 3 years according to course selected. *Qualification*—S.S.L.C. down to Primary education. S.S.L.C. or something near thereto for technical classes; intelligence and wealth for Industrial classes; capacity to work for artisan classes. No tuition fee for poor boys. Well-to-do boys charged from Rs. 50 to Rs. 200 in

technical classes; Rs. 12 to Rs. 150 in Industrial classes according to nature and duration of course. Stipends granted to intelligent, deserving boys. *Superintendent and Engineer*—J. D. Ryan. [43]

MADRAS (Vepery), Y.W.C.A. COMMERCIAL CLASSES.—Held every week-day between 7-30 and 9-30 a.m. Shorthand; Typewriting; Book-keeping; Commercial English. Entrance tests in English Composition, Spelling, etc., for those not passed Middle School. *Fees per month*—Re. 1 for Shorthand and Book-keeping; Rs. 2 for Typewriting elementary, Rs. 2-8-0 for Typewriting intermediate. Class in the study of English Composition, Letter-writing, Spelling, etc., held without additional fee charged. *City Departmental Secretary*—Miss Kathleen Worster. [44]

MADRAS (Washermanpet), LEATHER TRADES INSTITUTE.—Leather Manufacture. Course lasts 3 years. *Qualification*—S.S.L.C. pass or equivalent. Intermediate pass with Chemistry as optional admitted direct to second year class. *Fees*—Rs. 150 per year for students of Madras Presidency and Coorg, Rs. 300 for others. *Principal*—A. Guthrie, M.B.E. [45]

MADURA, DUBASH KADER'S COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.—Book-keeping and Accountancy; Theory and Practice of Commerce; Commercial Geography and History; Banking and Currency; Shorthand; Typewriting. All grades. 2 years' course for S.S.L.Cs. S.S.L.Cs admitted direct to intermediate grade, those below to elementary. Classes held morning and evening to suit officers, teachers, students, etc. *Headmaster*—T. S. Narayana Ayyar, B.A., G.D.A. [46]

MADURA, GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.—Wood Work, Carpentry and Cabinet-making (5 years); Metal Work (5 years); short special courses in Engine-driving and Management of Industrial Machinery and Motor-driving and Mechanism. Admission restricted to 6 paid and 3 paying apprentices annually in Wood Work section and 12 paid and 6 paying apprentices in Metal Work section. *Qualifications*—age, 13—20 years; education, complete primary or elementary school course. *Tuition fee*—For paid apprentices, nil; for paying apprentices, Rs. 12 a year, and for short courses Rs. 12 per mensem. Paid apprentices are paid wages at Re. 1 per mensem during probation period; As. 6, As. 8, As. 10, As. 12 and Re. 1 per day during 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th year, respectively. Bonus on completion of course. Number on rolls, Probationary 17, 1st year 18, 2nd year 18, 3rd year 18. *Short courses*—Motor-driving and Mechanism, 3. *Date of admission*—1st July every year. *Superintendent*—H. E. R. Dunhill. [47]

MADURA (267, West Masi Street), KALYANAM'S INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE.—Prepares candidates for—(*a*) Government Technical Examinations in Book-keeping and Accountancy (including Auditing); Theory and Practice of Commerce; Commercial Geography and History; Banking and Political Economy; Shorthand (Pitman's); and Typewriting (Touch System). All grades. Two years' course for S.S.L.Cs.; (*b*) London Chamber of Commerce Examinations; (*c*) The Examinations of the Institute of Book-keepers, Limited, London. *Qualifications*—V Form in a recognized High School, but preference to S.S.L.Cs. and University Degree holders. *Principal*—T. Kalyanasundaram, D.COM., F.I.S.A. (London), Incorporated Secretary. [48]

MADURA, MADURA COLLEGE TECHNICAL SCHOOL.—Shorthand; Typewriting; Book-keeping, elementary and intermediate grades; 1 year for each grade. *Qualification*—above IV Form. *Principal*—C. Ganapati Ayyar, B.A., L.T. *Commercial Instructor*—S. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar, F.C.I. [49]

MADURA, MEENATCHI TYPEWRITING INSTITUTE.—Type-writing; Shorthand (English and Tamil). All grades. Banking; Correspondence. Course lasts 10 months from July to April. *Qualification*—Middle School Pass or IV Form. Morning, evening and night classes held to suit officials,

clerks, etc. *Managing Proprietor*—T. A. Muthu Karuppa Pillai. [50]

MADURA, SRI MINAKSHI DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL—Pupils taught to talk, read and write and do sums in Arithmetic; Spinning; Weaving and Knitting; Sewing and Rattan Work. Free Institution with free boarding and lodging. Started in October 1920. *Manager*—A. Swami Pichammal. [51]

MADURA, SETUPATI HIGH SCHOOL (Drawing Class attached)—Drawing; Painting; Geometry; Design. All grades. Admission open to all students of the High School. *Headmaster*—S. Subrahmanyam. [52]

MANNARGUDI (Tanjore Dt.), TYPEWRITING INSTITUTE.—Typewriting; Shorthand; Book-keeping; Theory and Practice of Commerce. *Manager*—K. Natesan. [53]

MASULIPATAM (Kistna Dt.), SREE ANDHRA JATHEEYA KALASALA.—Carpentry (3 years); Smithy (3 years); Turning (3 years); Fitting (3 years); Moulding (3 years); Oriental Art of Painting (2 years); Music (3 years); Pattern Work (2 years); Carpet-weaving (2 years); Khadder-weaving (6 months); Dyeing and Calico Printing (6 months); Engraving (1 year); Painting and Drawing (2 years); Mechanical Apprentice (Junior course) (3 years). *Standard required*—Primary. *Fees*—8 annas per instalment for 8 instalments a year; Mechanical Apprentice (Senior course)—3 years, III Form, Re. 1 per instalment for 8 instalments a year; Mechanical Engineering course—3 years, VI Form, Rs. 2 per instalment for 8 instalments a year; Drawing and Painting—Re. 1, III Form; Oriental Art of Painting—Rs. 2, VI Form. Instruction chiefly in vernacular. *General education*—Bala, Yuva, Acharya courses. *Fees*—Panchamas exempted; other poor students wholly or partially exempted. Boarding and lodging provided in the Institute. The strength of the Institution on 31st Dec. 1923 is 213. *Principal*—C. Srinivasa Rao, B.A. (Offg.) [54

MAYAVARAM (Tanjore Dt.), NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.—Typewriting; Shorthand. All grades. Students coached for Government Technical Examinations and London Chamber of Commerce Examinations. Course lasts 1, 2, and 3 years for respective grades of each subject. *Qualification*—Lower Secondary grade pass. *Admission fee*—Re. 1. *Manager*, S. P. Muttuswami Ayyar. [55]

MAYAVARAM, VICTORIA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.—Typewriting; Shorthand; Book-keeping; Theory and Practice of Commerce; Lower grade one year; Higher grade two years. *Qualification*—Completed S.S.L.C. Two poor students taught free every year. *Manager*—S. R. Krishnamurti Ayyar. [56]

MELROSAPURAM (Chingleput Dt.), U.F.C. MISSION AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.—Agriculture; Cottage industries such as Poultry-raising, Archarding, Weaving, Grassmat-making, Extraction of Vegetable fibres, Rope-making, Tape-making, Farm Mechanics, Blacksmithy, etc. Pupils prepared for Government Technical Examinations in Agriculture and Horticulture. Industrial scholarships awarded to deserving students. Hostel accommodation for 50 available. *Manager*—Rev. W. S: Sutherland, B.D., U.F.C. Mission, Chingleput. [57]

MYSORE, INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.—(1) School for the Blind: Music, Vocal and Instrumental. General education up to Middle School Standard also given. (2) School for the Deaf: Rattan Work; Weaving. Pupils also taught to speak and to understand by means of their eyes what others speak. A Braille plant has been established where the blind compose and correct proofs while the deaf print and bind books, *School age*—5 to 20 years. Admission is free to pupils of Mysore State, others are charged a fee of Rs. 5. A normal class for training special teachers of the deaf and the blind is attached to the institution. Period of training lasts a year each. A hostel is run by the Institution for students coming from mufassal places. *Charges*, Rs. 10 per month. *Principal*—P. N. V. Rau

B.A., M.C.T.B. *Honorary Secretary, and Founder*—M. Srinivasa Rao, B.A. [58]

NARASAPATAM (Vizagapatam Dt.), BOARD MIDDLE SCHOOL (Drawing Class).—Drawing (freehand and geometrical); Painting. All grades. Course lasts 4 months from August to November. No fees charged for those reading in the school. Re. 1 per subject per mensem for others. There was no class in 1923. *Headmaster*—P. Ganapati Rao Pantulu, B.A., L.T. [59]

NAZARETH (Tinnevelly Dt.), S.P.G. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—Carpentry and Cabinet-making (4 to 7 years according to candidates' educational attainments); Weaving (2 to 5 years); Blacksmithy and Fitting and Care and Attendance of Oil-Engine (5 to 7 years). *Qualification*—Pass in IV Standard. No fees for tuition or boarding. Carpentry pupils on completion of course are allowed to take away a complete set of tools. Weaving pupils are paid scholarships on work turned out. *Manager and Superintendent*—Rev. A. P. Randle, B.A., L.T. [60]

NEGAPATAM (Tanjore Dt.), THE "GYMKHANA" TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.—Typewriting; Shorthand; Book-keeping; Theory and Practice of Commerce. All grades. 12 months' training for beginners, 9 months for those having some knowledge of the subject, 6 months for those who have appeared and failed. Students coached up for Madras Government Technical, London Chamber of Commerce and National Union of Teachers Examinations. Admission thrice every year in May, August and November. *Admission fee*—Re. 1. *Tuition fees*—Rs. 2 per subject; concession allowed. *Proprietor*—P. N. Dandapani Pillai. [61]

NEGAPATAM, "ROYAL" TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.—(1) Shorthand; (2) Typewriting; (3) Book-keeping; (4) Theory and Practice of Commerce; (5) Drawing. All grades. (6) Banking, elementary and intermediate. Admission generally restricted to those preparing for Government Technical Examinations. Others admitted with Proprietor's sanction. *Admission fee*—Re. 1. *Tuition fee per month*—for (1) Rs. 2 and Rs. 3; (2) Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 3; (3) Re. 1-8, Rs. 2 and Rs. 3; (4) Re. 1-8, Rs. 2 and Rs. 3; (5) Re. 1-8, Rs. 2 and Rs. 3; (6) Rs. 2 and Rs. 3. Also job works undertaken, and Typewriters repaired. *Managing Proprietor*—K. N. Kuppuswami Ayyangar. [62]

ONGOLE (Guntur Dt.), A.B.M. GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—Needle Work—Armenian needlepoint; Drawn threadwork; Embroidery; Machine-sewing. 1 year course generally for each, 1½ years for embroidery. Open to women and girls. *Correspondent*—Miss Kate W. Failing. [63]

OOTACAMUND, LAWRENCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL.—Technical branch attached teaches Drawing; Music; Commercial Correspondence; Typewriting; Shorthand; Telegraphy; Cooking and Dressmaking in girls' branch. Admission restricted to children (boys and girls) of officers, and soldiers of the British Army in India. Tuition free to children of soldiers of the rank of corporal or private. Children of fathers of higher rank are charged according to their income. Certificate granted to pupils on completion of course. Employment obtained for successful candidates. Suitable candidates prepared after High School course for civil, military and medical entrance examinations, Inspector's assistants in railways and Government Examinations. *Principal and Secretary*—Rev. W. H. G. Padfield, M.A. [64]

PALAMCOTTAH (Tinnevelly Dt.), C.M.S. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.—(*a*) Girls' section—Weaving; Mat-weaving; Palmyra Leaf Basket Work; Knitting. (*b*) Boys' section—Weaving; Mat-weaving; Chair and Cot-caning; Cane-basket-making. Students prepared for the Government Technical Examination, intermediate grade in weaving. Length of course not prescribed. Children of all classes admitted. *Age*—5—15 years and in exceptional cases above 16. Poor boys not charged tuition fees, others up to a maximum of Rs. 7-8 per month. *Principal*—W. Gilbert Speight. *Headmaster*—A. Jonathan David. [65]

PALAMCOTTAH (Tinnevelly Dt.), DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL, Estd. 1899; Subjects taught: All elementary school subjects, especially Tamil; hand and eye training also given; for admission children must be sound in mind and healthy in physique; for successful training, children should begin under 7 years of age. No. on rolls: 103. *Principal*—Miss E. Morgan. [65B]

PALMANER (Chittoor Dt.), A.A. MISSION WOMEN'S INDUSTRIAL HOME.—Crochet; Embroidery; Lace-making; Other Needle Work; Drawing. Admission open to pupils recommended from other Mission Schools. Night classes in the 3 R's held for first year students only. *Manager*—Miss Alice Smallegan. [66]

PANRUTI (South Arcot Dt.), DANISH MISSION INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—Carpentry; Cabinet-making (4—5 years); Weaving (2—4 years). Admission generally restricted to boys of the Mission. *Qualification*—Pass in IV Standard. Tuition and boarding free. *Correspondent*—Rev. Victor Theill.[67]

PARLAKIMEDI (Ganjam Dt.), RAJA'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—Weaving (elementary and intermediate classes, 4 years); Carpentry (practice course, A, B, C and D standards, 4 years; workshop course, elementary and intermediate, 2 years). Admission to: (1) Weaving course open to boys of all classes. *Age*—12 to 25 years. Adults in the profession also admitted in Factory section and taught improved methods. *Qualification*—Knowledge of the three R's. No fees for artisans and poor pupils. (2) Carpentry course. *Age*—12 years for practice class, 14 years for workshop class. No fees for artisans and poor pupils. Stipends not exceeding Rs. 6 per mensem given according to merit in weaving section. Stipends of Rs. 2 per mensem given in practice course and of Rs. 4 to 6 in workshop course of carpentry section. *Correspondent*—M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo, Diwan, Parlakimedi Samasthanam (ex-officio) [68]

PASUMALAI (Madura Dt.), PASUMALAI TRADE SCHOOL.—Printing and book-binding; Masonry; Carpentry and Cabinet-making; Blacksmithy. Course lasts 3 years each. *Qualification*—Pass in V Standard. *Manager*—Rev. J.H. Dickson. [69]

RENTICHINTALA (Guntur Dt.), A.E.L.M. SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.—Sewing (4 years, 2nd to 5th standard); Tape-weaving (2nd to 5th standard, girls only); Rope-making (1st to 5th standard, boys only); Singing (all classes). Young children preferred. 3 R's, geography, history and civics taught up to V Standard. *Manager and Correspondent*—Mrs. R. M. Dunkelberger. [70]

SAIDAPET, TEACHERS' COLLEGE (Special Classes).—(1) Manual training course, July to March—Clay and Cardboard Modelling; Geometrical and Mechanical Drawing; Cane Work; Wood Work. (2) Special vocational training classes for drawing masters, July to March—Engraving; Wood-carving; Commercial Art. Admission to (1) restricted to secondary trained teachers, (2) restricted to drawing-masters. Stipend of Rs. 15 per mensem for both courses. Special classes are under control of the Principal, Teachers' College. Information regarding technical classes obtainable from C. R. Porret, Adviser to Government on Manual and Vocational Training, Teachers' College, Saidapet. [71]

SRIVILLIPUTTUR (Ramnâd Dt.), GODA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.—Typewriting; Book-keeping; Banking; Correspondence; Drawing. At least 9 months' training for each subject. Students prepared for elementary and intermediate grades of Government Technical Examinations. Students of recognized secondary schools above III Form and of elementary schools with sufficient general education eligible for admission. *Manager and Proprietor*—K. Rajagopala Achariyar. [72]

TANJORE, KRISHNA VILAS TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.—Coaches up students appearing for Government and Foreign

Examinations; Typewriting; Shorthand (Pitman's, English and Tamil); Book-keeping; Theory and Practice of Commerce; Commercial Geography; Banking. All grades throughout the year. *Manager*—N. Krishnaswami Ayyar. [73]

TANJORE, ROYAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.—Typewriting; Shorthand; Book-keeping; Correspondence; Commercial Geography; Telegraphy; Music. All grades. Repairs of typewriters, cycles, watches and clocks, gramaphones. Course lasts from May to April. *Qualification*—III Form. *Fees*—Rs. 3 per month per subject; for typewriting mechanism, Rs. 12, 20 and Rs. 30 for respective grades. *Admission fee*—Re. 1. *Manager*, T. N. Thiruvengadatha Ayyangar. [74]

TANJORE, ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—Cotton-weaving; Cabinet-making; Rattan Work; Dyeing; Brush-making. Seven standards. Course lasts 6 years for Cotton-weaving, 7 years for Cabinet-making. All classes of boys admitted. *Age*—from 12 to 15years. *Qualification*—V Class. *Fees*—Nil. Wages paid for work turned out. Hostel accommodation available. *Manager*—Very Rev. Father Eug. Mederlet, S.C. [75]

TANJORE (Vallam Road), ST. MARY'S EUROPEAN CONVENT.—Girls are coached up at moderate charges in English and Drawing; Embroidery; Lace and Needle Work; Music; Piano and Harmonium; Shorthand and Typewriting. [76]

TANJORE, T.V.K. TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.—(1) Typewriting; (2) Shorthand; (3) Practical Telegraphy; (4) Electricity and Magnetism. Course lasts from 5 to 9 months. *Qualification*—Pass in III Form. *Admission fee*—Re. 1. *Tuition fee*—For (1) elementary Rs. 2, intermediate Rs. 2, advance Rs. 2; for (2) Rs. 2 each grade; for (3) and (4) Rs. 2 each. *Managing Proprietor*—T.V. Kameswara Ayyar, M.S.D.S. and C.T. [77]

TINDIVANAM (South Arcot Dt.), ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHANAGE AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—Conducted by the Brothers of St. Gabriel, 117 pupils. Drawing; Carpentry; Smithy (5 years). Training section for pupils who have completed their course in some Government recognized Industrial School and have been selected by Inspector of Industrial Schools. Course lasts 2 years. Admission chiefly to orphans (of non-Christian parents presented by Roman Catholic Missionaries) passing V Standard from the St. Ann Elementary School. Others also admitted. No fees charged. Pupils taught Tamil, Arithmetic, English, etc. Pupils selected for training are granted stipends of Rs. 15 each. *Correspondent*—Rev. Bro. Claudian, O.S.G., L.C.P. *Managers (Training section)*—Rev. Bro. John, Baptist; (*Industrial School*)—Rev. Bros. Henry, Eugene, Aloysius, (*Orphanage*)—Bro. Francis. [78]

TINDIVANAM, VICTORIA NATIONAL SCHOOL (Industrial and Technical Classes).—Spinning; Weaving; Carpet and Tape-making. One or more technical subjects compulsory for pupils of the school. School course lasts 8 years. *Admission fee*—4 annas. Tuition free. Pupils are also admitted to technical branch alone. Course lasts 3 years. *Fee*—Rs. 2 per subject. The Institute has received certificates of merits for its canework and cloth at the Cuddalore exhibition. The canework department has since been abolished. *President*—T. E. Krishnamurti Ayyangar, B.A. [79]

TIRUKKOYILUR (South Arcot Dt.) DANISH MISSION LACE DEPARTMENT.—Amalgamated with the Embroidery department and recognized by the Director of Industries, Madras. Lace-making up to Standard D; 1 year for each subject. Christian girls who have studied up to V Standard admitted. *Manager*—Miss K. Sorensen. [80]

TRICHINOPOLY, GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.—Provides training for 3 years for diploma qualifying for the Lower Subordinate Engineering Service and two years for the probationary subordinates for entry into the Upper Subordinate class of the College of Engineering, Guindy. Annual admissions are limited to about 40.

Age—Under 20 years. *Qualifications*—School Final or Matriculation or any equivalent. *Registration fee*—Rs. 3. *Tuition fees*—Rs. 40 per session in advance or 9 instalments of Rs. 5 each. No hostel is attached. Further particulars in booklet free on application. [81]

TRICHINOPOLY, PRIESTLEY RAILWAY INSTITUTE.—Telegraphy; Transport; Freight; Station Accounts; Office work. Course lasts 9 months. *Qualifications*—Age, between 17 and 24 years, education up to School Final. *Fee*—Rs. 60 payable at the time of admission; examination fee Rs. 10. Certificate of qualification granted to students on their passing final examination conducted by officers of South Indian Railway nominated by the General Traffic Manager. Qualified candidates are appointed as vacancies occur in the Railway department on Rs. 20 per mensem for the first 3 months of probation, Rs. 25 per mensem on confirmation. *Superintendent*—B. V. Sama Rao. [82]

TRICHINOPOLY, ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—Foundry (Moulding and Casting); Metal Turning and Fitting; Carpentry (Cabinet-making); Engine driving. six months' apprenticeship, 5 years' course. Boys should not be below 17 years of age and should have passed V Standard. Instruction free. Scholarships recommended to deserving boys who have passed the V standard and are not above 14 years of age. Small salary after 1 year's training. *Manager and Correspondent*—Rev. Fr. A. Robert, S.J. [83]

TRICHINOPOLY (Kempstown), C.S.M. GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—White Embroidery; Pillow Lace-making. Standards A to D. Admission to girls and widows chiefly of the Tamil Evangelical Lutheran Church. No fees charged. Hostel accommodation for 30 girls available. *Manager and Correspondent*—Miss Inez Von Otter. [84]

TRICHINOPOLY (Puttur), ALL SAINTS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—Cabinet-making Rattan Work; Carving and Inlaying; Blacksmithy; Drawing. Course lasts 5 years. Admission open to all, but majority are Christian students of the district. No prescribed educational qualifications, even illiterates admitted. Fees not charged. Hostel accommodation available for 50. Night school attached gives instruction in the 3 R's. Number on rolls on 31st Dec. 1923: 35. *Manager and Correspondent*—Rev. Allan F. Gardiner, S.P.G. Mission, Trichinopoly (On leave). *Acting Correspondent*—The Rev. E. W. Ormerod, M.A. *Manager*—M. Koil Pillai, M.A., L.T. [85]

TRICHINOPOLY (Teppakulam), CENTRAL SCHOOL OF COMMERCE—Typewriting; Shorthand; Book-keeping; Theory and Practice of Commerce; Banking; Commercial Geography; Telegraphy. All grades. Candidates coached for Government and London Technical Examinations. *Headmaster*—B. N. Barathy. *Manager*, M. V. Rama Doss Nayudu. [86]

TRICHINOPOLY (Teppakulam), METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF COMMERCE.—Book-keeping; Theory and Practice of Commerce; Banking; Commercial Geography; Typewriting; Shorthand. All grades (both lower and higher). *Qualification*—Up to IV Form for elementary. S.S.L.C. holders directly admitted to higher grade. *Proprietor*—K. Ranganatha Ayyar. [87]

VADAKANGULAM (Tinnevelly Dt.), ST. MARY'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.—(1) Girls' Lace School—Lace-making and Embroidery up to intermediate grade (7 years); also trains girls to be sent as instructors to Branch schools at Kalligulam and Ovari. Weaving School for Boys and Girls—Handloom weaving up to intermediate grade (3 years). Admission open to all without distinction of caste or creed. All girls between 12 and 18 able to read and write Tamil eligible to to (1); all boys and girls between 14 and 16 able to read and write Tamil eligible to (2). *Manager*—Rev. Fr. Y. Ignatius. [88]

VELLORE (North Arcot Dt.), "ANJUMAN-I-ISHA-I-TUL HASSNATH" INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—Cabinet-making; Drawing; Carpentry. Seven standards: A, B, C, D, elementary, intermediate and advanced. Boys below 10 years not admitted. Boys other than Muhammadans up to 25 per cent are also admitted. Wages 1 anna to 10 annas per day. *Superintendent*—Saiyid Abdul Ali Sahib. [89]

VIZAGAPATAM, GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.—*Branch I*, Mathematics—Computation; Mensuration; Plane Trigonometry. *Branch II*, Engineering—Drawing; Applied Mechanics; Construction and Design; Hydraulic Engineering; Mechanical Engineering; Surveying. From July 1923 Subordinate Engineering classes abolished. Probational and Lower Subordinate training given. Course lasts 3 years. Admission restricted to students of Telugu districts. *Age*—20 years in general, and 22 in the case of Oriyas and Muhammadans. *Qualification*—Completed S. S. L. C., Matriculation or equivalent. *Registration fee*—Rs. 3. *Tuition fee*—Rs. 40 for the whole session in advance, Rs. 5 per instalment for 9 instalments. Hostel attached. Several scholarships granted by Government, Local Boards and Rajas. Number on the rolls, 29. *Superintendent*—V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, B.A., A.M.I.E. (IND.). [90]

VIZAGAPATAM, ST. ALOYSIUS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—General Mechanics and Electricity. Course lasts 4 years. *Qualification*—General knowledge of English and Elementary Arithmetic. Parents or guardians required to sign a 4 years' agreement and deposit Rs. 50 as security. *Manager*—Rev. Bro. Emile. [91]

VIZIANAGRAM (Vizagapatam Dt.), MUNICIPAL DRAWING CLASS.—Free-hand and Outline Drawing, elementary grade. All elementary school teachers of the Municipality are eligible for admission. Teachers of special aptitude sent up for Government Technical Examinations on the subject. *Municipal Drawingmaster for Elementary Schools*—U. Narasimham. [92]

VIZIANAGRAM, SRI VIJAYARAMA GANA PATASALA.—Vocal music; Veena; Violin; Mridang. 5 years' course for each branch. Boys below 15 admitted. Instruction free. Musical instruments supplied free. 24 boys given free boarding. *Principal*—A. Narayanadas. [93]

The Madras Text-Book Committee.

The Committee has been appointed to take into consideration such books as may be submitted to it by the Director of Public Instruction and to advise him in regard to their suitability as text-books for the several classes and forms in recognized schools and to advise the Educational Department as to the steps to be taken for the preparation and publication of new text-books when necessary.

The Committee consists of not more than forty members (exclusive of the President), of whom eighteen are elected by District Secondary Education Boards, the remaining twenty-two being nominated by the Director, subject to the approval of Government. The members of the committee hold office for three years but are eligible for re-election or re-nomination as the case may be. Government may, without assigning reasons, at any time remove any member whether elected or nominated. A member leaving the Presidency for a period exceeding six months is considered to have permanently vacated his seat. Vacancies not exceeding six months in duration are, when necessary, filled up temporarily by the Director of Public Instruction, subject to the approval of the Government.

The Director of Public Instruction is Ex-officio President and the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations is Ex-officio Secretary.

The Committee will ordinarily meet twice a year at the office of the Director of Public Instruction on the 2nd Wednesdays in March and October respectively. Sub-Committees will meet at such times as their respective chairmen may consider necessary.

Books coming to the Secretary from the Director will be sent by him to two members of the Sub-Committee concerned and on receipt of their opinions will be transmitted together with such opinions to the Chairman of the Sub-Committee. Before the Committee meets the Chairmen of Sub-Committees will convene a meeting of the members of the Sub-Committees and present to them the books which have been dealt with. The Chairmen of Sub-Committees will present books (with opinions thereon) to the Text-Book Committee.

The Committee does not attempt to prescribe particular text-books but provides a list of books in the different subjects from which the school authorities may exercise their discretion in selecting.

As a condition of recognition and of receiving grants-in-aid, schools are required to use only text-books which are included in the authorized list of text-books. A list of text-books authorized by the Director of Public Instruction and approved by the Text-Book Committee will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* twice a year, in March and October, as soon after the biennial meeting of the Committee as possible.

Government Provident Fund for Teachers in non-Pensionable Service.

The scheme was introduced on 1st April 1923.

Admission to the Fund.—The scheme is compulsory on all certificated teachers, pundits, munshis, instructors, librarians and clerks whose pay is not less than Rs. 20 per mensem, employed in all recognized educational institutions under private management, whether aided or unaided. Elementary and secondary certificated teachers and others mentioned above holding a policy in a Life Assurance Company (so long as the policy remains in force and appears to Government to be satisfactory) or engaged by an institution which has a provident fund of its own accepted by the Director of Public Instruction, certificated teachers employed as teacher-managers and teachers belonging to a religious order are, however, exempted from the operation of this scheme. No one who is less than 20 years of age will be admitted to the fund; the account of every subscriber will be closed when he attains the age of sixty.

Contributions to the Fund (*a*) by subscriber: 6¼ per cent of his substantive pay; (*b*) by the management of the school: a sum equal to half the contribution of the subscriber payable into the subscriber's account along with his own deposit every month; (*c*) by Government: a single lump sum equal to one-third of the amount standing at the subscriber's credit payable at the time he retires or, for accepted reasons, withdraws his deposit.

Interest.—Three per cent per annum or such higher rate as may, from time to time, be determined for deposits in Post Office Savings Banks.

Management of the Fund.—By means of the Post Office Savings Bank system. The contribution to the fund due from the subscribers will be deducted from their salaries when they are disbursed each month and deposited together with that of the management in a Post Office Savings Bank.

Withdrawal of the Fund is permitted ordinarily on the death or complete retirement of the subscriber. A subscriber, however, who is invalided or disabled for no fault of his, or who resigns his post with due notice before the end of the sixth year from his

admission to the scheme or whose services are dispensed with for no fault of his, may, with the sanction of the District Educational Officer, receive the whole deposit and the Government contribution. A subscriber who is dismissed or removed from service will receive only his own deposit and the interest thereon, the contribution of the management and of the Government being withheld at the discretion of the District Educational Officer.

Government Scholarships.

Scholarships (Indian)—Arts.

1. *Tenable in Colleges.*—43 scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 9 each are awarded annually to students in the 1st year University class in recognized Colleges in this Presidency and these scholarships are continued in future years provided satisfactory progress is shown until the holders thereof complete their courses of study, either Pass or Honours, the value of these scholarships being raised to Rs. 14 per mensem when held in the B.A. classes.

Five scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 14 each are awarded annually to students in the third year University class (who have not had the benefit of Government scholarships in the Intermediate classes) to be continued in future years till the holders thereof complete their course of study either Pass or Honours.

Eight scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 14 each are awarded annually for post graduate study, the scholarships being tenable for two years.

2. *Tenable in Secondary Schools for Boys.*—234 scholarships are awarded every year in form I and are continued throughout the secondary school course provided satisfactory progress is shown. The monthly value of these scholarships is Rs. 3 when held in forms I to III and Rs. 6 when held in forms IV to VI. In addition 55 scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 6 commencing from IV and continuing to form VI are awarded annually.

3. *In Elementary Schools for Boys.*—24 scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 2 each are awarded annually in standard VI and continued in standards VII and VIII, the monthly value of the scholarships being raised to Rs. 2–8–0 and Rs. 3, respectively. These scholarships are intended for Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Andhras, Muhammadans, Oriyas and members of other backward classes, whose pecuniary circumstances are certified to be such as to prevent them from prosecuting their studies without assistance.

4. *In Secondary Schools for Girls.*—36 scholarships commencing in form I and continuing throughout the whole of the secondary school course provided satisfactory progress is shown are awarded annually. The monthly value of these scholarships is Rs. 3 each when held in forms I to III and Rs. 6 each when held in forms IV to VI.

5. *In Elementary Schools for Girls.*—36 scholarships commencing in standard VI to be continued in standard VII and VIII are awarded annually. The monthly value of these scholarships is Rs. 2, Rs. 2–8–0 and Rs. 3 in standards VI, VII and VIII, respectively.

NOTE.—In the award of the above scholarships the claims of those sections of the community who are most in need of aid will, other conditions being satisfied, be first considered, preference being given to Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Andhras, Muhammadans, Oriyas and members of the backward class.

6. *For Hindu and Muhammadan Widows.*—63 scholarships are awarded to Hindu and Muhammadan widows studying in recognized schools in this Presidency, the value of these scholarships ranging from Rs. 4 to Rs. 12 per

mensem. These scholarships held in forms I, II, III are supplemented by 18 guardian allowances of the monthly value of Rs. 5 each to enable Hindu and Muhammadan widows to study in places other than their native towns or villages when the schools in their native towns or villages do not contain the required forms, the scholarships when held in forms IV, V and VI being supplemented by 12 guardian allowances of the monthly value of Rs. 6 each.

Special Scholarships.

7. (a) *For Muhammadans.*—(1) 16 scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 3 when held in forms I to III and Rs. 6 when held in forms IV to VI are awarded every year to special classes of Muhammadans, viz., Mappillas, Lubbais, Dudikulas and Jonagans.

(2) 83 scholarships tenable by all classes of Muhammadans are awarded annually; of these 55 at Rs. 3 each are to be awarded in forms I to III and 28 at Rs. 6 each in forms IV to VI.

(3) 4 scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 9 when held in Intermediate classes and Rs. 14 in the B.A. classes commencing in the Junior Intermediate class are awarded to Muhammadans annually.

(4) 1 scholarship of the monthly value of Rs. 14 is awarded annually to a Muhammadan student in the 5th year Honours class.

(5) 160 scholarships of the monthly value of Re. 1 each tenable in the 4th standard and 60 scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 1–8–0 each tenable in the 5th standard are awarded to Mappilla pupils of promise in the Ernad and Walluvanad taluks of Malabar.

(6) 20 scholarships at Rs. 2 each per mensem tenable by Mappillas in the Special Commercial classes attached to the Government School of Commerce.

(7) 50 scholarships for Mappilla girls in elementary schools, value ranging between Re. 1 and Rs. 3 per mensem.

(b) *For Adi-Dravidas and Adi-Andhras.*—(1) 27 scholarships in higher elementary schools commencing in standard VI and continuing in standards VII and VIII, the monthly value being Rs. 2, Rs. 2–8–0 and Rs. 3, respectively.

(2) 16 scholarships and 16 fee remissions commencing in form I and continuing throughout the whole of the secondary course, the monthly value of the scholarships being Rs. 3 each in forms I to IV and Rs. 6 each in forms IV to VI. These two classes of scholarships may be held also by boys belonging to the aboriginal and criminal classes.

(c) *For Criminal Hill Tribes.*—(1) 25 scholarships to pupils belonging to the hill tribes called Gadbas, Jataput and Purajas, the value of the scholarships ranging from As. 8 to Rs. 2.

(2) 153 scholarships to Kondh and Savara pupils in elementary schools in the Ganjam Agency ranging in value from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per mensem.

(3) Special scholarships for Koyas are also awarded.

(4) 25 scholarships to the children of Valayar and Koravar criminal tribes in the Coimbatore district, ranging in value from As. 8 to Rs. 2.

8. *In Sanskrit Colleges.*—32 scholarships are sanctioned to students preparing for the Vidwan and Siromani examinations, the value of these scholarships being Rs. 7, 8, 9 and 10 in the 1st 2nd, 3rd and 4th years, respectively.

9. *In Sanskrit Schools.*—72 scholarships are sanctioned in advanced Sanskrit schools of which 36 at Rs. 3 per mensem are tenable in the 3 higher classes and 36 at Rs. 2 each in the 3 lower classes.

Scholarships—Industrial.

For information about Industrial and State technical scholarships, please refer to the "Government at Work" Section—Department of Industries, or the index at the end.

Freemasonry.

Officers of the United Grand Lodge of England, 1923-24.

Grand Master:

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.

Pro-Grand Master:

Brother Lord Ampthill, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.

Deputy Grand Master:

Brother Sir Frederick Halsey, Bart., P.C.

Senior Grand Warden—His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

Junior Grand Warden—The Right Hon'ble Lord Hewart, Lord Chief Justice of England.

Grand Chaplains—Rt. Rev. George Nickson, D.D., LL.D. (Lord Bishop of Bristol); Rev. Preb. G. H. Perry, M.A.

Grand Treasurer—Sir John Ferguson, K.B.E.

Grand Registrar—Sir Thomas Willes Chitty, DEP. G. REG.

Deputy Grand Registrar—Harold S. Morris, K.C., M.P., P.A.G., REG.

President, Board of General Purposes—Brother Sir Alfred Robbins, F.J.I., P.G.D.

Grand Director of Ceremonies—Brother J. S. Granville Grenfell, P. DEP., G.D.C.

Senior Grand Deacons—Brig.-Genl. Sir Frederick C. Meyrick, Bart., C.B., C.M.G. (South Wales, W.D.); Sir James Martin, M.B.E.; William J. Gow, M.D., F.R.C.P., L. C. Bailey (Lancashire, W.D.); F. P. M. Schiller, K.C.; Lt.-Col. H. V. DeStage, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Junior Grand Deacons—J. W. Burton; Charles R. Box, M.D., F.R.C.S.; George Whittington (Yorkshire, W.R.); George C. Catcheart, M.D.; J. E. Freeman (Lancashire, E.D.); Herbert Pretty.

Assistant Grand Chaplains—Rev. Canon G. F. Coleridge, M.A. (Berkshire); Rev. Bernard W. Harvey, M.A. (Hertfordshire).

Assistant Grand Registrars—James D. Cassels, K.C., M.P.; A. M. Latham.

Grand Superintendent of Works—A. Burnett Brown, P.G.D.

Assistant Grand Superintendents of Works—Josiah Gunton; A. Whitford Anderson (Hertfordshire).

Deputy Grand Directors of Ceremonies—Major T. G. L. Lumley-Smith; Duncan C. L. Fitzwilliams, C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.S.

Assistant Grand Directors of Ceremonies—F. D. Bowles; J. F. G. Pietersen (Staffordshire); Sir Henry Foreman, M.P.; G. Claridge Druce (Oxfordshire); H. Channing Howell (Cheshire); Leonard Denny; J. A. Macdonald, M.D. (Somerset); Julius Kingsford (Kent); J. C. Mitchell; F. S. Philpott (Bristol); E. L. Poole; D. J. Jones (South Wales, E.D.).

Grand Sword Bearer—Brig.-Genl. William H. Sitwell, C.B., D.S.O. (Northumberland).

Deputy Grand Sword Bearer—Lt.-Col. Howard Jones, D.S.O.

Assistant Grand Sword Bearers—Lt.-Col. S. Chatefield-Clarke; James Anderson, M.D. (Northumberland).

Grand Standard Bearers—J. H. Turner, S. A. Knaggs.

Assistant Grand Standard Bearers—F. Langford (South Wales, W.D.); John W. Key; W. J. W. Hart; James Burrell (Durham); H. Smale; W. R. Witt.

Grand Organist—T. W. Hanforth, MUS. DOC (Yorkshire, W.R.).

Deputy Grand Organist—Edgar C. Broadhurst, A.R.C.O.

Assistant Grand Secretary—Sydney A. White, A.C.A., P.G. St. Br.
Grand Pursuivant—George E. Lewsey.
Assistant Grand Pursuivants—C. Mussared; S. Talby; H. Owne Wells; C. G. Dunk.

District Grand Lodge of Madras.

(English Constitution.)

Meetings are held in the first and third quarters of each year.
District Grand Secretary's Postal address—Freemasons' Hall, Commander-in-Chief's Road, Egmore, Madras.
Telegraphic address—'*Disgransec*,' Madras.
District Grand Master—1914, Rt. Wor. Brother A. Y. G. Campbell, C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S.
Deputy District Grand Master—1917, Worshipful Brother P. M. Sivagnana Mudaliyar, P.G.D. Sivdale, Vepery, Madras.

Officers for 1924–25.

District Senior Grand Warden—Worshipful Brother J. W. Madeley.
District Junior Grand Warden—Worshipful Brother B. V. Krishna Ayyangar.
District Grand Chaplains—Worshipful Brother Rev. E. O. Jervis; Brother F. W. Stait.
District Grand Treasurer—Worshipful Brother W. Stuart.
District Grand Registrar—Worshipful Brother G. Devasagayam.
President, District Board of General Purposes—Worshipful Brother A. M. MacDougall.
District Grand Secretary—Worshipful Brother B. Mopurappah.
District Grand Director of Ceremonies—Worshipful Brother R. F. Standage, C.I.E., I.M.S.
District Grand Deacons—Worshipful Brother T. W. Harley, I.M.S.; Worshipful Brother J. W. Jamieson; Worshipful Brother K. Parameswaran Pillai; Worshipful Brother N. Ramaswami Ayyar.
District Grand Superintendent of Works—Worshipful Brother C. V. Krishnaswami Chetti.
District Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies—Worshipful Brother F. L. Mullaly.
District Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies—Worshipful Brother E. Barnardiston.
District Grand Sword Bearer—Worshipful Brother R. Beard.
District Grand Standard Bearers—Worshipful Brother F. H. Butcher; Worshipful Brother C. D. Appavu Chetti.
District Grand Organist—Worshipful Brother T. Madhava Rao.
District Assistant Grand Secretary—Worshipful Brother D. Srinivasa Rao.
District Grand Pursuivant—Worshipful Brother C. Balaji Rao.
District Assistant Grand Pursuivant—Worshipful Brother K. D. Mugaseth.
District Grand Tyler—Worshipful Brother P. S. Muthu Mudaliyar.
District Grand Stewards—Worshipful Brother G. T. Boag; Worshipful Brother Mir Zyn-ud-din; Worshipful Brother W. C. Holbourn; Worshipful Brother W. T. Anderson; Worshipful Brother T. G. Sundar Rao.

District Board of General Purposes.

President—Worshipful Brother A. M. MacDougall, P.D.G.D.
Members appointed—Worshipful Brother M. C. Koman, P.A.G.D.C., P.D.G.W.; Worshipful Brother W. O. Wright, P.D.G.W.; Worshipful Brother S. T. Srinivasa Gopala Acharya, P.D.G. REG.; Worshipful Brother C. W. J. Rebeiro, P.D.G.D.; Worshipful Brother G. T. Boag; Worshipful Brother Mir Zyn-ud-din.
Members elected—Worshipful Brother D. Raghavendra Rao, P.D.G.D.; Worshipful Brother C. M. Maduranayakam Pillai, P.D.G.W.; Worshipful Brother A. K. Bhashyam Mudaliyar, P.D.G.T.; Worshipful Brother T. Raghavendra Rao; Worshipful Brother J. E. Batliwala, P.D.G. TR.; Worshipful Brother M. D. Devadoss, P.D.G. REG.

Ex-officio members—The District Grand Master, The Deputy District Grand Master, The District Senior and Junior Grand Wardens, The District Grand Treasurer, The District Grand Registrar, Past Presidents of the Board. (Worshipful Brother C. R. M. Smythe, P.G.D.; Worshipful Brother V. Tirumalai Pillai, P.A.G.D.C.; Worshipful Brother H. A. B. Vernon, P.D.G.W.), The District Grand Secretary, The District Grand Director of Ceremonies and the District Grand Superintendent of Works.

PREMISES COMMITTEE.

Members appointed—Worshipful Brother M. C. Koman, P.A.G.D.C.; Worshipful Brother J. W. Madeley, P.D.G. SUPT. OF WKS.; Worshipful Brother S. T. Srinivasa Gopala Acharya, P.D.G. REG.; Worshipful Brother T. W. Mair, P.D.G. STD. BR.

Members elected—Worshipful Brother D. Raghavendra Rao, P.D.G.D.; Worshipful Brother J. Miller, P.D.G.P.; Worshipful Brother C. W. J. Rebeiro, P.D.G.D.; Worshipful Brother C. M. Maduranayakam Pillai, P.D.G.W.

Ex-officio members—Worshipful Brother W. Stuart, D.G. TR.; Worshipful Brother A. M. MacDougall, P.D.G.D., President, District Board of G.P.; Worshipful Brother C. V. Krishnaswami Chetti, D.G. SUPT. OF WKS.

Craft Lodges [33].

MADRAS [8].

(D. = Date of Warrant or Charter.)

Lodge "Carnatic," No. 2031, meets third Saturday every month. D. 31st January 1884. Installation in December.

Lodge "John Miller," No. 1906, meets third Wednesday every month. D. 19th March 1881. Installation in November.

Lodge "Justitia," No. 3457, meets second Saturday every month except May, June and July. D. 28th June 1910. Installation in December.

Lodge "Perfect Unanimity," No. 150, meets first Monday every month. D. 1765 and 8th March 1786. Installation in January.

Lodge "Pitt Macdonald," No. 1198, meets second Tuesday every month. D. 25th October 1867. Installation in January.

Lodge "St. George," No. 2532, meets Friday preceding last Saturday every month except in April when on St. George's Day. D. 19th October 1894. Installation in August.

Lodge "Universal Charity" No. 273, meets third Friday every month. D. 1811 and 25th January 1847. Installation in December.

Madras, "Masters' Lodge," No. 4487, meets on the day before the first regular meeting of District Grand Lodge and on Saturday preceding the second Monday in June and on 1st December. D. 1st November 1922. Installation on the day before the first regular meeting of District Grand Lodge.

[*Note.*—All the Lodges meet at Freemason's Hall, Commander-in-Chief's Road, Egmore.]

MUFASSAL [25].

(D. = Date of Warrant or Charter.)

Bangalore, Lodge "Bangalore," No. 1043, meets second Tuesday every month and on St. John the Baptist's Day. D. 9th December 1864. Installation on St. John the Evangelist's Day.

Bangalore, Lodge "Southern Brotherhood," No. 3311, meets fourth Monday every month. D. 11th June 1908. Installation in November.

Bangalore, Lodge "United Service," No. 2735, meets third Monday every month. D. 8th November 1898. Installation in December.

[*Note.*—The three Lodges at Bangalore meet at the Masonic Hall, Primrose Road.]

Bellary, Lodge "Goodwill," No. 465, meets at the Masonic Hall on penultimate Saturday every month. D. 1840 and 13th September 1887. Installation in July.

Bezwada, Lodge "Burroughs Strange," No. 3565, meets at the Masonic Hall on penultimate Saturday every month. D. 26th October 1911. Installation in January.

Calicut, Lodge "Kerala," No. 2188, meets at the Masonic Hall on first Thursday every month. D. 12th Dec. 1886. Installation in January.

Chittoor, Lodge "Murray Hammick," No. 3636, meets penultimate Saturday every month. D. 19th November 1912. Installation in February.

Cochin, Lodge "Cochin," No. 4359, meets penultimate Saturday every month. D. 2nd November 1921.

Coimbatore, Lodge "Ampthill," No. 3682, meets last Saturday every month except December when on last Government working day except one. D. 17th July 1913. Installation in February.

Coorg, Lodge "Coorg," No. 2576, meets at Mercara on Monday nearest 15th every month. D. 16th July 1895. Installation in October.

Hyderabad, Lodge "Deccan," No. 1444, meets at the Masonic Hall, Gosha Mahal, on first Friday every month. D. 17th June 1873. Installation in January.

Madura, Lodge "Pandyan," No. 2356, meets first day every month. D. 15th April 1890. Installation in 15th December.

Mysore, Lodge "Mysore," No. 1841, meets first Saturday every month. D. 23rd August 1879. Installation in January.

Ootacamund, Lodge "Faith, Hope and Charity," No. 1285, meets at the Masonic Hall, Ootacamund, on second Monday every month. D. 24th September 1869. Installation in June.

Palamcottah, Lodge "Southern Cross," No. 2298, meets at the Masonic Hall, Palamcottah, on penultimate Saturday every month. D. 7th August 1889. Installation in October.

Salem, Lodge "Salem," No. 3400, meets at the Masonic Hall, Suramangalam, on penultimate Saturday every month except in December when on Saturday between 15th and 21st. D. September 1909. Installation in January.

Secunderabad, Lodge "Golconda," No. 3219, meets at St. John's Hall, Secunderabad, on second Friday every month except May and June. D. 22nd July 1907. Installation in March.

Secunderabad, Lodge "Mayo," No. 1406, meets at the Masonic Hall, Secunderabad, on third Wednesday every month. D. 18th April 1872. Installation in March.

Secunderabad, Lodge "St. John," No. 434, meets at St. John's Hall, Secunderabad, on fourth Wednesday every month except in June and December on St. John the Baptist's Day. D. (Local), 16th August 1822, Confirmed 1836. Installation in St. John the Evangelist's Day.

St. Thomas' Mount, Lodge "Mount," No. 926, meets first Saturday every month. D. 23rd August 1862. Installation in November.

Tanjore, Lodge "Cauvery," No. 3848, meets penultimate Saturday every month. D. 15th March 1918. Installation in July.

Trichinopoly, Lodge "Rock," No. 260, meets at the Masonic Hall, Cantonment, Trichinopoly, on first Saturday every month. D. 1816 and 1863. Installation in April.

Trivandrum, Lodge "Minchin," No. 2710, meets at the Masonic Hall, Trivandrum, on first Saturday every month. D. 20th October 1897. Installation in March.

Vizagapatam, Lodge "Waltair," No. 2592, meets at the Masonic Hall, Vizagapatam, on penultimate Saturday every month. D. 13th December 1895. Installation in February.

Wellington, Lodge "Anchor of Hope," No. 1093, meets Friday every month nearest Full Moon. D. 24th February 1866. Installation in February.

The Grand Lodge of all Scottish Freemasonry in India.

(Elphinstone Building, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.)

M.W.G. Master.—M. Wor. Bro. The Hon. Surgn.-Genl. W. E. Jennings.

G.M. Deputy.—Rt. Wor. Bro. L. H. Savile.

Subs. G.M.—Rt. Wor. Bro. Mirza Ali Muhammad Khan.

Grand Secretary.—Rt. Wor. Bro. A. W. Wise, J.P.

Madras, Lodge "Asoka," No. 1148, S.C. Meets at Freemason's Hall, Egmore, on the fourth Saturday of every month. Installation in February.

District Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the Presidency of Madras [17].

(Address of District Grand Scribe E.: Freemason's Hall, Egmore, Madras.)

Grand Superintendent of the District.—M. E. Companion A. Y. G. Campbell, C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S.

MADRAS [5].

[D. = Date of opening.]

Madras, Chapter "Madras," No. 1906. Attached to Lodge "John Miller," No. 1906. Meets at Freemason's Hall, Commander-in-Chief's Road, Madras, on the second Wednesday in January, April, July and October. D. 7th November 1883. Installation in October.

Madras, Chapter "Pitt Macdonald," No. 1193. Attached to Lodge "Pitt Macdonald," No. 1198. Meets at Freemason's Hall, Madras, on the third Tuesday in February, May, August and November. D. 17th May 1887. Installation in November.

Madras, Chapter "School of Plato," No. 150. Attached to Lodge "Perfect Unanimity." Meets at Freemason's Hall, Madras, on the second Monday in February, April, August and December. D. 10th December 1811. Installation in February.

Madras, Chapter "St. George," No. 2532. Attached to Lodge "St. George," No. 2532. Meets on the 1st Tuesday of January, March, May, July, September and November. Date of constitution 16th October 1919. Installation in November.

Madras, Chapter "St. John," No. 273. Attached to Lodge "Universal Charity," No. 273. Meets on the second Friday in February, April and October, on the second Thursday in August and December and on St. John the Baptist's Day at Freemason's Hall, Madras. Date of warrant 3rd February 1847. Installation on St. John the Baptist's Day.

MUFASSAL [12].

Bangalore, Chapter "Eureka," No. 1043. Attached to Lodge "Bangalore," No. 1043. Meets at the Masonic Hall, Primrose Road, Bangalore, on the fourth Saturday in February, April, June, August, October and December. D. 28th September 1867. Installation in February.

Bangalore, Chapter "United Service," No. 2735. Attached to Lodge "United Service," No. 2735. Meets at the Masonic Hall, Bangalore, on the second Monday in February, April, June, August, October and December. D. 27th August 1909. Installation in October.

Bellary, Chapter "Good Will," No. 465. Attached to Lodge "Good Will," No. 465. Meets at the Masonic Hall, Bellary, on the penultimate Saturday in February, May, August and November. D. 13th September 1882. Installation in August.

Bezwada, Chapter "Kistna," No. 3565. Attached to Lodge "Burroughs Strange," No. 3565, E.C. Meets at Bezwada on the penultimate Saturday of February, April, August, September and December. D. 15th August 1915. Installation in August.

Coimbatore, Chapter "Ampthill," No. 3682. Attached to Lodge "Ampthill," No. 3682. Meets at Freemason's Hall, Coimbatore, on last Saturday but one in February, June, September and November. D. 5th February 1919. Installation in September.

Madura, Chapter "Pandyan," No. 2356. Meets on the second Saturday in January, April, July and October at Madura. D. 6th November 1912. Installation second Saturday in February.

Ootacamund, Chapter "Excelsior," No. 1285. Attached to Lodge "Faith, Hope and Charity," No. 1285. Meets at the Masonic Hall, Ootacamund, on

the first Monday in February, May, July and September. D. 2nd August 1871. Installation in September.

Palamcottah, Chapter "Southern Cross," No. 2298. Attached to Lodge "Southern Cross," No. 2298. Meets on the penultimate Saturday in the months of February, May, August and November and on the Friday preceding the penultimate Saturday in December. Date of consecration 30th November 1908. Installation in December.

Secunderabad, Chapter "St. John," No. 434. Attached to Lodge "St. John," No. 434. Meets at St. John's Hall, Secunderabad, on the second Tuesday in February, April, June, August, October and December. D. 22nd December 1853. Installation in February.

Trichinopoly, Chapter "Rock," No. 260. Attached to Lodge "Rock," No. 260. Meets on the second Saturday in January, April, July and October, at the Masonic Temple, Cantonment, Trichinopoly. D. 7th April 1907. Installation in April.

Vizagapatam, Chapter "Waltair," No. 2592. Attached to Lodge "Waltair," No. 2592. Meets at the Masonic Hall, Vizagapatam, on the Friday immediately preceding the last Saturday but one in January, April, July and October. D. 16th September 1905. Installation in October.

Wellington, Chapter "Benson," No. 1093. Attached to Lodge "Anchor of Hope" No. 1093. Meets at the Masonic Hall, Wellington, on the third Monday in April, June, August and October. D. 18th July 1892. Installation in June.

District Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons of Madras (1871) [13].

(D.G. Secretary's Address—Freemason's Hall, Egmore, Madras.)

District Grand Master.—Rt. Wor. Bro. A. Y. G. Campbell, C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S.

Deputy District Grand Master.—W. Bro. M. C. Koman.

Madras [2].

(D. = Date of Warrant or Charter.)

Madras, Lodge "Macdonald Ritchie," No. 160. Meets at Freemason's Hall, Commander-in-Chief's Road, Madras, on the third Monday in January, April, July and October. D. 13th November 1872. Installation of W.M. in January.

Madras, Lodge "St. Mark's in the East," No. 61. Meets at Freemason's Hall, Commander-in-Chief's Road, Madras, on the first Friday in January, St. Mark's Day in April and the first Friday in July and October. D. 11th April 1863. Installation of W.M. on St. Mark's Day.

Mufassal [11].

Bangalore, Lodge "Hiram," No. 82. Meets at Freemason's Hall, Primrose Road, Bangalore, on the last Saturday in January, March, May, July, September and November. D. 30th September 1865. Installation of W.M. in March.

Bangalore, Lodge "United Service," No. 640. Meets at Freemason's Hall, Primrose Road, Bangalore, on the second Monday in January, March, May, July, September and November. D. 20th September 1912. Installation of W.M. in January.

Bellary, Lodge "Aubrey Saunders," No. 106. Meets at the Masonic Hall, Bellary, on the penultimate Saturday in February, May, August and November. D. 24th September 1869. Installation of W.M. in November.

Bezwada, Lodge "Coromandel," No. 659. Meets at Freemason's Hall, Bewada, on the penultimate Saturday of January, March, August, September and November. D. 7th October 1915. Installation in September.

Madura, Lodge "Kudal," No. 657. Meets at Freemason's Hall, Madura, on the penultimate Saturday of January, April, July, September and October. D. 25th November 1914. Date of opening 16th October 1914. Installation in October.

Ootacamund, Lodge "Russell," No. 157. Meets at the Masonic Hall,

Ootacamund, on the first Monday in March, June, August and October. D. 10th July 1872. Installation of W.M. in August.

Palamcottah, Lodge "Chera," No. 656. Meets at the Masonic Hall, Palamcottah, on the penultimate Saturday of March, June, September and December. D. 24th November 1914. Installation in March.

Secunderabad, Lodge "Keystone," No. 81. Meets at St. John's Hall, Secunderabad, on the second Tuesday in January, March, May, July, September and November. D. 26th August 1865. Originally established at Bellary and removed to Secunderabad in 1866. Installation of W.M. in January.

Trichinopoly, Lodge "Chola," No. 610. Meets at the Masonic Hall Cantonment, Trichinopoly, on the first Saturday in February, June, September and December. D. 18th October 1909. Installation in December.

Vizagapatam, Lodge "Hannay," No. 633. Meets at Hamilton Memorial Masonic Temple, Vizagapatam, on the Friday before the penultimate Saturday in February, May, August and November. D. 29th July 1912. Installation of W.M. in November.

Wellington, Lodge "Davoren," No. 542. Meets at the Masonic Hall, Wellington, on the second Tuesday in January, March, May, July, September and November. D. 29th July 1900. Installation of W.M. in May.

Royal Ark Mariner Lodges [4].

MADRAS [3].

(D. = Date of Warrant or Charter.)

Madras, Lodge "Vepery," No. 61. Attached to Mark Lodge "St. Marks in the East," No. 61. Meets at Freemason's Hall, Madras, on the first Friday in February, May, August and November. D. 7th September 1889. Installation in November.

MUFASSAL [3].

Bangalore, Lodge "Antiquity," No. 82. Attached to Mark Lodge, "Hiram," No. 82. Meets at the Masonic Hall, Bangalore, on the last Friday in January, March, May, July, September and November. D. 8th October 1900. Installation in January.

Bellary, Lodge "Abraham," No. 106, R.A.M. Attached to Mark Lodge "Aubrey Saunders," No. 106. Meets at the Masonic Hall, Bellary, on the penultimate Saturday in February, May, August and November. Installation in February.

Secunderabad, Lodge "Triangle," No. 81, R.A.M. Attached to Mark Lodge "Keystone," No. 81. Meets at St. John's Hall, Secunderabad, on the second Tuesday in January, March, May, July, September and November. D. 18th February 1904. Installation in November.

Order of the Secret Monitor.

Grand Supreme Ruler—M. W. The Rt. Hon'ble Earl Warwick, P.D.G.M.

Grand Recorder—W. J. Spartling, B.SC., P.S.R., 6 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

Grand Officer in charge, Madras Sub-district—Rt. W. Bro. P. M. Sivagnana Mudaliyar, P.G.D., Sivdale, Vepery, Madras.

Grand Officer in charge, Deccan Sub-district—

Conclaves in the Madras Sub-district.

"Damon and Pythias," No. 14, Madras.
"Bellary," No. 34, Bellary.
"Unanimity," No. 42, Bangalore.

Conclaves in the Deccan Sub-district.

"Chudderghaut," No. 21, Hyderabad.
"Charles Little," No. 37, Warangal.
"Waheed," No. 40, Hyderabad.

MADRAS [1].

(D. = Date of Warrant or Charter.)

Madras, Conclave "Damon and Pythias," No. 14. Meets at Freemason's Hall, Commander-in-Chief's Road, Madras, on the second Thursday in January, April, July and October. Installation of S.R. in April.

MUFASSAL [5].

Bangalore, Conclave "Unanimity," No. 42. Meets at Freemason's Hall, Bangalore, on the first Wednesday in January, April, July and October. Installation in July.

Bellary, Conclave "Bellary," No. 34. Meets at the Masonic Hall, Bellary, on the penultimate Saturday in January, April, July and October. Installation in January.

Hyderabad, Conclave "Waheed," No. 40. Meets at the Gosha Mahal, Assembly Rooms, Hyderabad, on the first Thursday in January, March, May, July, September and November. D. 12th February 1912. The conclave entirely works in Urdu.

Secunderabad, Conclave "Charles Little," No. 36. Meets at St. John's Freemason's Hall, Secunderabad, on the last Saturday in January, April, July and October. Transferred from Warangal to Secunderabad in 1915. Installation in October.

Secunderabad and Hyderabad, Conclave "Chudderghaut," No. 21. Meets alternately at the Gosha Mahal, Assembly Rooms, Chudderghaut, Hyderabad, Deccan, and St. John's Hall, Secunderabad, on the first Thursday in February, May, August and November. Installation in February.

Madras Masonic Institution.

For Maintaining and Educating the Children of Indigent and Deceased Freemasons.

1. The Institution is supported by voluntary contributions.

2. A donation or subscription of Rs. 500 made in one or more payments, constitutes the donor or subscriber, a Vice-President with the privilege of five votes at all General Meetings.

3. A donation or subscription of Rs. 100 made in one or more payments, constitutes the donor or subscriber, a Life-Governor, with the privilege of one vote, and one vote for each additional Rs. 100, at all General Meetings.

4. A subscription of Rs. 12 entitles the subscriber to the privilege of one vote during the year. Subscriptions will have cumulative effect and will entitle the donor to one vote for life for every Rs. 100 in the aggregate of his donation and accumulated subscriptions.

5. A General Meeting of subscribers is held annually in the first quarter of every year, at which the elections take place.

6. The general conduct of the affairs of the Institution is entrusted to a Managing Committee.

7. Children of either sex, without any distinction of race or of religious denomination, are eligible for admission provided they are not more than 18 years of age. The benefits consist of a monthly payment on behalf of the child.

8. No child shall be eligible to be placed on the list of candidates unless the recommendation comes through a Lodge which has subscribed to the funds of the Institution either as Vice-President or Life-Governor.

9. Subscriptions and donations are received by the Secretary, Madras Masonic Institution, Freemason's Hall, Commander-in-Chief's Road, Egmore, Madras.

Hospitals

RULES GOVERNING THE LEVY OF FEES IN STATE MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE MADRAS CITY

I. Definitions.

1. For the purposes of these rules—

(*a*) The term "Government servant" means a Government servant who is entitled to free medical attendance under any orders of Government in force for the time being, and includes a relation of a Government servant who is similarly entitled to free medical attendance.

(*b*) The expression "Salary" shall be interpreted according to the definition given in article 38 of the Civil Service Regulations.

(*c*) A "well-to-do person" is a person who is in receipt of an annual income or salary of Rs. 1,200 or more, or who is a member of the family of such a person and actually dependent on him.

II. Out-patients.

2. (1) There shall be no charge for medical advice given to out-patients at State Medical Institutions. Such advice shall be given to all Government servants irrespective of salary and to persons who are not well-to-do.

(2) Well-to-do persons shall not be given medical advice as out-patients except in cases of emergency. If they require the services of a medical officer, they are at liberty to make private arrangements with him for their treatment at his residence or at their own homes.

(3) The decision as to whether a person is entitled in accordance with these rules to receive free medical advice shall be a matter for the medical officer in attendance, who may refuse medical advice or may in case of doubt require the production of satisfactory evidence.

Medicine.

3. All persons with an income not exceeding Rs. 30 per mensem shall be given medicines free of charge.

All other out-patients shall be required to pay annas 2 for medicines on each occasion.

III. In-patients.

General Wards.

4. In-patients whose income is less than Rs. 50 per mensem shall be treated free in general wards. They will also be given free diet.

5. Persons whose income is Rs. 50 per mensem and over and who are admitted as in-patients in general wards shall pay nursing and dieting charges if they are private persons, and shall be subject to hospital stoppages if they are Government servants, at the rate of 4 annas a day if their income is less than Rs. 100 a month, with an additional 4 annas for each Rs. 50 of income up to Rs. 200. Persons drawing Rs. 200 a month and above will be charged Rs 1–4–0 a day. A charge of the same amount will be made in each case for medical advice or operation except in the case of Government servants. But for a major operation or confinement, persons with an income exceeding Rs. 400 per mensem shall be charged an enhanced fee subject to a maximum of Rs. 45. The charge shall in no case exceed a moiety of the patient's salary or income as calculated under rule 7.

Special Wards.

6. The scale of charges for in-patients in special wards shall be as follows :—

Details.	Daily charge for medical advice or minor operations for all patients other than Government servants.	Daily scale of nursing charges for patients adopting		Major operations (maximum)	Confinements (maximum).
		European dietary and customs.	Indian dietary and customs.		
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Rs. 250 and less and up to Rs. 400 ...	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 4 0	No charge.	No charge.
„ 401 „ 600 ...	3 2 0	3 2 0	1 14 0	Do.	Do.
„ 601 „ 900 ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 12 0	Do.	Do.
„ 901 „ 1,200 ...	7 8 0	7 8 0	5 0 0	Do.	Do.
„ 1,201 „ 1,500 ...	10 0 0	10 0 0	6 4 0	250 0 0	200 0 0
„ 1,501 „ 1,800 ...	12 8 0	12 8 0	7 8 0	300 0 0	250 0 0
„ 1,801 „ 2,250 ...	15 0 0	15 0 0	8 12 0	350 0 0	275 0 0
Over Rs. 2,250	15 0 0	18 12 0	12 8 0	500 0 0	350 0 0

IV. General.

7. In the case of officials and other persons on fixed stipends the charges will be calculated on the actual salary drawn during the period of treatment in hospital. In other cases the charges will be calculated on the average income received during the twelve months preceding admission into the hospital by the patient or by the head of the family.

8. For children of twelve years of age and less half the rates of nursing and dieting charges will be charged. When two or more children of the same person are in hospital at the same time the total charge shall not exceed the daily rate payable by the head of the family.

9. For special nursing an extra fee of Rs. 2 per day for each nurse will be levied.

10. The fees given in the table above for major operations and confinements will be regarded as maximum. The medical officer in charge of the case and, if he is associated with a surgeon, then such medical officer jointly with the surgeon who performs the operation or attends the confinement, should determine the fee to be charged subject to the prescribed maximum for the operation, regard being had to its nature and gravity. A similar discretion may be exercised in regard to confinements.

11. All charges levied under the foregoing rules shall be credited in full to the Government.

12. These rules do not apply to the Lunatic Asylum, Madras.

GENERAL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES IN THE MADRAS CITY

Government General Hospital.

(General Hospital Road, Madras.)

The sick poor of all races and castes treated free either as in-patients or out-patients but for those who can afford to pay hospital stoppages, the rates of fees levied are as given on page 218. There are 528 beds. There are special arrangements for the treatment of dental, ear, nose and throat diseases, an X-Ray department, and a special department for venereal and urinary diseases. There is a Fund known as the "General Hospital Patients' Aid Fund" the interest accruing from which is utilized for the benefit of indigent patients in the General Hospital. There is a training school for nurses named the Madras Government Hospitals' Training School for Nurses attached to the hospital and rules regarding admission, etc., can be had from the Matron Superintendent, Government General Hospital, Madras. The General Hospital, Madras, originated as an amalgamation of two formerly existing hospitals, viz., the "Garrison Hospital" and the "Old Naval Hospital." It was used as a Military Garrison Hospital but sick sailors of Her Majesty's Fleet and of the Honourable East India Company's Ships were also treated there. In course of time the building was reconstructed and a portion was allotted to the troops in the Fort and this was subsequently styled as Station Hospital. Later on a block for infectious diseases was built and also a new out-patient dispensary. It has undergone several modifications in its structure and since 1899 the whole block of building became a purely civil institution. *Superintendent, General Hospital*: Lt.-Col. R. B. B. Foster, I.M.S.; *First Physician*: Major G. E. Malcomson, I.M.S.; *Second Physician*: Major J. M. Skinner, I.M.S.; *Third Physician*: Major W. L. Forsyth, I.M.S.; *Fourth Physician*: Dr. M. R. Guruswami Mudaliyar, M.D.; *Honorary Physician*: N. Venkataswami Chetti, M.B., C.M.; *First Surgeon*: Lt.-Col. E. W. C. Bradfield, O.B.E., I.M.S.; *Second Surgeon*: Lt.-Col. R. B. B. Foster, I.M.S.; *Third Surgeon*: Dr. S. Rangachari, M.B., C.M., *Resident Medical Officer*: Major W. C. Paton, I.M.S. *Dental Surgeon*: C. F. Badcock; *Second Dental Surgeon*: Major A. W. Lynsdale, I.M.D. (retired); *Radiologist*: Captain T. B. Barnard, M.S.R.

Government Royapetta Hospital.

(Royapetta.)

Out-patients, 7 to 10 a.m. daily. Poor patients whose income is below Rs. 30 are treated free. Others charged As. 2 for a day's medicine. Urgent cases attended to at all hours; no private wards but there are a few small wards where cases requiring special care can be accommodated: about 100 beds; indigent patients admitted and retained till they have so far recovered that they can leave without any risk to health. In some cases also given conveyance allowance out of the Poor Fund of the hospital. Second and third-year students of Government Rayapuram Medical School attend for clinical instructions during the Medical School term. This hospital was built in the year 1912 and maintained by the Corporation of Madras until 1919 when it was taken over by the Government having regard to the growing importance of the hospital as a teaching institution and with a view to developing it as a centre of medical relief. Extensions and improvements to the hospital are under consideration. *Superintendent*: Lt.-Col. D. G. Rai, I.M.S. There are also a Resident Medical Officer, two Assistant Surgeons and a Matron.

Government Rayapuram Hospital.

(Old Jail Road, Rayapuram.)

All sorts of cases (excepting midwifery and eye) treated both in-door and out-door; admission generally between 7 and 9 a.m. but in-patients admitted at all hours of the day and night according to the nature of the case; 350 beds set apart for medical, surgical and venereal cases; for rates of fees see page 218. All indigent patients treated free;

regular training imparted to nurses in sick nursing for a period of three years; they are granted a stipend of Rs. 22½, Rs. 35 and Rs. 49¾ for the first, second and third years respectively with free boarding and lodging; they are also granted an uniform allowance of Rs. 50 per annum. This hospital is a new name for the Old Monegar Choultry Hospital bought over by Government and built and enlarged on modern lines at a cost of about Rs. 12 lakhs. The students of the Rayapuram Medical School receive their practical training here. *Superintendent*: Major W. C. Gray, I.M.S.; *Resident Medical Officer*: E. A. Stevenage, I.M.D.; *First Surgeon*: Rao Sahib S. M. Trasi, M.B., C.M.; *Second Surgeon*: S. P. Sarma, L.M.S.: *First Physician*: B. Sanjeeva Rao, L.M.S.; *Second Physician*: K. Venkatachallam, L.M.S.; *Third Physician*: Muhammad Abdul Khaliq, L.M.S.; *Pathologist*: C. Chinnaswami Pillai, M.B., C.M.; *Matron*: E. MacFarlane.

Bauliah Nayudu's Dispensary.

(Rottler's Lane, Vepery.)

Only ordinary cases of out-patients admitted from 7 to 10 a.m. and 3 to 5 p.m., free; directly supervised by the Health Officer; being near the mills and in a very congested locality, it serves a very useful purpose. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon is in charge. Average daily attendance 208·96. *Sub-Assistant Surgeon*: Alagasingari Nayudu, I.M.D.

Chintadripet Dispensary.

(2/61 Arunachalam Naicken Road, Chintadripet.)

Only out-patients from 7 to 10 a.m. and 3 to 5 p.m.; under the charge of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon with three compounders under him. A qualified midwife is attached to the dispensary who attends to urgent labour cases. *Sub-Assistant Surgeon*: C. Govindan, L.M.P.

Saint Thomas' Convent Dispensary.

(San Thome, Mylapore.)

Out-patients daily from 8 to 11 a.m. and from 5 to 6-30 p.m., free of charge. In-patients from Convent schools also treated; opened in 1888 for the benefit of the poor inhabitants of the locality without any distinction of caste or creed; it is in charge of a Lady Superior of the St. Thomas' Convent.

San Thome Dispensary.

(San Thome.)

Out-patients daily from 7 to 10 a.m., free of charge; medical aid is available at all hours. This charitable institution was founded by the late Bishop Strachan, M.D., in 1874 and is of great value not only to the general public but also to the several charitable institutions in and around San Thome', Mylapore, and to the poor of all classes and communities without distinction of caste, creed or nationality. *Chairman*: N. M. Murray; *Honorary Secretary and Treasurer*: Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chetti; *Medical Officer in charge*: Francis Immanuel, L.M.P.

Teynampet Dispensary.

(Eldam's Road, Teynampet.)

Out-patients only admitted from 7 to 10 a.m. and from 3 to 5 p.m., free. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon with a compounder is in charge. Attached to the dispensary there is a midwife who attends to labour cases free. *Sub-Assistant Surgeon*: M. Nasir Ali, L.M.P.

Triplicane Dispensary.

(25 Pycroft's Road, Triplicane.)

All cases of out-patients admitted from 7 to 10 a.m. and 3 to 5 p.m., free. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon is in charge. *Sub-Assistant Surgeon*: T. Jayaram Chetti, L.M.P.

Washermanpet Dispensary.

(37 Tiruvottiyur High Road, Old Washermanpet.)

All cases of out-patients admitted from 7 to 10 a.m. and from 3 to 5 p.m., free. Furnished with up-to-date medicines and surgical instruments. The average daily attendance is 212. It is in charge of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon with two compounders. *Medical Officer*: J. Tirus.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S HOSPITALS IN THE PRESIDENCY

Government Maternity Hospital.

(Pantheon Road, Egmore.)

All maternity and gynæcological cases which come from all parts of India, Burma, Ceylon and Straits Settlements and sick children admitted at all hours; in the general wards hospital stoppages from 4 annas to Rs. 2-8-0 per day made according to the salaries of the individuals concerned; a similar scale from Rs. 3-12-0 to Rs. 30 made in the special wards. There are 250 beds of which 12 are for children. Batta given to poor women in the later months of pregnancy, and the needy poor from the mufassal provided with railway fares from the Samaritan Fund. There is a Giffard's school of midwifery attached to the hospital, which provides training for European and Indian nurses and for students coming from Burma, Lucknow, Lahore and elsewhere. About 50 Europeans and Anglo-Indians and about 85 Indian pupils trained every year in midwifery. A large number of post-graduates undergo practical training in the hospital. The hospital is thoroughly equipped with the latest apparatus required for medical and surgical work and teaching purposes. *Superintendent*: Lt.-Col. C. A. F. Hingston, O.B.E., I.M.S.; *Assistant Superintendent*: Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar, B.A., M.D.; *The Resident Medical Officer*: J. H. Shillong I.M.D.; *Matron Superintendent*: Mrs. J. M. Guy, C.M.B.

Government Victoria Hospital for Caste and Gosha Women.

(Bell's Road, Triplicane.)

It was originally designed to afford aid solely to the sick caste and gosha women, but later on this aid has been extended to all classes of patients except ophthalmic cases for which accommodation is provided at the Government Ophthalmic Hospital. Women and children of all races are admitted for treatments but wards, are set apart for the exclusive use of caste and gosha women. Sick poor of all races and castes treated gratuitously either as in-patients or out-patients, but those who can afford to pay hospital stoppages are charged therefor; 62 beds for general diseases and 20 lying-in beds for special diseases; poor of all Indian races treated free, but those with an income of Rs. 50 and upwards are charged at the usual rates. Training of Brahmans for three years' course in nursing provided for. *Superintendent:* Dr. Mrs. M. O'Brien Beadon, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), W.M.S.I.; *Assistant Superintendent*: Miss K. Devasahayam (Apothecary) (on leave); *Matron:* Mrs. J. A. Pedroza, (on leave); *Assistant Surgeon*: Dr. Mrs. A. Brown (Apothecary); *Assistant Surgeon*: Dr. Mrs. M. John, M.B.B.S. (Madras), acting; *Matron Superintendent*: Miss F. M. Ayres, acting.

Raja Sir Ramaswami Mudaliyar's Lying-in Hospital.

(Monegar Choultry Road, North Georgetown, Madras.)

Out-door patients (the poor pregnant Indian women and infants) admitted from 7 to 9 a.m., free of charge. In-patient admission at all hours for Indian patients only; visiting time 4 to 5 p.m.; 50 beds for lying-in cases; there is the Rayapuram Medical School attached to it and Indian Midwives are trained for one year; accommodation available for 24 midwives every year—18 stipended by Corporation and 6 by Local Boards. *Superintendent:* Major W. C. Gray, I.M.S.; *Resident Medical Officer*: T. J. Gibson, I.M.D.; *Sub-Assistant Surgeon:* K. S. Sivaramakrishna Ayyar; *Matron:* Mrs. E. Cox.

Christina Rainy Hospital.

(Tondiyarpet, Rayapuram.)

The ordinary way of admission is through the dispensary and also by private consultation; the dispensary is situated in the hospital compound; patients are examined on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from 7 to 9 a.m.; there are 70 beds for Indian

women and children; 11 private wards provided in the hospital at a charge of Rs. 10 per week, and a limited number of private kitchens at Re. 1 per week; the very poor treated free, but others expected not only to pay for their food but to give a donation according to their means; the hospital gives a full nursing training to Indian Christian girls who take the examinations of the South Indian Medical Missionary Association. Medical work amongst women and children in this neighbourhood was begun by the United Free Church of Scotland Medical Mission in 1889 and this hospital was opened in 1914. *Medical Officers:* Miss Macphail, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.); Miss McDowell, M.B., CH.B. (Edin.); Miss McNeil, M.B., CH.B. (Glas.); *Nursing Superintendents:* Miss Sutherland; Miss Stanes.

Kalyani Hospital.

(Edward Elliot's Road, Mylapore.)

Out-patients (women and children—boys under 12) admitted every morning except Sunday from 7-30 a.m., free of charge; but contributions from patients welcomed; number of beds available is 36; three wards of 6--8 beds for non-paying patients; charges of Rs. 2, Re. 1 and As. 8 made in other wards according to accommodation provided; in the paying wards each patient may have a woman attendant with her; visiting time, daily, between 5 and 6 p.m.; there is an out-patient dispensary worked by the same hospital staff every afternoon from 4 p.m. in Venkatesa Naicken Street, Triplicane; women and children are admitted there free of charge. The hospital was built in 1908 by the late Diwan Bahadur N. Subrahmanyam, in memory of his mother Kalyani Ammal and presented to the Women's Auxiliary of the Wesleyan Mission which is responsible for the carrying on of the work. *Superintendent:* Mrs. Monahan, M.D., B.S. (Lond.); *Second Doctor:* Miss M. A Joseph (Apothecary); *Matron:* Mrs. D'Sylva; *Honorary Secretary and Treasurer:* The Rev. C. H. Monahan, M.A.

Government Queen Alexandra Hospital.

(Main Road, Salem.)

Out-patients admitted from 8—11 a.m. except on Sundays. Urgent cases at all hours; well-to-do persons charged 2 annas for each occasion, but the poor treated free; visiting time between 4 and 6 p.m. on all days; 44 beds. On an average 30 labour cases conducted in the hospital during a month; local dhais given a training in the hospital for three months with a stipend of Rs. 5. *Lady Assistant Surgeon:* Mrs. M. B. Gordon.

Government Victoria Hospital for Women and Children.

(Vizagapatam.)

Out-patients admitted from 7 to 10 a.m. daily except on Sundays; emergent cases attended to at all hours; those who draw a pay of about Rs. 30 per month charged 1 anna per dose of medicine. Doctors always on the premises. Major surgery undertaken. *Chief Medical Officer:* Dr. B. Thangamma; *Assistant Surgeon:* Miss A. John (on leave); Miss Prima Coerelius, (acting).

Government Women and Children's Hospital.

(Calicut.)

Out-patients admitted from 8 to 11 a.m. and from 4 to 5-30 p.m. except on Sundays; midwifery and urgent cases admitted at all hours; charges are levied in the case of persons whose income is Rs. 30 and above; 44 beds. There are a lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon and a Lady Apothecary in charge of it. *Lady Apothecary:* Miss A. D'Cruz.

Lady Dufferin's Women and Children's Hospital.

(Salai Road, Vannarpet, Tinnevelly district.)

Out-patients admitted free from 7 to 10 a.m. and from 3 to 5 p.m.; urgent cases at all hours; 43 beds of which 6 are for general diseases, 6 for maternity cases, 1 for labour cases, 8 for

surgical cases, 8 for isolation cases, 6 for caste people, 6 for children's ward and 2 for European ward. Every endeavour is made to make women go to hospital for maternity and gynaecological complaints. *Medical Officer:* Mrs. E. Bernard-Carr.

Lady Havelock's Women and Children's Hospital.

(Cocanada.)

Out-patients admitted from 7 to 10 a.m. and 3 to 5 p.m.; urgent cases of important nature admitted and attended to at any hour in the day; urgent cases of labour admitted at all times; 8 beds for general diseases and 6 for maternity cases; the hospital is in the management of the District Board. *Lady Apothecary*: Mrs. M. Bradley.

Ranie's Local Fund Gosha Hospital.

(Tuni.)

Ordinary cases admitted from 7 to 10 a.m. and from 3 to 5 p.m.; emergent cases at all hours; 12 beds for general diseases and 4 for labour cases and 2 for septic cases. H.E. the Lady Willingdon, C.I., D.B.E., opened the new Ranie's Gosha Hospital buildings on the 22nd Nov. 1922. *Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon:* Miss E. A. Shantamal.

St. Ann's Hospital for Women and Children.

(Kumbakonam.)

Number of beds 30.

Lady Superintendent: Rev. Mother Henriette; *Acting:* Sister Emma; *Lady Nurse:* Sister Margaret; *First Medical Officer:* Dr. Caroline O'Connor, M.B. B.CH., B.A.O.; *Second Sub-Assistant Surgeon:* Miss L. Vaz, L.P.

Victoria Jubilee Hospital for Women and Children.

(Barracks, Nellore.)

Out-patients admitted from 7 to 10 a.m. and from 3 to 5 p.m.; in-patients at all hours; poor treated free; charges made for well-to-do patients; 40 beds of which 22 are for general diseases, 10 for maternity cases and 8 for septic cases. A Lady Apothecary is in charge. *Medical Officer in charge:* Mrs. E. M. Peters.

Wesleyan Mission Hospital for Women and Children.

(Nagari, Chittoor district.)

Sixteen beds for general diseases: isolation and special ward. Men can also be accommodated in out-building. Out-patients attended to morning and evening. Urgent cases seen at all times. No fees are charged, but contributions are welcomed. *Doctors:* Mrs. Foster, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., L.M.; V. Henry L.M.P.; *Manager:* Rev. R. H. Foster B.A., D.C.M.

Women and Children's Dispensary.

(Masulipatam, Kistna district.)

Only out-patients are admitted free of charge; daily average attendance 74·4; it is maintained by the Masulipatam Municipality. *Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon:* Mrs. A. M. Bedford.

CONSUMPTION AND TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS.

King Edward VII Tuberculosis Institute and Hospital, Spur Tank, Egmore.

Out-patients admitted from 7-30 to 9-30 a.m. All persons with an income not exceeding Rs. 30 per mensem shall be given medicine free of charge. All other out-patients shall be required to pay 2 annas for medicine on each occasion; well-to-do persons may make private arrangements with the Medical Officer for their treatment. The hospital for in-patients at present temporarily located at "Temple Gardens," Royapettah, opposite to the

Royapettah Hospital. Charges per day for diet, nursing, and medical advice are as follows:—

	Government servants.			Others.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P
Persons whose income is less than Rs. 50 per month.	Free.			Free.		
Persons whose income is from Rs. 50 to 100 per month	0	4	0	0	8	0
Persons whose income is from Rs. 100 to 150 per month	0	8	0	1	0	0
Persons whose income is from Rs. 150 to 200 per month	0	12	0	1	8	0
Over Rs. 200 per month	1	4	0	2	8	0

To ensure admission, mufassal people should have the prescribed form (which can be had from the Director, Tuberculosis Institute, Egmore) filled up by their medical attendants and sent to the Director, Institute; accommodation for 45 patients; poor patients, if found suitable for treatment, treated free. *Director and Superintendent*: Dr. P. S. Chandrasekar, B.A., M.D.; *Assistant Surgeon, Tuberculosis Hospital*: A. R. Parasurama Mudaliyar, M.B.B.S.; *Assistant Surgeon, Tuberculosis Institute*: C. A. Venugopal, L.M.S.; *Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Tuberculosis Institute*: N. Jivanna Rao, L.M.P.; *Reserve Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Tuberculosis Hospital*: V. S. Ganesan, L.M.P.; *Lady Assistant Surgeon, Tuberculosis Institute*: Miss P. Samuel; *Matron*: Miss A. Fernandez.

Union Mission Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

(Arogyavaram P.O.)

Patients (men and women) with pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis admitted for special treatment. Prospectus with all necessary information about rules of admission and rates will be sent on application to the Medical Superintendent; 139 beds. Established in 1912. The Union working the sanatorium consists of 13 Missionary Societies in South India. The Government gives a substantial annual maintenance grant, and has given half building grant. *Medical Superintendent*: C. Frimodt-Moller, M.B., CH.B.; *Senior Assistant*: P. V. Benjamin, M.B., B.S.; *Junior Assistant*: S. Dorai Raj, B.A., L.M.S.; *Nursing Superintendent*: Miss M. K. Blair, R.N.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

Krishnampet Isolation Hospital.

(Muttayya Mudali Garden Street, Krishnampet.)

Admits all cases of infectious diseases at all hours, isolated and treated gratis; 70 beds; this is under telephonic communication and a motor ambulance available for conveying cases of infectious diseases to the hospital free of charge. Both the patients and their contacts are fed at the expense of the Corporation except in the case of those who willingly defray the hospital stoppages. *Officer in charge*: A. M. Vaiyapuri Mudaliyar.

LEPER HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS.

Government Leper Hospital.

(80, Suryanarayana Chetti Street, Kasimode, Rayapuram.)

Out-patients admitted daily from 7 to 10 a.m.; applications for admission attended to from 7 to 10 a.m. and from 4 to 6 p.m.; patients not allowed to leave the hospital without special permission; 320 beds; well-to-do patients charged according to their means as per Government rules—see above indigent patients lodged, fed, clothed and treated free; this institution is a

hospital as well as an asylum for all classes of lepers, who may remain there as long as they like; recreations and also newspapers and periodicals are provided; separate places of worship are also set apart for various sects; there is a poor fund attached to the institution out of which liberal treats are given to the patients on all festival occasions, irrespective of their religion. *Superintendent*: M. Ramaswami Pillai; *Resident Sub-Assistant Surgeon*: K. R. Ramachandra Sastri; *Sub-Assistant Surgeon*: N. S. Subrahmanyam; *Matron*: Mrs. F. M. Tennent.

C.B. Mission Leper Asylum.

(Vizianagram.)

Home for lepers; it consists of 5 substantial wards to accommodate 12 inmates; a Doctor assisted by a compounder looks after the health of the lepers. The latest treatment for leprosy is being used with good results. *Superintendent and Correspondent*: Miss Flora Clarke.

Doctor Kellock Home for Lepers.

(Ramachandrapuram.)

Lepers admitted any time free of charge, but donations received; 110 beds; young patients are taught reading and writing and sanitation by other leper patients as well as by the officials in charge; the less afflicted patients are taught to wait on the more afflicted ones; some are trained to do dressing or compounding or nursing and receive a little extra allowance when trained; the lepers are given raw food and cook for themselves, or for one another and they also have a small cash allowance besides batta; they have some recreation and also newspapers and magazines. The asylum is under the auspices of the Mission to Lepers. Contributions are made by the Mission, the Godavari District Board, the Ramachandrapuram Taluk Board and by the public of Canada and India. *Honorary Superintendent*: Miss S. Isabel Hatch, K.I.H.; *Medical Superintendent and Manager*: Dr. D. L. Joshee; *House Father*: Mr. B. Jacob.

Leper Asylum.

(Chevayur, Calicut.)

Situated on a hill three-and-a-half miles east of Calicut; managed by the Leper Mission under the superintendence of the Executive Secretary, S.I.U.C., Malabar. All lepers are admitted without any distinction. There are over 120 patients in the Asylum. *Medical Officer-in-charge*: Mr. Paul Chandran, L.M.P. *Assistant*: Mr. M. Bethel.

Leper Asylum.

(Kumbakonam.)

In-patients admitted at all hours free of charge; 80 beds. *Lady Superintendent*: Rev. Mother Henriette. *Infirmarians*: Rev. Sister Caroline; Rev. Sister Marie of Britts.

Leper Hospital.

(Dayapuram, Manamadura, Ramnad district.)

Lepers admitted ordinarily from 8 to 11 a.m. and from 3 to 5 p.m. daily without fee if unable to pay, or with such fee as they are able to pay; indigent patients treated free; 150 beds; there is a school to instruct selected lepers in dressing wounds and sewing for patients; there is also a Home for untainted children; children cared for with medical supervision and also educated. *In General Charge of the Medical Work*: Miss H. E. Parker, M.D., of the Madura Mission Hospital; *Resident Medical Officer*: I. Devasirvadam, L.M.P.; *Superintendent*: The Rev. Clarence E. Wolsted.

"Philadelphia" Leper Asylum.

(Salur, Vizagapatam district.)

Pauper lepers irrespective of caste or creed admitted; 120 beds; inmates housed, fed and treated free; the untainted children kept in a separate home and their education cared for; the asylum is financed by the Mission to Lepers supplemented by Government grants; the amounts for the year being Rs. 2,927 and Rs. 5,196, respectively; total number of lepers treated last year, 9,565; and the number of untainted children cared for 675. The asylum during the year

received four parcels of comforts from the Red Cross Society, Madras. The treatment Ethel Esters injection tried in 16 cases in the incipient stage has shown beneficial results. A registered medical practitioner of the grade of a senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon is in charge of the institution.

St. Joseph's Leper Asylum.

(Mangalore, Kankanady P.O., South Kanara district.)

Accommodation for 60 patients both men and women (open for lepers of any caste or creed of the district, free of charge). *Director*; Rev. M. Lunazzi, S.J. *Chief Medical Officer*: Dr. L. P. Fernandes, B.A., L.M. & S.; The nursing staff is the Sisters of Charity of Milan.

S.J.S. Baptist Missionary Society Leper Home.

(Bapatla.)

Lepers admitted irrespective of caste or creed; accommodation for 150 patients; indigent patients housed, fed, clothed and treated free of charge; the Local Fund Sub-Assistant Surgeon visits the home. *Superintendent*: Rev. J. D. Thomas.

MENTAL HOSPITALS.

Government Mental Hospital.

(Locock's Gardens, Kilpauk.)

Lunatic patients admitted to the Asylum are of two classes: (1) Voluntary Boarders; (2) Patients admitted under reception order: A voluntary boarder is a patient who suffers from some mental disorder and wishes to enter the Asylum for treatment. Such a patient must apply to the Superintendent for a form, which he (the patient) is required to fill up, sign and have countersigned by two official visitors before he can enter the Asylum as a voluntary patient. To secure the admission of a patient by his relative, the relative is required to fill in the form of reception order and present it to a first-class magistrate of the district or division in which the patient resides, together with two medical certificates in the prescribed form, signed respectively by the Gazetted Medical Officer and by a recognized Medical Practitioner who must have examined the patient separately within the previous 7 days. Two more documents are also necessary, one a form filled up and signed by the magistrate after his inquiry into the case and the other an engagement in writing from the petitioner or some other person for the payment of the cost of the maintenance of the lunatic in the Asylum. But before applying for the reception of a patient to the Asylum, inquiry should be made as to whether accommodation is available. If in possession of means, voluntary boarders are required to pay at the rates laid down in the Asylum rules. Destitutes are admitted free; the rates at which patients are admitted are graded according to income; in the case of poor patients with families dependent on them, a reduction of charges will be made; voluntary boarders may leave the Asylum at any time, on giving the Superintendent 24 hours' notice in writing and patients admitted under reception order can be removed by the relative who petitioned for their admission on making an application in writing to the Superintendent who will give permission at his discretion; friends or relatives permitted to visit patients on Saturdays between 2 and 4 p.m. generally; further information regarding rules of admission and the charges levied can be had from the Superintendent, Mental Hospital, Madras; accommodation available for 749 inmates of all classes (male and female); as a part of the treatment and with the object of improving their mental state there exists a recreation hall; out-door games such as football and badminton are indulged in by as many of the patients who are capable of playing. *Superintendent*: Dr. M. L

Kanath, B.A., M.D., C.M.; *Deputy Superintendent*: J. A. Hart, I.M.S.; *Assistant Surgeon*: D. Raghava Rao, L.M.S.; *Sub-Assistant Surgeon*: J. Koil Pillai.

Government Mental Hospital.

(Puthiyara, Calicut.)

Rules of admission the same as those of the Mental Hospital, Madras; 262 beds of which 192 are for general cases; and 70 for special cases; indigent-patients treated free. Occupation given to inmates: weaving, gardening and coir twisting, bringing an income of Rs. 2,742 in 1923. *Superintendent*: The District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Malabar (in charge) Lieut.-Col. Chalmers; *Deputy Superintendent*: Rao Sahib A. Gopalan.

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

Government Ophthalmic Hospital.

(Marshall's Road, Egmore.)

Out-patients admitted daily from 7-30 to 9-30 a.m.; emergent cases at all hours; patients whose income exceeds Rs. 30 per mensem, charged 2 annas per diem; non-officials having an income of Rs. 100 or over not treated unless in cases of emergency; patients having serious complaints admitted as in-patients; for rates of charges for special and ordinary wards see page 228. Visiting time, all days except Tuesdays and Thursdays between 4 and 6 p.m.; 170 beds; 60 for cataract and glaucoma cases, 22 for septic cases, 10 for children and 78 for other cases; the total number includes 12 beds separately provided for caste Hindus; all eye diseases and diseases bearing a causative relation to particular eye affections specially trreated; indigent in-and out-patients treated free; supplied also with cataract glasses at Government cost; in necessitous cases, indigent patients paid railway fare from the Hospital Poor Fund for return home. There is the Elliot School of Ophthalmology for the training of medical students and post-graduates. Particular care should be taken by the public in having the eyes operated for cataract which should not be allowed to be performed by Vaids and Hakims as it fails in 79 cases out of every 100 and frequently results in permanent and incurable blindness. (A note on the subject can be had from the Superintendent, Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras.) *Superintendent*: Major R. E. Wright, M.D., I.M.S.; *Honorary Surgeon*: Dr. G. Zachariah; *Assistant Superintendent*: K. Koman Nayar, L.M.S.; *Resident Medical Officer*: Major H. C. Craggs, I.M.D.; *First class Military Assistant Surgeon*: C. G. Taylor, I.M.D.

RABIES.

Rules for Anti-rabic Treatment.

Anti-rabic treatment is undertaken in the Government General Hospital, Madras, and in all Head-quarters Hospitals.

All persons with an income not exceeding Rs. 30 per mensem shall be given treatment free of charges. The cost will be borne by the Local Boards and Municipalities.

All other patients shall be required to pay Rs. 10 for the course of treatment and As. 2 to meet the telegram charges incurred to get vaccines from Pasteur Institute, Coonoor.

Veterinary Officers who have to undergo anti-rabic treatment as a result of infection incurred while discharging their official duties shall be exempted from payment of the charge for anti-rabic treatment.

Military Officers and their families who are entitled to free medical attendance under section 403 of Civil Medical Code shall be exempted from pyament of charges for anti-rabic treatment.

The Pasteur Institute of Southern India.

(Coonoor.)

Treatment is given to all persons bitten by animals suspected to have been rabid, to prevent in those persons the subsequent onset of hydrophobia from which there is no recovery. It consists in the injection beneath the skin once daily for a period of 14 days of anti-rabic vaccine prepared at the institute and is free of charge, but those who are able to afford it are expected to give a donation to the Institute. Indigent patients are provided with quarters, blankets and cooking pots and batta for their maintenance. Their wounds and minor maladies also receive adequate attention. The anti-rabic vaccine is now being issued to all Government Headquarters Hospitals, so it is no longer necessary for persons requiring anti-rabic treatment to travel to Coonoor, for they can obtain the same treatment at the Head-quarters hospitals of their respective districts as they would get at Coonoor. Those who desire to do so can still obtain treatment at Coonoor if they pay their own way. Rs. 10 is charged by the Institute for each course of treatment issued to Head-quarters hospitals. Those who can afford it will pay for their vaccine. In the case of indigent persons the cost will be debited to provincial or local funds. The staff of the Institute devote the remainder of their time to medical research work in the well-equipped laboratories of the Institute. The resources of the Institute have, from time to time, been put at the disposal of officers working with grants from the Indian Research Fund Association. *Director*: Lieut.-Col. J. W. Cornwall, I.M.S.; *Assistant Director*: Military Assistant Surgeon H. M. La Frenais, I.M.D.; *Sub-Assistant Surgeons*: S. Sitarama Sastri and M. Raman Nambiyar

VETERINARY HOSPITALS.

Madras Veterinary College Hospital.

(Vepery, Madras.)

Out-patients treated daily between 7-30 and 9 a.m. and between 4-30 and 5-30 p.m. Professional advice free and only the cost of medicine charged for at the following rates payable in advance: Dogs, cats, sheep, goats and calves, Re. 1 per week; Horses Rs. 2 per week; Bullocks, cows and buffaloes, Rs. 2 or Re. 1 per week, according to the size of the animal. Animals remanded to this hospital through police constables treated free. Jutka ponies of 13 hands and under, and bandy bulls and milkmen's cows also treated free. In-patients admitted for treatment at the following rates payable in advance:—Rs. 10 in the case of horses; Rs. 5 in the case of cattle and Rs. 2 in the case of dogs, etc. In the case of horses and cattle, an attendant will remain in charge of the animal during its stay in hospital. The hospital is attached to the Madras Veterinary College. Full teaching facilities afforded to meet the educational requirements of students preparing to the diploma in Veterinary science. A shoeing forge is attached and animals shoed under the supervision of a Veterinary Officer. Bulls belonging to the Agricultural Department are stationed here for breeding purposes. *Principal*: D. A. D. Aitchinson, M.R.C.V.S., M.P.S., S.V.S.; *Officer in charge of the laboratory*: V. Krishnamurti Ayyar, I.V.S.; *Resident Veterinary Officer and Officer in charge, Horse Ward*: G. T. D'Silva, G.B.V.C.; *Officer in charge, Cattle Ward*: N. Muniyappa,; G.M.V.C.; *Officer in charge, Dog Ward*: M. Anantanarayana Rao, G.M.V.C.; *Hospital Surgeon*: K. Mukunda Rao; *Veterinary Assistant Surgeon on Glanders Work*: K. S. Natesa Ayyar, G.M.V.C.

GOVERNMENT X-RAY INSTITUTE.

(General Hospital, Madras.)

Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m.; indigent patients examined and treated free; other patients charged fees, depending on their income; no patient is dealt with unless he or she brings a request from a registered medical practitioner; Assistant Surgeons are trained for X-Ray duty in mufassal hospitals and selected probationary nurses of the General Hospital each do two months' duty in the Institute and are thus acquainted with electrical treatment and X-Ray work. All branches of radiography, radiotherapy and electrotherapy are carried out. *Radiologist:* Captain T. W. Barnard, M.S.R.; *Senior Assistant Surgeon:* M. J. Santanakrishna Pillai, L.M.S.; *Junior Assistant Surgeon:* A. St. C. Bartley, I.M.D., Second-class Military Assistant Surgeon. *Third Assistant*, Sub-Assistant Surgeon K. S. Venkatachala Ayyar.

Legislatures and Franchise.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

Composition.—The Council of State consists of 33 elected members and 27 members nominated by the Governor-General, of whom not more than 20 may be officials, and 1 (one) will be a person nominated as the result of an election held in Berar.

The table below shows the classes of constituencies in the various provinces entitled to representation in every Council of State, and the number of elected members representing them.

Province.	General Constituencies.		Special Constituencies.	Total.
	Non-Muhammadan.	Muhammadan.	European Commerce.	
Madras	4	1	...	5
Bengal	3	2	1	6
Bihar and Orissa	2*	1	...	3
Bombay	3	2	1	6
Burma	(General, 1)		1	2
Central Provinces	(General, 1)		...	1
Punjab	Non-Muhammadan, 1; Sikh, 1	2*	...	4
United Provinces	3	2	...	5
Assam	(General, 1) †		...	1

* Entitled to an additional seat in rotation between the Provinces of Bihar and Orissa and the Punjab.

† Rotation between Non-Muhammadan and Muhammadan constituencies.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Composition.—The Legislative Assembly consists of 103 elected members, and 41 members nominated by the Governor-General, of whom 26 will be officials and one will be a person nominated as the result of an election held in Berar.

The table below shows the classes of constituencies in the various provinces entitled to representation in every Legislative Assembly, and the number of elected members representing them :—

Province.	General Constituencies.			Special Constituencies.		Total.
	Non-Muhammadan.	Muhammadan.	European.	Landholders.	Indian Commerce.	
Madras	10	3	1	1	1	16
Assam	2	1	1	...	...	4
Bengal	6	6	3	1	1	17
Bihar and Orissa	8	3	...	1	...	12
Bombay	7	4	2	1	2	16
Burma	(Non-European, 3)		1	...	...	4
Central Provinces	3	1	...	1	...	5
Delhi	(General, 1)			...	...	1
Punjab	5*	6	...	1	...	12
United Provinces	8	6	1	1	...	16

* Of whom 2 are Sikhs.

List of Madras Constituencies entitled to representation in every Legislative Assembly.

Name of Constituency.	Extent of Constituency.	No. of members.
Non-Muhammadan Urban—		
Madras City	The City of Madras as defined in section 3 (9) of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, but including Fort St. George.	1
Non-Muhammadan Rural—		
Ganjam and Vizagapatam.	The Districts and Agencies of Ganjam and Vizagapatam.	1
Godavari *cum* Kistna ...	The District and Agency of Godavari and the District of Kistna.	1
Guntur *cum* Nellore ...	The Districts of Guntur and Nellore ...	1
Madras, Ceded Districts and Chittoor.	The Districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Chittoor.	1
Salem and Coimbatore *cum* North Arcot.	The Districts of Salem, Coimbatore and North Arcot.	1
South Arcot *cum* Chingleput.	The Districts of South Arcot and Chingleput.	1
Tanjore *cum* Trichinopoly.	The Districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly.	1
Madura and Ramnad *cum* Tinnevelly.	The Districts of Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly.	1
West Coast and the Nilgiris	The Districts of the Nilgiris, Malabar, Anjengo and South Kanara.	1

List of Madras Constituencies entitled to representation in every Legislative Assembly—*cont.*

Name of Constituency.	Extent of Constituency.	No. of members.
Muhammadan—		
North Madras	The Districts and Agencies of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari, and the Districts of Kistna, Guntur, Nellore, Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Chittoor.	1
South Madras	The Districts of Chingleput, Madras, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly.	1
West Coast and the Nilgiris	The Districts of the Nilgiris, Malabar, Anjengo and South Kanara.	1
European—		
Madras	The Madras Presidency	1
Landholders—		
Madras Landholders ...	Do.	1
Indian Commerce—		
Madras Indian Commerce.	Do.	1

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Composition.—The Madras Legislative Council consists of—

(1) the members of the Executive Council, ex-officio;

(2) 98 elected members; and

(3) such number of members nominated by the Governor as, with the addition of the members of the Executive Council, will amount to 29; of the members so nominated—

(a) not more than 19 may be officials, and

(b) 6 shall be persons nominated as follows, viz:—

(i) 5 to represent the following communities, namely, the Paraiyans, Pallans, Valluvans, Malas, Madigas, Chakkiliyans, Tottiyans, Cherumans and Holeyas, and

(ii) 1 to represent the inhabitants of backward tracts.

List of Constituencies.

Name of Constituency.	Extent of Constituency.	No. of members.	Reserved seats.
GENERAL CONSTITUENCIES [85].			
Non-Muhammadan Urban [9]—			
Madras City	The City of Madras as defined in section 3 (9) of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, but including Fort St. George.	4	2
Madura City	The Municipality of Madura ...	1	...
Trichinopoly *cum* Srirangam.	The Municipalities of Trichinopoly and Srirangam.	1	...
Cocanada City	The Municipality of Cocanada ...	1	...
Vizagapatam City ...	The Municipality of Vizagapatam.	1	...
Tinnevelly *cum* Palamcottah.	The Municipalities of Tinnevelly and Palamcottah.	1	1
Non-Muhammadan Rural [56]—			
Anantapur	The District of Anantapur ...	2	1
Arcot (North)	The District of North Arcot ...	3	1
Arcot (South)	The District of South Arcot ...	3	1
Bellary	The District of Bellary	2	1
Chingleput	The District of Chingleput ...	2	1
Chittoor	The District of Chittoor	2	1
Coimbatore	The District of Coimbatore ...	3	1
Cuddapah	The District of Cuddapah ...	2	1
Ganjam	The District and Agency of Ganjam.	3	1
Godavari	The District and Agency of Godavari excluding the Municipality of Cocanada.	2	1
Guntur	The District of Guntur	3	1
Kanara (South)	The District of South Kanara ...	2	1
Kistna	The District of Kistna	4	2
Kurnool	The District of Kurnool	2	1
Madura District	The District of Madura excluding the Municipality of Madura.	3	1
Malabar *cum* Anjengo ...	The Districts of Malabar and Anjengo.	2	1
Nellore	The District of Nellore	2	1
Ramnad	The District of Ramnad	2	1
Salem	The District of Salem	2	1
Tanjore	The District of Tanjore	3	1
Tinnevelly District ...	The District of Tinnevelly excluding the Municipalities of Tinnevelly and Palamcottah.	2	1

List of Constituencies—*cont.*

Name of Constituency.	Extent of Constituency.	No. of members.	Reserved seats.
Non-Muhammadan Rural [56]—cont.			
Trichinopoly District ...	The District of Trichinopoly excluding the Municipalities of Trichinopoly and Srirangam.	2	1
Vizagapatam District ...	The District and Agency of Vizagapatam, excluding the Municipality of Vizagapatam.	2	1
The Nilgiris	The Nilgiri District	1	1
Muhammadan Urban [2]—			
Madras City	The City of Madras as defined in section 3 (9) of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, but including Fort St. George.	1	...
Madura and Trichinopoly *cum* Srirangam.	The Municipalities of Madura, Trichinopoly and Srirangam.	1	...
Muhammadan Rural [11]—			
Northern Circars... ...	The Districts and Agencies of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari, and the District of Kistna.	1	...
East Coast	The Districts of Guntur, Nellore and Chittoor.	1	...
Ceded Districts	The Districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur.	1	...
North Arcot *cum* Chingleput.	The Districts of North Arcot and Chingleput.	1	...
Central Districts	The Districts of Salem, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris and South Arcot.	1	...
Tanjore	The District of Tanjore	1	...
Madura *cum* Trichinopoly.	The Districts of Madura and Trichinopoly excluding the Municipalities of Madura, Trichinopoly and Srirangam.	1	...
Ramnad *cum* Tinnevelly...	The Districts of Ramnad and Tinnevelly.	1	...
Malabar *cum* Anjengo ...	The Districts of Malabar and Anjengo.	2	...
South Kanara	The District of South Kanara ...	1	...
Indian Christian [5]—			
Northern Districts ...	The Districts and Agencies of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Godavari, and the Districts of Kistna, Guntur and Nellore.	1	...
Central Districts	The Districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool, Anantapur, Bellary, Chittoor, Chingleput, Madras, South Arcot and North Arcot.	1	...

List of Constituencies—*cont.*

Name of Constituency.	Extent of Constituency.	No. of members.	Reserved seats.
Indian Christian [5]—cont.			
West Coast	The Districts of Salem, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, Malabar, Anjengo and South Kanara.	1	...
Tanjore and Trichinopoly *cum* Madura.	The Districts of Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Madura.	1	...
Ramnad *cum* Tinnevelly...	The Districts of Ramnad and Tinnevelly.	1	...
European [1]—			
European	The Madras Presidency	1	...
Anglo-Indian [1]—			
Anglo-Indian	Do.	1	...

SPECIAL CONSTITUENCIES [13].

Landholders [6]—			
Northern Landholders, I.	The Districts and Agencies of Ganjam and Vizagapatam.	1	...
Northern Landholders, II.	The District and Agency of Godavari, and the Districts of Kistna and Guntur.	1	...
North Central Landholders	The Districts of Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Nellore, Madras and Chingleput.	1	...
South Central Landholders	The Districts of Salem, Coimbatore, North Arcot and South Arcot.	1	...
Southern Landholders ...	The Districts of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly.	1	...
West Coast Landholders ...	The Districts of Malabar, Anjengo, South Kanara and the Nilgiris.	1	...
University [1]—			
Madras University ...	(Non-territorial)	1	...
Planting [1]—			
Madras Planters	Do.	1	...
Commerce and Industry [5]—			
Madras Chamber of Commerce.	Do.	2	...
Madras Trades Association	Do.	1	...
Southern India Chamber of Commerce.	Do.	1	...
Nattukkottai Nagarathars' Association.	Do.	1	...

Franchise.

GENERAL DISQUALIFICATIONS.

The following classes of persons are not entitled to be registered as electors or to vote in any of the constituencies of the Madras Legislative Council or the Indian Legislature:—

(1) Non-British subjects;
(2) Persons under 21 years of age;
(3) Persons adjudged by a competent Court to be of unsound mind ;
(4) Persons convicted of an offence under Chapter IX-A of the Indian Penal Code.

NOTE.—1. No woman is disqualified, by reason only of her sex, for registration on the electoral rolls of the constituencies of the Madras Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. In the case of the Council of State constituencies, however, the sex disqualification remains.

2. Subjects of Native States domiciled in British India are eligible to vote provided they are naturalised in British India. Rulers and subjects of the Native States of Travancore, Cochin and Pudukkottai are now eligible to be registered as electors in the electoral roll.

QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

Non-Muhammadan and Muhammadan Constituencies.—A person shall be qualified as an elector for a general constituency who has resided in the presidency of Madras for not less than 120 days in the previous year and who—

(*a*) holds in the Presidency an estate of which the annual income is not less than Rs. 3,000; or

(*b*) is registered as a pattadar or inamdar of land in the Presidency on which the assessment, including the water-rate, is not less than Rs. 1,500; or

(*c*) receives from Government a malikhana allowance the annual amount of which is not less than Rs. 3,000; or

(*d*) was in the previous year assessed on his own account to income-tax on a total income as computed under section 13 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918, of not less than Rs. 20,000; or

(*e*) is or has been a non-official member of either chamber of the Indian Legislature or has been a non-official member of the Indian Legislative Council as constituted under the Government of India Act, 1915, or any Act repealed thereby, or is or has been at any time a non-official member of the Madras Legislative Council; or

(*f*) is or has been the non-official president of the Madras Municipal Council or of a district board or taluk board constituted under the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, or is the non-official vice-president of the said Council or of a district board; or

(*g*) is or has been the non-official chairman or is the non-official vice-chairman of a municipal council constituted under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884; or

(*h*) is or has been a member of the Senate or a Fellow or an Honorary Fellow of any University constituted by law in British India; or

(*i*) is the non-official president or vice-president of any central bank or banking union which is a registered society within the meaning of section 2 of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912; or

(*j*) is recognized by the Government as the holder of the title of Shams-ul-Ulama or of the title of Mahamahopadhyaya;

Provided that—

(i) no person other than a Muhammadan shall be qualified as an elector for the Muhammadan constituency, and

(ii) no Muhammadan shall be qualified as an elector for the non-Muhammadan constituency.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Madras City Constituency (General).

Qualifications for vote.—Assessment to Rs. 20 in respect of one or more of the following taxes, namely, property-tax, tax on companies or profession-tax; or assessment to income-tax in the previous year.

NOTE.—The elector should be neither a Muhammadan nor a European and should have resided in the constituency for not less than 120 days in the previous year.

Rural Constituencies (General).

Qualifications.—(1) Registration as ryotwari pattadar or inamdar of land of annual rent value of Rs. 50; or (2) holder of land on registered lease under ryotwari pattadar or inamdar of annual rent value of Rs. 50; or (3) registration jointly with the proprietor under Malabar Land Registration Act, 1895, as occupant of land of annual rent value of Rs. 50; or (4) landholder of an estate of annual rent value of Rs. 50; or (5) holds as "ryot" or as tenant under landholder land of annual rent value of Rs. 50; or (6) was assessed in previous year in a municipality included in the constituency to an aggregate amount of not less than Rs. 20 in respect of one or more of the following taxes, viz., property-tax, tax on companies or profession-tax; or (7) was in the previous year assessed to income-tax.

NOTE.—1. An elector for a non-Muhammadan constituency should be neither a Muhammadan nor a European and an elector for a European or a Muhammadan constituency should be a European or a Muhammadan.

2. Residence in the constituency for not less than 120 days in the previous year is a necessary qualification in these constituencies also.

Landholders' Constituency (Special).

Qualification.—Registration on the electoral roll of any Landholders' constituency of the Madras Legislative Council.

Indian Commerce Constituency (Special).

Qualification.—Every Indian, and one duly authorized representative of every Indian partnership if he has resided in the Presidency for not less than 120 days in the previous year, and if he or the partnership, as the case may be, has been assessed to income-tax in the previous year on an income of not less than Rs. 10,000 derived from business.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Constituencies (General).

I. To be registered as an elector in a *Non-Muhammadan Constituency* a person not being a European, an Anglo-Indian, an Indian Christian or a Muhammadan, must have resided in the constituency for not less than 120 days in the previous year and possess the further qualifications, namely:—

(1) for *Urban Constituencies*: Assessment to taxes, such as property-tax, tax on companies, profession-tax or income-tax; or, in Madras, the occupation (for not less than 6 months in the previous year) of a house of an annual value of not less than Rs. 60; or, in urban constituencies other than Madras, one of the qualifications in respect of the holding of land prescribed for an elector of a rural constituency;

(2) for *Rural Constituencies*: Registration as ryotwari pattadar or inamdar of land, annual rent value of which is Rs. 10; or registration jointly with the proprietor under Malabar Land Registration Act, 1895, as occupant of land, annual rent value of which is Rs. 10; or holder of land under registered lease under ryotwari pattadar or inamdar, annual rent value of which is Rs. 10; or landholder holding an estate, annual rent value of which is Rs. 10; or holds

as "ryot" or as tenant under landholder land of annual rent value of Rs. 10; or was assessed in previous year in a municipality included in the constituency to an aggregate amount of not less than Rs. 3 to one or more of the following taxes, namely, property-tax, tax on companies or profession-tax; or was assessed in the previous year to income-tax.

Irrespective of these qualifications, retired, pensioned or discharged officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of His Majesty's regular forces are entitled to vote.

II. Electors of Muhammadan, Indian Christian, European and Anglo-Indian constituencies, being Muhammadans, Indian Christians, Europeans and Anglo-Indians, respectively, must have resided for not less than 120 days in the previous year in the respective constituencies—in the Madras Presidency in the case of European and Anglo-Indian constituencies—and further have one of the qualifications prescribed for a non-Muhammadan, urban or rural constituency as the case may be.

Landholders' Constituencies (Special).

Persons qualified.—Zamindars possessing an annual income of not less than Rs. 3,000 derived from an estate within the Presidency, jenmis of land situated within the Presidency on which the assessment is not less than Rs. 1,500 and malikhanadars receiving from Government an annual malikhana of not less than Rs. 3,000 are entitled to vote provided they have resided in the constituency for not less than 120 days in the previous year.

Madras University Constituency (Special).

To be registered as an elector, a person must have a residence in India and be a member of the Senate, or an Honorary Fellow, or a graduate of seven years' standing of the University.

Planters' Constituency (Special).

Qualification.—Membership of one of the associations affiliated to the United Planters' Association of Southern India.

Madras Chamber of Commerce and Industry Constituency (Special).

Qualification.—Membership of the Madras Chamber of Commerce or of a Chamber affiliated to it.

Other Commerce Constituencies (Special).

Persons qualified.—Members of the Madras Trades Association, the Southern India Chamber of Commerce and the Nattukkottai Nagarathars' Association are qualified respectively as electors for the constituency comprising the Chamber or Association of which they are members.

LOCAL BODIES.

District Boards.

The members of a district board, other than ex-officio members and members appointed by the Local Government, are elected by Taluk Boards from among their members.

Taluk Boards.

The following classes of persons are not qualified to vote:—

(1) Persons who are non-British or non-State subjects;

(2) Persons under 21 years of age;

(3) Persons of unsound mind and deaf-mutes;

(4) Persons convicted of an offence under Chapter IX-A, I.P.C.;

(5) Persons who have not paid for the previous year any tax due by them under the Act.

Qualifications for vote.—(1) Residence in the taluk board area for 120 days in the previous year; and

(2) payment of (*a*) Rs. 10 in rent or revenue, or (*b*) any one of the taxes, namely, profession-tax or tax on companies or income-tax at the minimum rate.

Irrespective of these qualifications, retired, pensioned or discharged officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of His Majesty's regular forces are entitled to vote.

Municipalities.

Disqualifications are the same as in the case of Taluk Boards.

Qualifications.—(1) Residence in the Municipality for 120 days in the previous year; and

(2) Payment in the previous year of any of the taxes, namely, property-tax, tax on companies, profession-tax or a surcharge on income-tax.

NOTE.—Any company or association which has paid for the previous year any of the taxes mentioned in (2) above is entitled to vote in the ward in which the principal office of such company or association is situated, such vote being given by the Secretary of the company or association or some other duly authorized person.

Results of the General Election, 1920.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

Madras Representatives.

Nature and name of Constituency. (1)	Number of registered voters. (2)	Number of voters who actually voted. (3)	Percentage of column (3) to column (2). (4)	Names of successful candidates. (5)	Votes obtained. (6)
					(First preference)
General	2,169	1,620	74·7	Diwan Bahadur S. Rm. M. A. Annamalai Chettiyar.	782
				K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar.	338
				Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C.	247
				Diwan Bahadur V. Ramabhadra Nayudu.	144
Muhammadan ...	121	74	61	Khan Bahadur Sir A. K. G. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar Sahib (since deceased).	48

Results of the General Election, 1923.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Madras Representatives.

Nature and name of constituency.	Members returnable.	Candidates nominated.	Number of voters on the electoral roll.		Number of votes polled.		Name of member or members returned.	Majority of each person in column (8) over votes obtained by next person in the return of election.	Percentage of votes polled to total number of electors in contested constituencies.	Percentage of votes polled at the 1920 general election.
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Non-Muhammadan Urban, Madras City.	1	2	7,621	2,358	4,861	719	Diwan Bahadur T. Ranga Achariyar.	1,317	55·9	54·8
2. Non-Muhammadan Rural, Ganjam *cum* Vizagapatam.	1	2	40,601	534	10,175	38	B. Venkatapati Raju.	656	24·83	...
3. Non-Muhammadan Rural, Godavari *cum* Kistna.	1	2	43,777	1,645	17,036	22	Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.	11,565	37·6	17·9
4. Non-Muhammadan Rural, Guntur *cum* Nellore.	1	3	23,799	1,346	9,588	121	K. Venkataramana Reddi.	2,933	38·61	14·4
5. Non-Muhammadan Rural, Madras, Ceded Districts and Chittoor.	1	5	22,026	914	11,177	107	C. Duraiswami Ayyangar.	987	49	44·3

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*cont.*

Madras Representatives—*cont.*

Nature and name of constituency.	Members returnable.	Candidates nominated.	Number of voters on the electoral roll.		Number of votes polled.		Name of member or members returned.	Majority of each person in column (8) over votes obtained by next person in the return of election.	Percentage of votes polled to total number of electors in contested constituencies.	Percentage of votes polled at the 1920 general election.
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
6. Non-Muhammadan Rural, Salem and Coimbatore *cum* North Arcot.	1	2	17,683	478	7,654	75	R. K. Shanmukham Chettiyar.	1,342	43	25·7
7. Non-Muhammadan Rural, South Arcot *cum* Chingleput.	1	3	16,689	922	9,085	64	M. K. Acharya ...	402	51·38	39·3
8. Non-Muhammadan Rural, Tanjore *cum* Trichinopoly.	1	3	18,084	1,491	9,431	28	T. A. Rangaswami Ayyangar.	2,576	41	24·7
9. Non-Muhammadan Rural, Madura and Ramnad *cum* Tinnevelly.	1	5	27,344	1,135	10,942	104	K. Rama Ayyangar ...	1,396	39	34·5

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10. Non-Muhammadan Rural, West Coast and the Nilgiris.	1	4	14,039	1,821	7,820	62	K. Sadasiva Bhat ...	1,656	50	36·6
11. Muhammadan, North Madras.	1	3	1,888	75	1,081	4	Haji Saiyid Abdul Khadir Sahib Jeelani.	144	58	...
12. Muhammadan, South Madras.	1	4	5,381	345	2,946	17	Moulvi Saiyid Murtuza Sahib.	83	52	6·5
13. Muhammadan, Rural, West Coast and the Nilgiris.	1	1	2,547	211	...	...	Muhammad Schamnad Sahib.	Returned unopposed.	...	...
14. Madras European (European).	1	1	1,695	136	...	...	Sir Gordon Fraser, *Kt.*	Do.	...	...
15. Landholders ...	1	2	522	27	227	2	C. K. T. Kunhi Kammaran Nambiyar.	17	41	53
16. Madras Indian Commerce.	1	1	1,717	13	...	...	Sir M. C. T. Muttayya Chettiyar, *Kt.*	Returned unopposed.	...	41·4
Total ...	16	43	245,413	13,451	102,023	1,363				
			258,864		103,386					

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Nature and name of constituency.	Members returnable.	Candidates nominated.	Number of voters on the electoral roll.		Number of votes polled.		Name of member or members returned.	Majority of each person in column (8) over votes obtained by next person in the return of election.	Percentage of votes polled to total number of electors in contested constituencies.	Percentage of votes polled at the 1920 general election.
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Non-Muhammadan (Urban)—9 seats.										
1. Madras City ...	4	11	17,169	4,718	10,697	2,177	1. Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar.	1,140	58·8	52
							2. Rao Bahadur O. Tanikachala Chettiyar.	880		
							3. Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Tyagaraya Chettiyar, *Kt.*	862		
							4. Sami Venkatachalam Chettiyar.	65		
2. Madura City ...	1	2	8,693	1,377	5,299	582	Rao Sahib K. V. Ramachari.	40	58	48
3. Trichinopoly *cum* Srirangam.	1	6	5,507	1,128	3,342	519	Rao Sahib T. C. Tangavelu Pillai.	334	58	43·5
4. Cocanada City ...	1	1	1,168	255	...	...	Diwan Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu.	Returned unopposed.	...	...

5. Vizagapatam City.	1	2	1,215	186	903	80	A. V. Bhanoji Rao.	233	70·16	72
6. Tinnevelly *cum* Palamcottah.	1	3	3,054	542	2,483	285	Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai.	1,177	77	71
Non-Muhammadan (Rural)—56 seats.										
1. Anantapur ...	2	7	22,166	935	9,376	93	1. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.	93	41	45·6
							2. G. Rameswara Rao.	552		
2. Arcot, North ...	3	6	59,031	2,971	17,123	106	1. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.	4,320	28	13
							2. W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar.	764		
							3. K. Krishnaswami Nayudu.	113		
3. Arcot, South ...	3	6	66,567	5,027	22,773	231	1. K. Sitarama Reddiyar.	2,829	24	23
							2. K. Venkatachala Padayachi.	1,268		
							3. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.	652		
4. Bellary	2	5	29,271	2,660	14,151	358	1. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.	984	46	50·9
							2. P. Siva Rao ...	1,347		
5. Chingleput ...	2	5	42,342	5,497	19,421	682	1. C. Muttayya Mudaliyar.	922	42·4	52·6
							2. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.	410		
6. Chittoor	2	4	42,853	2,467	19,445	154	1. C. Ramalinga Reddi.	730	43	29
							2. B. Muniswami Nayudu.	1,709		

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—*cont.*

Nature and name of constituency.	Members returnable.	Candidates nominated.	Number of voters on the electoral roll.		Number of votes polled.		Name of member or members returned.	Majority of each person in column (8) over votes obtained by next person in the return of election.	Percentage of votes polled to total number of electors in contested constituencies.	Percentage of votes polled at the 1920 general election.
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Non-Muhammadan (Rural)—56 seats —*cont.*										
7. Coimbatore ...	3	6	55,762	2,982	19,627	464	1. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.	1,200	35	23·0
							2. Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar.	897		
							3. V. C. Vellingiri Gounder.	3,342		
8. Cuddapah ...	2	5	24,457	1,723	9,299	133	1. K. Koti Reddi ...	898	36·22	37
							2. Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimha Acharlu.	507		
9. Ganjam	3	6	64,065	1,950	16,806	51	1. The Hon'ble Sir A. P. Patro, *Kt.*	4,068	25·53	22·7
							2. P. Venkateswarulu Pantulu.*	83 (Deceased).		
							3. Bisvanath Das Mahasayo.	1,727		

10. Godavari	2	7	44,009	1,734	20,781	98	1. Sir K. Venkata-reddi Nayudu, *Kt.* 2. B. Venkataratnam.	390 1,487	45·6	22
11. Guntur	3	6	56,803	4,434	20,972	181	1. P. Anjaneyulu Pantulu. 2. Rao Bahadur P. C. N. Ethirajulu Nayudu. 3. J. Kuppuswami ...	789 880 5,599	35	11·5
12. Kanara, South ...	2	3	18,756	5,751	8,203	402	1. B. Mahabala Hegde. 2. U. Rama Rao ...	Returned unopposed. 8,223	37	20·6
13. Kistna	4	12	79,735	6,792	31,120	118	1. M. Ganga Raju ... 2. M. Sitayya ... 3. P. Peddiraju ... 4. K. Sarvarayudu ...	1,177 1,216 1,532 247	36·1	13·9
14. Kurnool	2	2	26,564	1,911	...	...	1. Rao Bahadur C. V. Ranga Reddi. 2. K. Sarabha Reddi.	Returned unopposed.	...	43·7
15. Madura district ...	3	9	54,796	3,427	16,092	137	1. P. T. Rajan ... 2. C. Ponnuswami Nayudu. 3. A. Chidambara Nadar.	321 543 697	28	48
16. Malabar *cum* Anjengo.	2	4	31,201	2,979	20,171	571	1. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. 2. V. Madhava Raja.	374 684	61	59·0
17. Nellore	2	4	47,932	2,691	15,164	226	1. B. Ramachandra Reddi. 2. Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu.	964 1,534	30·22	16·7

*Sriman Sasi Bushan Rath Mahasayo elected in his place. Number of votes obtained 4,771; majority over votes obtained by next person, 555.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—*cont.*

Nature and name of constituency.	Members returnable.	Candidates nominated.	Number of voters on the electoral roll.		Number of votes polled.		Name of member or members returned.	Majority of each person in column (8) over votes obtained by next person in the return of election.	Percentage of votes polled to total number of electors in contested constituencies.	Percentage of votes polled at the 1920 general election.
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Non-Muhammadan (Rural)—56 seats —*cont.*										
18. Ramnad	2	2*	48,949	1,984	...	...	1. P. C. Muttu Chettiyar. 2. Rao Bahadur P. K. A. C. T. Virappa Chettiyar, M.B.E.	Returned unopposed.*	...	26·9
19. Salem	2	7	52,352	1,642	13,281	234	1. Rao Sahib S. Ellappa Chettiyar.	367	25	16·5
							2. D. Appavu Chettiyar.	3,645		
20. Tanjore	3	5	54,605	6,643	20,770	154	1. C. Marudavanam Pillai.	1,529	34	26
							2. V. Venkatarama Ayyar *alias* Pantulu Ayyar.	2,333		
							3. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar.	4,353		

21. Tinnevelly district.	2	4	39,136	3,167	18,586	186	1. The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai. 2. P. N. Marthandam Pillai.	2 067 3,784	44	24·0
22. Trichinopoly district.	2	5	40,483	2,650	7,995	66	1. Diwan Bahadur S. R. M. Chidambara Pethachi Chettiyar. 2. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.	2,417 2,207	18	16
23. Vizagapatam district.	2	4	66,532	1,026	14,903	105	1. P. C. Venkatapati Raju. 2. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.	236 3,057	22·22	18·2
24. The Nilgiris ...	1	4	1,533	87	1,202	42	1. Hoobbatalai Belli Gowder Ari Gowder.	512	76·79	82
Muhammadan (Urban)—2 seats.										
1. Madras City ...	1	2	2,850	491	1,716	54	Muhammad Moosa Sait.	803	52·9	...
2. Madura and Trichinopoly *cum* Srirangam.	1	3	1,547	257	1,179	114	Abbas Ali Khan Sahib.	12	71	8·4
Muhammadan (Rural)—11 seats.										
1. Northern Circars.	1	3	3,370	257	1,928	42	Munshi Abdul Wahab Sahib	69	54·3	7·6
2. East Coast (Muhammadan), Guntur, Nellore and Chittoor districts.	1	1	4,780	226	...	...	Muhammad Yahya Ali Sahib.	Returned unopposed.	...	3·4

* Excluding four who withdrew their candidature.

Nature and name of constituency.	Members returnable.	Candidates nominated.	Number of voters on the electoral roll.		Number of votes polled.		Name of member or members returned.	Majority of each person in column (8) over votes obtained by next person in the return of election.	Percentage of votes polled to total number of electors in contested constituencies.	Percentage of votes polled at the 1920 general election.
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Muhammadan (Rural)—11 seats —*cont.*										
3. Ceded districts ...	1	2	6,600	285	3,706	33	Abdul Hye Sahib ...	108	54	24·3
4. North Arcot *cum* Chingleput.	1	4	3,941	276	2 072	14	M. Abd-ul-lah Ghatala Sahib.	229	49·4	...
5. Central districts.	1	3	4,296	327	2,608	41	Saiyid Diwan Abd-ul-Razzaq Sahib, Khan Sahib.	381	57	12·2
6. Tanjore	1	1	4,109	787	...	...	V. Hamid Sultan Marakkayar.	Returned unopposed.	...	...
7. Madura *cum* Trichinopoly.	1	3	3,299	336	1,979	10	Khan Bahadur P. Kalif-ul-lah Sahib.	399	55	...
8. Ramnad *cum* Tinnevelly.	1	1	4,946	433	...	...	T. N. Bava Ravuttar Muhammad.	Returned unopposed.*	...	...
9. Malabar *cum* Anjengo.	2	5	12,360	1,549	7,048	3	1. T. M. Moidu Sahib. 2. Kottal Uppi Sahib.	751 2,471	51	...
10. South Kanara ...	1	1	1,809	330	...	...	Khan Bahadur Haji Abd-ul-lah Haji Qasim Sahib.	Returned unopposed.	...	...

Indian Christian—5 seats.										
1. Northern districts.	1	3	3,308	188	1,723	53	Joseph Devapriyam Samuel.	66	50·9	34·5
2. Central districts.	1	4	3,464	369	2,147	226	Mariyadas Ratnaswami.	398	61·9	65·8
3. West Coast ...	1	3	2,984	411	2,184	101	Jerome Antony Saldanha.	802	67	63·9
4. Tanjore and Trichinopoly *cum* Madura.	1	1	4,493	356	...	...	S. Arpudaswami Udaiyar.	Returned unopposed.	...	39·3
5. Ramnad *cum* Tinnevelly.	1	2	5,957	384	3,458	220	Rao Bahadur Cruz Fernandez.	376	58	54·5
European—1 seat.										
1. European ...	1	1	2,019	308	...	...	Percival Walter Partridge.	Returned unopposed.	...	...
Anglo-Indian—1 seat.										
1. Anglo-Indian ..	1	1	2,063	346	...	...	Albert Edward Rencontre.	Do.	...	...
Special Constituencies.										
1. Northern Landholders I.	1	2	45	2	28	...	V. N. Suryanarayana Raju, Zamindar of Kurupam.	4	59·56	...
2. Northern Landholders II.	1	1	64	12	...	...	S. R. Y. Ankeneedu Prasad Bahadur, Zamindar of Challapalli.	Returned unopposed.*	...	43·9

* Excluding one candidate who withdrew in time.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—*cont.*

Nature and name of constituency.	Members returnable.	Candidates nominated.	Number of voters on the electoral roll.		Number of votes polled.		Name of member or members returned.	Majority of each person in column (8) over votes obtained by next person in the return of election.	Percentage of votes polled to total number of electors in contested constituencies.	Percentage of votes polled at the 1920 general election.
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Special Constituencies—*cont.*										
3. North Central Landholders.	1	2	75	3	62	2	The Hon'ble Raja of Panagal.	14	82	60
4. South Central Landholders.	1	2	52	1	41	1	Paramasiva Subbarayan.	20	79	72·7
5. Southern Landholders.	1	1	54	4	...	...	Baskara Raja Rajeswara Setupati *alias* Mutturamalinga Setupati, Raja of Ramnad.	Returned unopposed.	...	...
6. West Coast Landholders.	1	2	230	9	166	1	K. Prabhakaran Tampan.	27	68	72
7. Madras University.	1	3	7,804	36	4,378	8	S. Satyamurti ...	2,065	55·8	66·1
8. Madras Planters.	1	1	444	10	...	...	Cecil Ralph Townshend Congreve.	Returned unopposed.	...	...
9. Madras Chamber of Commerce.	2	2	53	...	...	...	1. Charles Edgar Wood. 2. Arthur John Leech.	Do.	...	...

10. Madras Trades Association (Commerce and Industry).	1	1	23	...	...	...	Leslie Charles Nicholson.	Do.	...	...
11. Southern India Chamber of Commerce.	1	3	234	...	214	...	C. Gopala Menon ...	119	91·4	60·4
12. Nattukkottai Nagarathars' Association.	1	1	615	...	...	...	Rao Bahadur A. M. Murugappa Chettiyar.	Returned unopposed.	...	...
Total ...	98	218*	1,194,594	89,329	416,622	9,361				
			1,283,923		425,983					

* Excluding 5 candidates who withdrew their candidature.

Electoral statistics summarized.

	Madras Legislative Council.	Legislative Assembly.
Total number of voters in electoral rolls	1,283,923	258,864
Total number of voters in contested constituencies ...	1,174,808	252,545
Total number polled in contested constituencies ...	425,983	103,386

Legislative Council.

Total number of voters on the roll—		
Male	1,194,594	
Female	89,329	
		1,283,923
Total number polled—		
Male	416,622	
Female	9,361	
		425,983
Total number of votes in non-contested constituencies—		
Male	102,153	
Female	6 962	
		109,115
Total number of votes in contested constituencies—		
Male	1,092,441	
Female	82,367	
		1,174,808

Legislative Assembly.

Total number of voters on the roll—		
Male	245,413	
Female	13,451	
		258,864
Total number polled—		
Male	102,023	
Female	1,363	
		103,386
Total number in non-contested constituencies—		
Male	5,959	
Female	360	
		6,319
Total number of votes in contested constituencies—		
Male	239,454	
Female	13,091	
		252,545

By-Election.

Ganjam Non-Muhammadan Rural Constituency.

Candidate elected.	Votes obtained.
Sasi Bushan Rath Mahasayo	4,771

Libraries.

[Libraries attached to Schools, Colleges and Bar Associations are not included in this list. The following abbreviations are used in this section: E. = English books in the library; V. = Vernacular books; S. = Subscription; Ent. = Entrance; A. = Annual; M. = Total number of Members, including Women; W. = Women Members; The figures (I), (II), (III) and (IV) indicate the class of membership in the Library; Secy. = Secretary.]

Anantapur.

HATTI KRISHNAMURTI'S LIBRARY (1918), Anantapur, 26 M., 796 E. and 596 V., S.—Ent. 4 annas, 4 annas minimum, Secy. H. Nanjunda Rao.

SRI KRISHNADEVA RAYA PUBLIC LIBRARY (1914), Penukonda, 75 M. 550 V., S.—A. Rs. 3 for non-students and 12 annas for students, Secy. P. Raghavendra Achar.

SRI KRIYASAKTI VODEYAR LIBRARY (1915), Dharmavaram, 124 M. [2 W.], 32 E. and 1,070 V., S.—(I) 6 annas and (II) 3 annas, Secy. S. Anjaneyulu.

SRI SARASWATI NILAYAM (1921), Dharmavaram, 175 M. [1 W.], 1,180 V., S.—A. (I) Rs. 6 and (II) Rs. 3, Secy. Y. Hanumanta Rao.

Arcot, North.

MUSLIM SOCIETY LIBRARY (1917), Vaniyambadi, 300 M., 700 E. and 2,500 V., Free, Secy. V. P. Muhammad Abd-ul Azeez Sahib.

SAMARASA SANMARGA SANGAM LIBRARY (1914), Pudupalaiyam, Dusi Post, 111 M., 59 E. and 515 V., S.—Life Rs. 10, Secy. P. Masilamani Mudaliyar.

Bellary.

BELLARY CLUB LIBRARY (1866), Bellary, 40 M. [18 W.], 2,000 E., S.—Ent. Rs. 50, Monthly Re. 1, Secy. D. A. Greenwood.

SANMARGA THEOSOPHICAL LODGE LIBRARY (1907), Bellary, 45 M. [3 W.], 1,814 E. and 204 V., S.—A. Rs. 2, Hon. Secy. R. Krishna Singh Gour.

Chingleput.

KING EDWARD MEMORIAL LIBRARY (1910), Conjeeveram, 14 M. [3 W.], 1,213 E. and 209 V., S.—A. Re. 1, Secy. C. D. Kumaradeva Mudaliyar.

MAHAJANA SANGAM LIBRARY (1919), Conjeeveram, 250 M., 150 E. and 350 V., S.—Ent. Re. 1, A. Rs. 3, Secy. A. Janaki Ram Reddi.

Chittoor.

HANUMAN LIBRARY (1917), Narayanavaram, 37 M. [2 W.], 300 E. and 1,855 V., S.—A. Rs. 3 to Rs. 25, Secy. C. V. Rangam Chetti.

SRI RAMACHANDRA PUSTAKA BHANDAGARAM (1915), Chittoor, 30 M., 250 E. and 1,900 V., S.—Ent. 4 annas, A. (I) Rs. 6 and (II) Rs. 3, Secy. V. V. Ravanayya.

Cochin, British.

COCHIN LIBRARY (1918), Cochin, 59 M., 407 E. and 25 V., S.—Ent. (I) Rs. 2 and (II) Re. 1, A. (I) Rs. 12 and (II) Rs. 6, Secy. K. L. Emmanuel.

Coimbatore.

KOVAI TAMIL SANGAM LIBRARY (1916), Coimbatore, 76 M., 56 E. and 465 V., S.—A. Rs. 3, Secy. S. Swaminatha Mudaliyar.

SRI KUSUMAMBA GRANTHALAYAM (1918), Kollegal, 37 M., 20 E. and 500 V., S.—A. Re. 1 to Rs. 10, Secy. S. P. Ramakrishna Chetti.

Cuddapah.

SRI MADHAVA NILAYA GRANTHALAYAM (1920), Peddapasupula, 28 M., 381 V., S.—A. Rs. 3, Secy. P. Sanjiva Reddi.

SRI SWAMI VIVEKANANDA FREE LIBRARY (1910), Cuddapah, 116 M., 1,078 E. and 1,118 V., S.—A. Rs. 3 minimum, Secy. S. Ramakrishnayya.

Ganjam.

ANDHRA BHASHABHIVARDHANI SAMAJ LIBRARY (1908), Chatrapur, 51 M., 986 V., S.—A. Rs. 3 and Re. 1-8-0, Secy. A. Suryanarayanamurti.

COTTEREL LIBRARY (1920), Buguda, 250 M., 30 E. and 640 V, Free, Secy. O. Vignesu Patro.

DHINAPATHAGAR AND UDBHODANA SAMITY (1922), Aska, 150 M., 123 E. and 525 V., S.—A. 12 annas minimum, Secy. Dharma Sahu.

KRISHNA DEVARAYA LIBRARY (1914), Baruva, 90 M. [10 W.], 125 E. and 1,085 V., S.—A. Rs. 12, 6, 3 and 1-8-0, Secy. T. Balaramayya.

KUMARASWAMI LIBRARY (1921), Surada, 60 M., 250 E. and 350 V., S.—Ent. 2 annas, Secy. Gourachandra Das.

RAGHUNATH PATHAGAR LIBRARY (1912), Ballipadra, 75 M., 127 E. and 1,928 V., Secy. K. Balakrishna Patro.

SARASWATI LIBRARY (1915), Berhampur, 120 M. [20 W.], 525 E. and 2,800 V., S.—A. Rs. 3, Secy. B. Chandro Patnaik.

SRI SUJANANUMODINI LIBRARY (1913), Heremandalam, 35 M., 17 E. and 931 V., S.—A. Rs. 50, Secy. P. Satyanarayanamurti.

UPENDRA BHUNJ LIBRARY (1915), Tonorada, Russellkonda P.O., 123 M. [35 W.], 1,200 E. and 2,000 V., S.—Ent. 4 annas, A. (I) Rs. 3, (II) Re. 1-8-0 and (III) 12 annas, Secy. Anantapadmanabha Patnaik.

VINAYAKA LIBRARY (1912), Dharakota, 30 E. and 1,041 V., Free, Secy. Syamasundara Das Goswami Padyalanker.

Godavari.

ANDHRA LIBRARY (1910), Aryapuram, 65 M., 1,287 E. and 2,545 V., S.—A. (I) Rs. 12, (II) Rs. 6 and (III) Rs. 3, Secy. S. Kameswara Rao.

ANDHRA PARISODHAKA MAHA MANDALI LIBRARY (1916), Pithapuram, 10 M. and 5,000 V., Free, Secy. S. Radhamadhava Rao.

ANDHRA LIBRARY (1910), Rajahmundry, 58 M., 2,000 E. and 3,000 V., S.—A. Rs. 3 onwards, Secy. T. C. Krishnamurti.

BALA BHARATI LIBRARY (1914), Mukkamala, 25 M. [2 W.], 256 E. and 367 V., S.—A. (I) Rs. 12, (II) Rs. 6 and (III) Rs. 3, Secy. K. Venkata Rao.

DESABHIVARDHANI SAMAJAM LIBRARY (1898), Chitrada, Pithapuram, 26 M. [6 W.], 685 E. and 6,072 V., Free, Secy. A. Satyanarayana.

GAUTHAMI LIBRARY (1900), Rajahmundry. Contains nearly 16,000 volumes mostly in Telugu and English, 4,842 E., 8,232 V., partly in Sanskrit Hindi, Kanarese and other languages; contains also a valuable collection of nearly 400 palmyra manuscripts of rare value and of copper-plate inscriptions, coins and other antiquities, 588 M. [40 W.], S.—Ent. 8 annas, A. (I) Rs. 12, (II) Rs. 6 and (III) Rs. 3, Secy. B. V. N. Satyanarayana.

JANABHIVARDHANI PUSTAKA BHANDAGARAM (1913), Kutukuluru, 60 M. [10 W.], 1,206 V., Free, Secy. M. Parvatisam.

JUBILEE PUBLIC LIBRARY (1891), Rajahmundry, 109 M., 2,135 E. and 129 V., S.—Ent. (I) Re. 1-8-0, (II) Re. 1 and (III) 8 annas, A. (I) Rs. 18, (II) Rs. 12 and (III) Rs. 6, Secy. M. Sundararamayya.

KAMARAJU LIBRARY (1914), Choppella, 25 M. [5 W.], 200 E. and 468 V., S.—A. (I) Rs. 3 and (II) Re. 1-8-0, Secy. G. Papayya Sastri.

NAVAYUGA LIBRARY (1920), Pulletikurru, 25 M. [5 W.], 800 E. and 1,200 V., S.—Ent. 8 annas, A. Rs. 2, Secy. A. S. Murthy.

SRI ANANDA GAJAPATI GRANTHALAYAM (1917), Kottipalle, 72 M., 106 E. and 1,205 V., Secy. K. Ramabrahmam.

SRI LAKSHMINARAYANA LIBRARY (1921), Peddapur, 165 M. [15 W.], 360 E. and 1,350 V., Secy. G. Tatabhai.

SRI LOKAMANYA BALA GANGADHARA TILAK LIBRARY (1921), Ramachandrapur, 20 M., 283 E. and 225 V., S.—Ent. 2 annas, A. Rs. 6, Secy. S. Subba Rao.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA LIBRARY (1912), Valempalem, 20 M. [5 W.], 50 E. and 576 V., Free, Secy. A. Nagabhushana Rao.

SRI RAMANUJA PUBLIC LIBRARY (1913), Tuni, 24 M., 386 E. and 346 V., S.—A. (I) Rs. 12, (II) Rs. 6 and (III) Rs. 3, Secy. Bh. Viranarayana.

For explanation of abbreviations see page 253.

SRI SANGAMESWARA LIBRARY (1912), Yedetha, 14 M. [4 W.], 200 E. and 1,300 V., S.—A. Re. 1, Secy. P. Suryanarayana.

SRI SARADA VILASA LIBRARY (1915), Antarvedipalem, 96 M., 215 E. and 1,311 V., Secy. Ch. Narasimha Sastri.

SRI SATYANARAYANA LIBRARY (1918), Dowlaishwaram, 114 M. [20 W.], 691 E. and 2,633 V., S.—A. (I) Rs. 12, (II) Rs. 6, (III) Rs. 3 and (IV) Re. 1-8-0, Secy. G. Venkatachalapati Rao.

SRI VEERESALINGA PUSTAKA BHANDAGARAM (1919), Mori, Razole taluk 48 M., 850 V., S.—A. (I) Rs. 6, (II) Rs. 3, (III) Re. 1-8-0 and (IV) 12 annas, Secy. G. Venkatachalapati Rao.

SRI VENKATAKRISHNA LIBRARY (1911), Andrangi, 15 M., 500 E. and 606 V., S.—Ent. 1 anna, A. 4 annas, Secy. P. Venkataraya Sarma.

SRI VENKATARAMANA NIVASA LIBRARY (1914), Tirupati, Peddapuram taluk, 10 M., 84 E. and 539 V., S.—A. Rs. 11-4-0, Secy. K. Perayya.

SRI VIDYANANDA LIBRARY (1915), Pithapuram, 100 M. [20 W.], 2,237 E. and 2,915 V., S.—Grand Patrons Rs. 25 and above, Patrons Re. 1, Helpers 8 annas and S.—4 annas, Secys. M. P. Dikshitulu Garu, B.A., L.T., and G. Suryanarayana Sarma.

VIDYAVINODINI LIBRARY (1920), Kesanakurru, 10 M., 300 E. and 500 V., S.—Ent. Rs. 2, A. Re. 1, Secy. N. A. Ramachandramurti.

Guntur.

ARYA VYSYA YOUNGMEN'S LITERARY SOCIETY LIBRARY (1915), Guntur, 162 M. [20 W.], 1,600 E. and 1,400 V., S.—Ent. One month's subscription, A. (I) Rs. 6, (II) Rs. 3 and (III) Re. 1-8-0, Secy. J. Nammalwar.

DADHABAI NAOROJI LIBRARY (1917), Tsunduru, 52 M., 452 E. and 600 V., Free, Secy. G. Pichi Reddi.

HINDU YOUTHS' ASSOCIATION LIBRARY (1918), Vetapalem, 36 M., 280 E. and 520 V., S.—A. Rs. 6 and Rs. 3, Secy. V. Venkatasubba Rao.

L.V.R. AND SONS' READING ROOM AND LIBRARY (1899), Guntur, Ent. Re. 1, Monthly S.—Re. 1, Secy. V. Suryanarayana Garu.

SANATANA SAIVA SAMAJAM LIBRARY (1913), Emani, Duggirala Post, 17 M. [2 W.], 50 E. and 1,000 V., S.—A. Rs. 40, Secy. P. Mallikarjunudu.

SARASWATI LIBRARY (1918), Ongole, 141 M., 400 E. and 1,000 V., S.—A. (I) Rs. 6, (II) Rs. 3 and (III) Re. 1-8-0, Secy. G. Ramalingam.

SARVA JANA VIDYA PRADAYINI NILAYA LIBRARY (1915), Sangamjagarlamudi, 89 M. 60 E. and 1,249 V., Secy. K. Tirumala Acharyulu.

SARVOTHAMA LIBRARY (1916), Pellur, 20 M., 191 E. and 470 V., S.—A. Rs. 10, Secy. G. Kosayya.

SRI BHOGIBHUSHANA PUSTAKA BHANDAGARAM (1914), Chinnakondrupad, 20 M., 228 E. and 1,223 V., Free, Secy. K. Bhogibhushana Rao.

SRI KRISHNA THEOSOPHICAL LODGE LIBRARY (1882), Guntur, 25 M [4 W.], 2,400 E. and 250 V., Free, Secy. M. Sadasivayya, B.A., B.L.

SRI MAHABHARATHI GRANTHALAYAM (1919), Pulipad, 28 M. [3 W.], 50 E. and 350 V., S.—A. Rs. 40, Secy. V. Ramadasu.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA PARAMAHAMSA LIBRARY (1903) Gurazala, 30 M., 500 E. and 100 V., S.—A. (I) Rs. 2, (II) Re. 1, (III) 8 annas and (IV) 4 annas, Secy. Ch. Subba Rao.

SRI SARASWATI NILAYAM (1913), Kuchipudi, 40 M., 40 E. and 1,000 V., S.—Ent. 2 annas, A. Rs. 2, Secy. A. Ramakoti Sastri.

SRI VANY LIBRARY (1919), Adipudi, 23 M. [3 W.], 30 E. and 470 V., S.—Ent. 4 annas, A. Rs. 3 per male member and Rs. 2 per female member, Secy. A. Venkataranga Rao.

TOWN HALL LIBRARY (1905), Bapatla, 45 M., 620 books, S.—Ent. (I) Re. 1 and (II) 8 annas, A. (I) Rs. 12 and (II) Rs. 6, Secy. K. Seshagiri Rao, M.A., B.L.

For explanation of abbreviations see page 253.

Y.M.I.A. LIBRARY (1917), Bapatla, 42 M., 657 E. and 227 V., S.—A. (I) Rs. 12, (II) Rs. 6 and (III) Rs. 3, Secy. G. Rama Rao.

Kanara, South.

LAKSHMAN BHAKTA FREE LIBRARY (1917), Manjeshwar, 448 M. [64 W.], 2,184 E. and 3,124 V., Free, Secy. V. L. Bhakta.

MOGAVEERA SHREE JNANODAYA SAMAJA LIBRARY (1910), Mangalore, 304 M., 150 E. and 560 V., Free, Secy. B. Mohanappa Thingalayya.

SITARAMA LIBRARY (12 years ago), Mangalore, 75 M., 1,220 E. and 142 V., S.—Ent. Rs. 2, A. Re. 1, Secy. M. Narayana Chouta.

Kistna.

BHARATI GRANTHALAYAM LIBRARY (1918), Madhavaram, 67 M. [3 W.], 360 E. and 920 V., Secy. A. Krishnamurti.

MAHATMA GANDHI LIBRARY (1919), Kovvur, 44 M. [12 W.], 400 E. and 650 V., S.—Ent. One month's subscription. Monthly—(I) Re. 1, (II) 8 annas, (III) 4 annas and 2 annas for Students, Free for Women, Joint Secys. S. Siva Rao and K. Narasimha Rao.

PUSTAKA BHANDAGARAM (1919), Viravasaram, 33 M., 225 E. and 412 V., S.—A. Rs. 6 and Rs. 3, Secy. P. Narayanamurti.

RAJA BHUJANGA RAO'S OWN LIBRARY (since 20 years), Ellore, more than 1,000 E. and about 2,000 V. Free, a Librarian is in charge.

RAM MOHAN FREE LIBRARY (1911), Bezwada, 211 M. [45 W.], 4,000 E. and 3,000 V., S.—A. (I) Rs. 12, (II) Rs. 6 and (III) Rs. 3, Secy. I. Venkataramanayya.

REDDIGUDEM LIBRARY (1917), Reddigudem, 20 M., 113 E. and 614 V., S.—A. Rs. 5, Secy. D. Kesava Rao.

SRI ANJANEYA LIBRARY (1918), Netta Rameswaram, 32 M. [12 W.], 455 E. and 340 V., S.—Ent. 4 annas, A. Rs. 3 (Optional only), Secy. S. Kesava Rao.

SRI CHAKRAPANI PUSTAKA BHANDAGARAM (1917), Saripalle, 50 M., 350 E, and 1,000 V. S.—Ent. Rs. 25, Secy. E. Venkateswarlu.

SRI KRISHNA ANDHRA PUSTAKA BHANDAGARAM (1914), Venkatapuram, 25 M. [3 W.], 65 E. and 448 V., S.—Ent. 4 annas, A. Re. 1, Secy. G. Venkatachalapati Rao Pantulu.

SRI RAMACHANDRA FREE LIBRARY (1916), Dondapadu, 16 M., 1,100 V., Secy. G. Veerayya.

SRI SARASWATI LIBRARY (1916), Vijayarayi, 26 M., 300 E. and 580 V., S.—Ent. 8 annas, A. (I) Re. 1 and (II) 8 annas, Secy. S. P. Rangachar.

SRI VAISHNAVA ASRAMA GRANTHARATNA NILAYAM (1919), Jaggayyapet, 5 M., 50 E. and 600 V., S.—A. Rs. 10, Secy. K. Ranga Acharyulu.

SRI VEERESALINGAKAVI SAMAJAM LIBRARY (1897), Kumudavalli, 52 M. [1 W.], 1,200 V., S.—A. Re. 1 minimum, Secy. B. Ramamurti Raju.

SRI VENUGOPAL LIBRARY (1921), Bommidi, 69 M. [15 W.], 628 V., Free, Secy. D. Lakshmisatyanarayanayya.

VASIREDDI VENKATADRI NAYUNI PUSTAKA BHANDAGARAM (1917), Chavutapalle, 65 M. [2 W.], 926 V., S.—Ent. Rs. 2, A. Rs. 8 maximum, Secy. Haripurushottam.

VICTORIA PUBLIC LIBRARY (1911), Kojjilipet, Masulipatam, 20 M., 1,038 E. and 563 V., S.—A. Rs. 12, Secy. C.V. Rama Achari.

VIVEKANANDA GRANTHALAYAM (1912), Denduluru, 63 M., 60 E. and 1,600 V., Free, Secy. M. Bhujanga Rao.

Madras.

CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY (1896), Egmore, 25,500 E. and 155 V., Free public library open to all persons above 16 years of age. The number of visitors to the library during the year was 26,020 and the total number of volumes consulted 39,256 and 351 standard works comprising 427 volumes were added to the library during the year, Principal Librarian Dr. F. H. Gravely.

GOVERNMENT ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS LIBRARY (1847), Egmore, Madras, English books, 1,954; Sanskrit and Vernacular books, 4,559; Manuscripts in South Indian vernaculars, Mahrathi, Arabic and Hindustani, 17,384: Free. Arrangements made to supply copies of manuscripts to scholars at their own expense, and manuscripts lent to responsible persons on certain conditions. Number of visitors 1923-24 3,277. Number of books consulted 5,720. Curator S. Kuppuswami Sastri, M.A.

MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY (1812), Nungambakam, over 81,003 volumes. The Library is especially complete in History, Biography, Geography, Travel, Literature and Fiction. It is open every week-day from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. A reading and writing room is available for the use of members and their families. Resident Members pay a quarterly subscription of Rs. 10; or, optionally, a monthly subscription of Rs. 4. Non-resident Members pay Rs. 10 quarterly. Subscribers, I and II classes, having partial privileges, pay quarterly subscription of Rs. 5 and Rs. 3, respectively. Non-resident Members and Subscribers pay the carriage charges of books supplied to them. Hon. Secy. Dr. John Matthai. Librarian M. J. McPherson.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY LIBRARY (1907), Egmore, 269 Depositors, 23,378 E. and 862 V., Free, Deposit Rs. 20. The total number of readers at this library during the year was 14,467 and the number of volumes consulted 21,491. Chairman, University Library Committee, Dr. F. H. Gravely. Librarian S. R. Ranganathan.

MUHAMMADAN PUBLIC LIBRARY (1850), Triplicane P.O., 12 M., 813 E. and 4,639 V., S.—Ent. Re. 1, A. Rs. 3, Superintendent Moulvi Ghulam Mohideen Sahib.

Malabar.

BHASHA VAYANA SHALA (1914), Tellicherry, 108 M. [4 W.], 701 V., S.—Ent. 8 annas, A. Re. 1-4-0, Secy. K. Gopalan.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL LIBRARY (1901), Tellicherry, 190 M., 2,110 E. and 157 V., S.—Ent. (I) Rs. 5 and (II) Nil; Monthly (I) 8 annas and (II) 4 annas. A Life Member Rs. 25, no entrance fee for a Life Member. Hon. Secy. R. M. Mallar, B.A., L.T.

Mysore.

Bangalore.

BANGALORE LIBRARY (1813), Bangalore, 140 M. [55 W.], about 9,000 books, all in English except a few in Greek, French and German, S.—Ent. Rs. 3, A. Rs. 30, Secy. Ponscani.

Nellore.

JNANABHI VARDHANI SANGAM LIBRARY (1918), Stonehousepet, 40 M., 500 E. and 1,500 V., S.—Ent. Re. 1, A. Rs. 6, Secy. C. Subbayya Chetti.

SRI RAMAPRASADA KOSA NILAYAM (1914), Pogada Doruvu, Indukurpet post, 30 M., 250 E. and 750 V., Joint Secys. V. Subrahmanyam and C. Venkataseshayya.

SRI SARASWATI SAMAJAM LIBRARY (1912), Mulapet, 38 M., 150 E. and 570 V., S.—A. (I) Rs. 6 and (II) Rs. 3, Secy. K. Venkatesam Ayyar.

Nilgiris, The.

COONOOR LIBRARY (1864), Coonoor, 47 M. [18 W.], 6,900 E., S.—Ent. Rs. 10, Monthly—Permanent Members, Single Rs. 4, Family Rs. 5; Temporary Members, Single Rs. 5, Family Rs. 6, Secy. Capt. N. V. Cole.

NILGIRI LIBRARY (1859), Ootacamund, 250 M. [100 W.], about 20,000 in English and Foreign languages, few in V., S.—Rs. 4 for Members and Rs. 5 for Subscribers, Ent. Rs. 10 for Members only, Hon. Secy. C. N. Mandy.

Ramnad.

PENNINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY (1878), Srivilliputtur, 21 M., 750 E. and 360 V., S.—Ent. 8 annas, A. Re. 1, Secy. S. R. Venkatachariar.

For explanation of abbreviations see page 253.

SRI VIVEKANANDA LIBRARY (1921), Devakottai, 74 M., 25 E. and 475 V., S.—Ent. 8 annas, A. for Patrons Rs. 12 and for Members Rs. 3, Secy. S. P. L. Nachiyappa Chettiyar.

VIDYABHIVIRTHI SANGAM LIBRARY (1915), Kamuti, 100 M., 100 E. and 900 V., S.—A. Rs. 3, Hon. Secy. V. Gnanamuthu Nadar.

Tanjore.

GOPALA RAO LIBRARY (1895), Kumbakonam, 64 M., about 3,623 E., S.—Ent. 8 annas A. Rs. 6, Secy. G. Narasimha Achariyar.

SRI BESANT LODGE LIBRARY (1895), Tanjore, 35 M. [2 W.], 1,200 E. and 300 V., S.—A. Rs. 6, Secy. T. G. Narayanaswami Pillai, L.M.P.

SRIMAN NARAYANAVILAS VASAGA SALAI (1921), Kunnalur, 265 E. and 1,005 V., Free, Secy. N. Baluswami Raja.

TANJORE MAHARAJA SARFOJI'S SARASWATI MAHAL LIBRARY (16TH CENTURY), Tanjore, about 4,525 E., in French, Italian, Greek, German, etc., 572 in Sanskrit, 23,000 mostly on palm leaves, 3,562 V., Free. This ancient and famous library which is described by Dr. Burnell "to be perhaps the largest and most important in the world" and which Dr. Bhuler says "contains a great many useful and a number of very rare or nearly unique books many of which are quite unknown or procurable only with great trouble and expense was till recently the private property of the Rajas of Tanjore to which the public had only limited access. It is now a free public library under the charge of the Government of Madras. Sanskrit manuscripts and books on palm leaf and paper form the conspicuous feature of this library. Dr. Burnell describes them as the result of perhaps 300 years' collections; firstly, by the Nayaks of Tanjore, secondly, after about 1675, by the Mahratta Princes. The manuscripts are of very different value and come from very different sources. Some of the palm leaf manuscripts belong to the earlier period but the greater part were collected at Benares by the Raja Sarfoji about fifty years ago (about 1830). The rest are recent Nagari copies of manuscripts in South Indian character . . . These manuscripts are in eleven distinct alphabets being from all parts of India." It is difficult to give their correct number as each of several manuscripts to which a single number has been given, is on closer examination found to contain more than one work on the same or different subjects by the same or different authors. It may, however, be roughly estimated that they are about 20,000 in number. There are also a number of books and manuscripts in almost all the Indian and European languages and on almost all branches of human knowledge. Special mention should be made of the books and manuscripts in Telugu, Tamil, Marathi and English on account of their number and importance. No correct and complete printed catalogue exists of any section of the library except of the comparatively small number of books in French, Latin, Greek and Italian of which a catalogue has been printed and published in 1920 after the committee appointed by Government took charge. Dr. Burnell's catalogue which he calls "A classified Index to the Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Palace at Tanjore," a work of great research and labour is however not complete even as regards the Sanskrit portion of the library. About 4,000 manuscripts appear to have been omitted by him. The following note appears in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* [Ninth Edition, Volume 14, page 533] about this library: "Perhaps the most remarkable Library in India is that of the Raja of Tanjore, which dates from the end of the 16th or beginning of the 17th century when Tanjore was under the rule of the Telugu Nayaks who

collected Sanskrit Manuscripts written in Telugu character. In the 18th century the Mahrattas conquered the country and since that date the library increased but slowly. By far the greater portion of the store was acquired by Sarfoji Raja during a visit to Benares in 1820—30. His successor Sivaji added a few but of inferior value. There are now about 18,000 manuscripts written in Devanagari, Nandinagiri, Telugu, Kannada, Grantha, Malayalam, Bengali, Panjabi, or Kashmiri and Oriya. 8,000 are on palm leaves. Dr. Burnell's printed catalogue describes 12,375 articles."] Hon. Secy. T. Sambamurti Rao, B.A., B.L.

TILAK'S READING ROOM AND LIBRARY (1920), Mannargudi, 50 M., 200 E. and 300 V., S.—A. Rs. 3, Secy. M. R. Srinivasan.

Tinnevelly.

EDWARD CORONATION FREE LIBRARY (1887), Tenkasi, 38 M., 700 E. and 550 V., S.—A. Rs. 12 maximum and Rs. 3 minimum, Secys. V. M. Somasundaram Pillai, B.A., and T. Subrahmanya Mudaliyar, B.A.

PUBLIC LIBRARY SOCIETY (1898), Vannarpet, 111 M. [1 W.], 1,265 E. and 140 V., S.—Ent. Re. 1, Life Membership Rs. 50; Monthly for Members (I) As. 8 and (II) As. 4, for Subscribers As. 2, Hon. Secy. A. S. Narayanaswami Ayyar.

TINNEVELLY LAW LIBRARY (1866), Tinnevelly Bridge, 135 M., 3,000 E., Ent. Rs. 5, S.—A. Rs. 15, Secy. P. S. Duraiswami Mudaliyar, B.A., B.L.

VIDYA LIBRARY (1917), Puliyangudi, 20 M., 500 V., S.—A. Rs. 3, Secy. S. Manikkam Pillai.

VIVEKASAMVARDHINI SABHA LIBRARY (1897), Sanyasigramam, Tinnevelly Bridge, 80 M., 20 E., 700 Sanskrit. S.—A. Rs. 12, 6 and 3 Secy. R. Krishnaswami Ayyar, M.A., B.L.

Trichinopoly.

YOUNG MEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION LIBRARY (1906), Lalgudi, 127 M., 1,952 E. and 303 V., S.—Ent. Re. 1, A. (I) Rs. 4–8–0, (II) Rs. 3, Patron Rs. 500 single payment, Life Members Rs. 50 single payment, Hon. Secy. S. Rangaswami.

Vizagapatam.

MADHVA YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION LIBRARY (1921), Vizianagram, 115 M. [5 W.], 800 E. and 600 V., S.—Ent. 4 annas, (I) 8 annas, (II) 4 annas and (III) 2 annas per mensem, Joint Secys. V. Venkata Rao and G. V. Ananda Rao.

OUR ASSOCIATION LIBRARY (1917), Vizianagram, 27 M., 1,002 E. and 753 V., S.—A. Rs. 3 minimum, Secy. V. V. Narasimha Rao.

SARMA'S LIBRARY (1912), Yellamanchili, 40 M., [10 W,] 420 E. and 395 V., 205 Medical, Free, Secy. A. S. Narayanamurti.

SRI VISVESWARA GRANTHALAYAM (1921) Anakapalle, 20 M., 360 E. and 200 V., S.—A. (I) Re. 1, (II) 8 annas and (III) 4 annas, Secy. K. Sama Rao.

Madras Medical Council.

As it was found expedient that persons requiring medical aid should be enabled to distinguish qualified from unqualified practitioners, a Bill for the registration of medical practitioners was passed by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council. This Bill received the assent of the Governor on the 6th April 1914 and that of the Governor-General on the 27th April 1914 and under the title of Madras Act No. IV of 1914 came into force in September 1915.

The British Medical Registration Act was taken as a guide in the framing of the rules and regulations governing the Madras Medical Registration Act.

A code of medical ethics together with important information for the guidance of all practitioners registered under the Act has also been added to the rules and regulations, and this was also to a great extent copied from the British Medical Registration Act.

The Medical Council consists of 15 members including a President and Vice-President. The President is nominated by the Governor in Council; and the head of the Medical Department, viz., the Surgeon-General, has been nominated as President since the introduction of the Act.

The Vice-President is elected annually from among the members of the Council. One member is elected by the Medical Faculty of the Senate of the University of Madras; one by the registered medical practitioners, who are registered under the British Medical Act. Three members are elected by the registered practitioners, who are graduated in medicine of the University of Madras. Two members are elected by all other registered practitioners and seven members are nominated by the Governor in Council. A Registrar of the Council is appointed, and he is also the Secretary to the Council and the Treasurer. The duties of the Registrar consists of carrying out the requirements of the Act and in maintaining a register of the medical practitioners who register their names under the Act.

Since the Act came into force. there has been a total of 2,985 medical practitioners registered.

Members of the Madras Medical Council.

1. Lieut.-Col. T. H. Symons, O.B.E., I.M.S. (President).
2. Rao Bahadur M. C. Koman, L.M.S. (Vice-President).
3. Rao Bahadur C. B. Rama Rao, M.D.
4. Lieut.-Col. C. A. F. Hingston, O.B.E., I.M.S.
5. Lieut.-Col. D. G. Rai, I.M.S.
6. Lieut.-Col. E. W. C. Bradfield, I.M.S.
7. Major A. W. J. Lynsdale, I.M.D.
8. Major G. E. Malcomson, I.M.S.
9. Dr. Galen F. Scudder, M.D.
10. Dr. N. Venkataswami Chetti, M.B., C.M.
11. Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar, M.D.
12. Dr. M. Lakshmana Kamath, M.D., C.M.
13. Dr. N. Muhammad Oosman Sahib, L.M.S.
14. Rao Sahib Dr. U. Rama Rao, L.M.P.
15. Dr. V. A. Muttayya Devar, L.M.P.

Newspapers and Periodicals.

[Abbreviations used in this section are :—Eng. = English; Skr. = Sanskrit; Mal. = Malayalam; Kan. = Kanarese; Tam. = Tamil; Tel. = Telugu; Ang.-Tam. = Anglo-Tamil; Ang.-Tel. = Anglo-Telugu; Ang.-Mal. = Anglo-Malayalam; Ang.-Kan. = Anglo-Kanarese; D. = Daily; F. = Fortnightly; M. = Monthly; Q. = Quarterly; W. = Weekly; Bi-W. = Bi-Weekly; Tri-W. = Tri-Weekly; Y. = Yearly; H.-Y. = Half-Yearly.]

ENGLISH DAILIES IN MADRAS CITY—7.

DAILY EXPRESS, THE.—This paper was started in 1921 and is owned by the Madras Publicity Company, Ltd. It issues morning and evening editions. The chief purpose of the paper is said to be to promote harmony and co-operation between all races, classes and communities and to serve as a non-party paper. Subscription rates: Rs. 25 for mufassal and Rs. 22 for city, yearly. *Managing Director*—H. M. Ebrahim Sait. *Editor*—A. Ramasesha Ayyar. *Manager*—M. A. Nellayappar. *Secretary*—A. B. Cronin.

Address—Post Box No. 376; 181, Mount Road; Telegraph "Daily"; Phone No. 235.

HINDU, THE.—It began its career as a weekly paper on the 20th September 1878 with the late Mr. G. Subrahmanya Ayyar as its editor and became a tri-weekly from the 1st October 1883. In 1889, the Hindu was issued as a daily. In the year 1905, the late Mr. S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar bought the concern and became the editing proprietor of the paper and continued as such till his death in December 1923. The Hindu issues daily, tri-weekly and weekly editions, engineering supplements and an annual. *Present Editor*—S. Rangaswami Ayyangar, B.A., *Managing Proprietor*—K. Srinivasan, B.A. *Address*—Post Box No. 316, Mount Road; Phone No. 305.

JUSTICE.—A daily evening newspaper published by the South Indian Peoples' Association, Limited. It was started in January 1917 as the organ of the non-Brahman party, then ushered into existence by the efforts of the late Dr. T. M. Nayar and Sir P. Tyagaroya Chettiyar. Dr. T.M. Nayar was its first editor. Annual subscription Rs. 24. *Editor*—K. Visvanatha Menon. *Manager*—R. N. Sivasambu. *Address*—Post Box No. 760, Egmore; Telegraph "Justice"; Phone No. 583.

MADRAS MAIL, THE—was established in 1868. Its founders were the late Sir Charles Lawson and the late Mr. Henry Cornish, the first issue appearing on the 15th December 1868. In January 1921, the partnership was transformed into a private company; and to cope with the increasing need for more and better accommodation, a new and up-to-date office for the paper has been built on the Mount Road. The Mail issues daily and weekly editions—the rates of subscription being, for the daily edition, Rs. 35 per annum (local). Rs. 44 per annum (mufassal) and Rs. 53 (foreign) and for the weekly edition Rs. 16 per annum for India and Rs. 20 foreign. It also publishes engineering, planting, fashion, cinema, theatrical, literary and scouting supplements and a coloured illustrated Christmas number. *Chairman of Directors*—J. O. Robinson. *Managing Editor*—D. Scott Bremner; *General Manager*—R. A. Burridge, *Assistant Editor*—A. A. Hayles; *News Editor*—F. Willows, *Literary Editor*—G. C. Stanley; *Works Superintendent*—W. R. Gates. *Address*—Mail Buildings, Mount Road; Telegraph "Mail"; Phone No. 1551.

NEW INDIA—formerly the Madras Standard, which was started about 66 years ago. In 1914, the paper was purchased by Mrs. Annie Besant who changed the name to "New India" and has been its editor, except at short intervals, ever since. The motto of the paper is "For God, Crown and Country." The paper issues daily and weekly editions and special supplements, the rates of subscription being Rs. 2 monthly in the town and Rs. 2-4-0 (with postage) in the mufassal for the daily and Rs. 8 per annum (Indian) and Rs. 16 (foreign) for the weekly. *Editor*—Mrs. Annie Besant, D.L. *Manager*—D. K. Telang. *Address*—Post Box No. 29, 2nd Line Beach, Georgetown; Phone No. 12.

SWARAJYA—was started in November 1921. It is owned by the Swarajya Printing and Publishing Company, Ltd. The policy of the paper is said to be the policy of the Indian National Congress. Subscription is Rs. 28 per annum (Rs. 22 for city subscribers). Publishes daily and weekly editions and an illustrated annual supplement. *Editor*—T. Prakasam. *Assistant Editor*—G. V. Krupanidhi. *Manager*—V. S. Venkataraman. *Address*—Post Box No. 89, 19—21, Mooker Nallamuttu Street, Georgetown; Telegraph, "Swarajya"; Phone No. 664.

TO-DAY—Started on 13th May 1923, issues morning and evening editions. Price 3 pies per copy. *Editor*—M. S. Kamath. *Address*—33, Big Street, Triplicane.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY—364.

Anantapur. [3]

Bala Bharati, Anantapur. Ang.-Tel. W. Literary and Political.

Matruseva, Tadpatri. Ang.-Tel. W. Political.

Pinakani Patrika, Anantapur. Ang.-Tel. W. Social, Educational and Political.

Arcot, North. [3]

Arcot Mission News, Arni. Tam. and Tel. M. Missionary.

Elementary School Teachers' Magazine, Arcot. Tam. M. Educational.

Sukhodayam, Arni. Tam. W. Political and General.

Arcot, South. [7]

Akademi (Kalasadhanam), Tiruvendipuram. Eng., Tam. and Skr. M. Astrology, Astronomy, Medicine, Religion and Literature.

Church Bell, Cuddalore N.T. Ang.-Tam. M. Religious and General.

Desabhimani, Cuddalore N.T. Ang.-Tam. W. Political and General.

L'Ami des Enfants, Tindivanam, French. Occasional. Educational.

Sanathana Dharma, Villupuram. Tam. M. Socio-Religious.

Vedic Hindu, Madurantakam. Tam. M. Religious.

Wisdom of the East, Villupuram. Eng. M. Socio-Religious.

Bellary. [1]

Virasaiva Dharma Prakasika, Harpanahalli. Kan. M. Religious and Social.

Chingleput. [20]

Adyar Bulletin, Adyar. Eng. M. Theosophical.

Bharatha Dharma, Adyar. Eng. Religious.

Brahma Vidya, Little Conjeeveram. Tam. M. Religious and General.

Bright Echoes, Saidapet. Eng. M. Religious Journal intended for the Postal and Telegraphic Christian Association.

Catholic Register, Chingleput. Eng. M. Religious.

Divyagnana Dipika or Organ of Theosophy, Adyar. Tel. M. Religious.

Guindy Vethiyar Nesan, Saidapet. Tam. Q. Religious.

Jnana Sagaram, Pallavaram. Ang.-Tam. M. Religious, Philosophical and Literary.

Krishika Mitran, Adyar, Tam. F. Agricultural.

Kristu Desan, Tinnanur. Eng. and Tam. M. Religious.

Kshatriya Patrika, Kumara Venkatapuram. Tel. F. Communal.

Manju Bhashini, Little Conjeeveram. Skr. W. Religious and Social.

Popular Scientific Journal, Tinnanur. Eng. M. For Students.

South Indian Boy Scout, Saidapet. Eng. M. Journal for Boy Scouts.

Sri Vykanasa, Eguvaripalem. Tel. F. Religious and Scientific.

Theosophist, Adyar. Eng. M. Religious, Philosophical and Political.

Union Church Messenger, Saidapet. Eng. M. Religious.

Vaidikasarwasva, Little Conjeeveram. Hindi. M. Religious.

Yadava Prakasika, Zamin Allipulaguntla. Tel. M. Communal and General.

Young Citizen, Adyar. Eng. M. Illustrated Magazine of World-brotherhood.

Chittoor. [1]

Vidyabhi Vardhani, Chittoor. Tel. M. Religious, Agricultural, Commercial, etc.

Coimbatore. [14]

Gnana Suriyan, Vijiapuram. Tam. M. Literary.

Hindu Law Journal, Coimbatore. Eng. M. Legal.

Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union, Coimbatore. Eng. M. Matters connected with the Agricultural College.

Kshatriyan, Coimbatore. Tam. F. Political and General.

Kshatriya Puranam, Kalangal. Tam. M. Religious and General.

Madras Forest College Journal, Coimbatore. Eng. Q. Departmental.

Monthly Messenger, Coimbatore. Eng. M. Religious.

Peoples' Friend or Maha Jana Nesan, Coimbatore. Ang.-Tam. W. Political and General.

Planters' Chronicle, Coimbatore. Eng. W. Journal for Planters.

Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth, Coimbatore. Tam. M. Religious.

Sri Vykhanasan, Coimbatore. Tam. M. Religious.

Taraka Dutan or Herald of the Star Coimbatore. Tam. M. Religious.

Then and Now, Coimbatore. Eng. Q. School Magazine.

Ulaga Rahasyam or Mysteries of the World, Erode. Tam. F. Literary and Scientific.

Cuddapah. [2]

Gethsemane, Cuddapah. Eng. M. Religious.

Padmasali, Rajampet. Tel. M. Communal.

Ganjam. [7]

Andhra Lakshmi, Berhampur. Tel. M. Educating Indian Women.

Andhravani, Berhampur. Tel. W. Political.

Asha, Berhampur. Oriya. W. Political and General.

Elementary School Journal, Berhampur. Oriya. M.

Panchanana, Sompeta. Tel. F. Industrial and Communal.

Pradipa, Berhampur. Oriya. M. Literary, Industrial and Educational.

Prathamika Sikshya, Berhampur, Oriya. M. Educational.

Godavari. [13]

Adi Kshatriya Patrika, Rajahmundry. Tel. M. Communal.

Anasuya, Cocanada. Tel. M. Social.

Andhra Basha Vilasini, Chitrada. Tel. M. Literary.

Arya Prabha, Cocanada. Ang.-Tel. F. Literary.

Bala Bharati, Cocanada. Tel. M. Religious and Literary.

Brahmadharma Prakasika, Rajahmundry. Tel. M. Religious.

Congress, Rajahmundry. Tel. W. Political.

Desa Seva, Peddapur. Ang.-Tel. W. Social and Political.

Dharma Sadhani, Cocanada. Tel. W. Religious.

Gōdavaripatrika, Rajahmundry. Ang.-Tel. W. Social and Political.

Prabudhandra, Rayavaram. Tel. and Skr. M. General.

Ravi, Cocanada. Tel. W. General.

Telugu Lutheran, Rajahmundry. Tel. M. Religious.

Guntur. [18]

Abhinava Sarasvati, Guntur. Tel. M. Literary and Social.

Arya Vysya, Guntur. Tel. W. Communal.

Ayurveda Prakasika, Guntur. Tel. and Skr. M. Medical.

Christava Bodhini, Guntur. Tel. M. Religious.

Durbar, Guntur. Tel. F. Educational and General.

Gospel Witness, Guntur. Eng. M. Mission and General News.

Gramapalana, Guntur. Tel. F. Local and General.

Guntur Paṭrika, Guntur. Tel. W. Political.

Lutheran Sunday SchoolLesson Book for Adults, Guntur. Tel. M. Religious.

Madhura Bharathi, Tenali. Tel. M. Social, Religious and Literary.

Mimamsa, Tenali. Tel. M. Literary.

Mission News for Women, Guntur. Tel. M. Religious.

Navayuga, Guntur. Eng. W. Political.

Ryot Patrika, Nidubrole. Tel. W. Pertaining to the well-being of the ryots.

Sahiti, Tenali. Tel. M. Literary.

Swatantra, Guntur. Tel. W. Political.

Upadhyaya Bodhini, Guntur. Tel. M. Educational.

For abbreviations see page 260.

Vartha, Tenali. Tel. D. Social, Political and General.

Kanara, South. [12]

Catholic Educational Review, Mangalore. Eng. Three times a year. Educational.

Government College Magazine, Mangalore. Eng. (Mal. and Kan., Skr. Occa.). Occasional. College Magazine.

Jezuchea Kalzacho Anj, Mangalore. Konkani in Kan. Script. M. Religious.

Kannada Sahakari, Puttur. Kan. M. Co-operative and Economic.

Kanthirava, Mangalore. Kan. W. Political and Current Topics.

Konkani Dirven, Kadiri. Konkani in Kanarese characters. F. Religious and General.

Mangalore Magazine, Mangalore. Eng. Y. Magazine of the St. Aloysius' College.

Mangalore Mail, Mangalore. Eng. W. Educational, Commercial and General.

Navayuga, Mangalore. Ang.-Kan. W. Political.

Swadeshabhimani, Mangalore. Kan. W. General and Political.

Trumpet Call, Mangalore. Eng. and Latin. M. Religious.

Wide World Advertiser, Mangalore. Eng. M. Commercial.

Kistna. [17]

Andhra Vaidya Sammelana Patrika, Ellore. Tel. M. Political and Medical.

Aryavartham, Ellore. Tel. W. Social, Religious, Literary and Political.

Deenabandhu, Masulipatam. Tel. M. Social, Educational and Religious.

Hitakarini, Ellore. Tel. W. Political and General.

Janmabhumi, Masulipatam. Eng. W. Political and General.

Kistnapatrika, Masulipatam. Tel. W. Political, Industrial and Agricultural.

Navvula Thota, Masulipatam. Tel. M. Humorous.

Noble College Leader, Masulipatam. Eng. Q. School Magazine.

Prakruti (or Nature), Bezwada. Tel. and Eng. M. Medical.

Prarambha Vidya, Ellore. Tel. M. Educational.

Rayabhari, Chagallu. Tel. M. Religious.

Sahakari, Masulipatam. Tel. M. Co-operative.

Sri Vaishnava Patrika, Pentapad. Tel. M. Social and Religious.

Sruti Dharma Sanjivini, Bezwada. Tel. F. Religious.

Sudarsini, Narasapur. Tel. F. Social and Political.

Suvarnalekha, Tanuku. Tel. W. Educational.

Telugu Church Magazine, Masulipatam. Tel. M. Mss ionary Journal.

Kurnool. [1]

Suvyasa, Nandyal. Tel. M. Missionary.

Madras. [151]

Ananda Bodhini, Madras. Tam. M. General.

Andhra Medical Journal, Madras. Eng. M. Medical.

Andhra Patrika, Madras. Tel. D. and W. Political, Social and General.

Andhraprakasika, Madras. Tel. W. Communal, Local and General.

Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika, Madras. Tel. F. Literary.

Anglo-Indian, Madras. Eng. M. Organ of the Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India.

Annual Indian Digest, Madras. Eng. Y. Legal.

Antiseptic, Madras. Eng. M. Medical.

Associated Bible Students' Monthly Magazine, Madras. Tam. M. Religious.

Azad Hind, Madras. Urdu. D. Political.

Bala Vinodhini, Madras. Tam. M. Educational.

For abbreviations see page 260.

Baliyar Mitran or Children's Friend, Madras. Tam. and Tel. M. For Children.

Bharata Christava Vartamani, Madras. Tam. Bi-W. Politics and General News relating to Christians.

Bhuvana Nanban, Madras. Tam. M. Historical and Didactic.

Bible Faith Mission Standard, Madras. Eng. F. Religious.

Brothers of the Star, Madras. Eng. M. Theosophical.

Catholic Leader, Madras. Eng. W. Religious.

Catholic Paropakari, Madras. Tam. M. Religious.

Children's Paper, Madras. Tam., Tel. and Kan. F. Religious.

Christ Church Magazine, Madras. Eng. M. Parish Magazine.

Christian Patriot, Madras. Eng. W. Religious, Political and General.

College of Engineering Association Magazine, Madras. Eng. Occasional. Articles on Engineering.

Commerce and Industries, Madras. Eng. F. Commercial and Industrial.

Daily Express, Madras. Eng. D. Social, Political and General.

Dharma Seelan, Madras. Tam. M. Organ of the Jains.

Doodle's Weekly, Madras. Eng. W. Comic, Political, Social and General.

Dovetonian, Madras. Eng. H.-Y. School Journal.

Dravidan, Madras. Tam. D. Communal and General.

Educational Review, Madras. Eng. M. Educational.

Epworth Tidings, Madras. Eng. M. Religious.

Everyman's Review, Madras. Eng. M. Literary, Political and General.

Guild Magazine, Madras. Eng. Y. School Magazine.

Hakeem and Vythian, Madras. Eng. M. Medical.

Hindi Pracharak, Madras. Hindi. F. Literary, Social, Religious and Political.

Hindu, Madras. Eng. D. Tri-W. and W. General, Political and Social.

Hindu Nesan, Madras. Tam. W. Political, Social and General.

Home Missionary Society of India, Madras. Eng. Q. Missionary.

Ideal Teacher or Perasiriyan, Madras. Tam. M. For Students.

Imperial Review, Madras. Eng. M. Religious, Social and Political.

Indian Bookman, Madras. Eng. Q. Christian Literature Society's Publication.

Indian Christian, Madras. Eng. M. Religious.

Indian Cookery, Madras. Eng. Q. Journal on Cookery.

Indian Medical Journal, Madras. Eng. M. Medical.

Indian Philatelist, Madras. Eng. M. Philatelic Journal.

Indian Review, Madras. Eng. M. Political, Social and Literary.

Indian Temperance News and White Ribbon, Madras. Eng. M. Temperance Magazine.

Indian Times Illustrated Bi-Weekly. Madras. Eng. Bi.-W. Pictorial.

India Swadeshi Missionary Sangha Deepikai, Madras. Tam. M. Religious.

Islam, Madras. Urdu. M. Religious and Educational.

Jaina Gazette, Madras. Eng. M. Organ of the All-India Jain Association.

Janavinodhini, Madras. Tam. M. Politics and General.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, Madras. Urdu. D. and W. Political and General.

Jathibedamatrone, Madras. Tam. M. Social.

Journal of Indian Botany, Madras. Eng. 10 Nos. a year. Botanical.

Journal of the Indian Institute of Science, Madras. Eng. Q. Scientific.

Journal of the Indian Mathematical Society, Madras. Eng. F. Mathematical.

Justice, Madras. Eng. D. Social, Political and General.

Kala, Madras. Tel. M. Literary.

Kalpadruma, Madras. Eng. F. Medical.

For abbreviations see page 260.

Kalpataru or Ayra Vidya Vimarsini, Madras. Tam. M. Political and General.

Kalpatharu, Madras. Tam. M. Politics and General.

Katharatnakaram, Madras. Tam. M. Literary, Religious and General.

Kshatriya Mitran, Madras. Tam. M. Communal and General.

Law Weekly, Madras. Eng. W. Legal.

Local Self-Government Gazette, Madras. Eng. M. Local and Municipal Topics.

Lokopakari, Madras. Tam. W. Religious, Social and Political.

Madar Bodhini, Madras. Tam. M. Missionary Journal for Women.

Madar Mitri or Tamil Women's Friend, Madras. Tam. M. Educational.

Madras Bulletin of Co-operation, Madras. Tam. and Eng. M. Co-operative.

Madras Christian College Quarterly Magazine, Madras. Eng. Q. Literary.

Madras Church Missionary Outlook, Madras. Eng. M. Religious.

Madras Collegiate School Magazine, Madras. Eng. H.-Y. School Magazine.

Madras Diocesan Magazine, Madras. Eng. M. Diocesan Magazine.

Madras Law Journal, Madras. Eng. W. Legal.

Madras Law Times, Madras. Eng. W. Legal.

Madras Mail, Madras. Eng. D. and W. Political, Social and General.

Madras Medical College Magazine, Madras. Eng. Q. Medical.

Madras Medical Journal, Madras. Eng. F. Medical.

Madras Veterinary Journal, Madras. Eng. F. Departmental.

Madras Weekly Notes, Madras. Eng. W. Legal.

Madras Young Men, Madras. Eng. F. Journal of the Madras Y.M.C.A.

Maha Vikata Dutan, Madras. Tam. W. Comical.

Manoranjini, Madras. Tam. M. Literary.

Methodist Education, Madras. Eng. Q. Educational.

Morning Star, Madras. Tel. M. Religious.

Muarrikh, Madras. Urdu. M. Political, Historical and Religious.

Mukhbir-i-Daccan, Madras. Urdu. D. and W. Political and General.

Nalla Ayan or Good Pastor, Madras. Tam. M. Religious.

National Missionary Intelligencer, Madras. Eng. M. Missionary.

Navasakti, Madras. Tam. W. Political and General.

New India, Madras. Eng. D. and W. Political and General.

Nigazhkalasatyam or Present Truth, Madras. Tam. M. Religious.

Ottrumai, Madras. Tam. M. Educational.

Pachaiyappa's College Magazine, Madras. Eng. Q. College Magazine.

Podunalam, Madras. Tam. W. Religious.

Prayer Circular, Madras. Eng. M. Religious.

Progress, Madras. Eng. M. Educational, Religious and General.

Quami Report, Madras. Urdu. D. Political and General.

Quarterly Bulletin of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in the Madras District, Madras. Eng. Q. Missionary.

Queen Mary's College Magazine, Madras. Eng. Q. College Magazine.

Radical, Madras. Eng. W. Political.

Ramsay's Monthly, Madras. Eng. M. Commercial, Industrial, Educational and Agricultural.

Sabbath School Lessons, Madras. Tam. and Tel. Q. Religious.

Sahridaya, Madras. Skr. M. Sanskrit Journal.

Saiful Islam, Madras. Tam. D. Political and General.

Saint Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine, Madras. Eng. M. Parochial.

Saint Mary's Magazine, Madras. Eng. H.-Y. School Magazine.

For abbreviations see page 260.

Saivam, Madras. Tam. M. Religious.
Sangitha Samudharana Sanjika, Madras. Tam. and Eng. Tri.-M. Devoted to Music.
Saraswati, Madras. Tam. M. Educational and Moral.
Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth, Madras. Tam. and Tel. M. Religious.
Shafakq, Madras. Urdu. M. Literary.
Shama'a, Madras. Eng. Q. Art, Literature and Philosophy.
Signs and Wonders, Madras. Ang.-Tam. M. Religious.
Sithar Thiru Ulam, Madras. Tam. M. Medical.
Sri Anandatirtha, Madras. Ang.-Kan. F. Religious.
Sri Dhanvantari, Madras. Tam. and Tel. F. Medical.
Sri Ramakrishna Vijayam, Madras. Tam. M. Religious.
Stri Dharma or The Indian Women's Magazine, Madras. Eng., Tam. and Tel. M. Organ of the Women's Indian Association.
Student Movement Review, Madras. Eng. M. For Students.
Sugathara Bodhini, Madras. Tam. M. Medical.
Sunday School Lessons or Sunday School Teachers' Notes, Madras. Tel. M. Religious.
Sun Flower, Madras. Eng. H.-Y. College Magazine.
Swadesamitran, Madras. Eng. W. Political.
Swadesamitran, Madras. Tam. D. and Tri-W. Political and General.
Swadharma, Madras. Eng. W. Devoted to Labour Movement, Social and Political.
Swarajya, Madras. Eng. D. Political.
Tamil World, Madras. Tam. W. Social, Educational and Political.
Tamizhar Nesan or Tamilian's Friend, Madras. Tam. M. Literary.
Telugu Baptist, Madras. Tel. M. Missionary.
Telugu Desa Vangmaya Patrika, Madras. Tel. M. Literary.
Tit-Bits of Animal Life, Madras. Ang.-Tam. and Ang.-Tel., separate editions. Q. Natural History.
To-day, Madras. Eng. D. Social, Political and General.
Trilinga, Madras. Tel. W. Political.
United India and Indian States, Madras. Eng. W. Political, Social and General.
Vaidya Sammelana Patrika, Madras. Hindi and Skr. M. Medical.
Vannikulamitran, Perambur Barracks. Tam. M. General and Communal.
Vedanta Dipika, Madras. Tam. with intermixture of Grantha type. M. Religious and Philosophical.
Vedanta Kesari, Madras. Eng. M. Religious and Philosophical.
Vijayavikatan, Madras. Tam. W. Political and General.
Vinodha Vikatan, Madras. Tam. W. Humorous Journal.
Visvakarman or Industry, Madras. Tam. W. Communal.
Viveka Bodhini, Madras. Tam. M. General, Religious and Educational.
Vivekanandam, Madras. Tam. M. Literary, Philosophical and Scientific.
Vivekavati, Madras. Tel. M. Religious Journal for Women.
Wealth of India, Madras. Eng. Q. Political, Social and Commercial.
Wesley College Magazine, Madras. Eng. Occasional. School Magazine.
Wonderman News, Madras. Eng. W. Humorous.
Yearly Digest of Indian and English Cases, Madras. Eng. M. Legal.
Young Women of Madras, Madras. Eng. M. Organ of the Y.W.C.A.
Yuddha Dhwani (War Cry), Madras. Tel. M. Official Organ of the Salvation Army, Southern Territory.

Madura. [12]

American College Magazine, Madura. Eng. H.-Y. College Magazine.
Asrama Bodhini, Dindigul. Tam. M. Social and Religious.

For abbreviations see page 260.

Dakshinamitran, Madura. Tam. W. Political, Educational and General.

Pandya Nesan, Madura. Ang.-Tam. W. General.

Piramalai Reformer, Madura. Tam. M. Communal.

Purnachandrodayam, Madura. Tam. M. Theosophical and Religious.

Sagalakalavalli, Usilampatti. Tam. M. General.

Sentamil, Madura. Tam. M. Literary.

Sourashtra, Madura. Tam. W. Industrial, General and Communal.

Union Theological Seminary Quarterly, Madura. Tam. Q. Religious.

United Church Herald, Madura. Tel. M. Religious, General and Political.

United Church Herald, Pasumalai. Tam. and Eng. M. Religious and General.

Malabar. [29]

Abhinava Keralam, Calicut. Mal. M. Religious.

Balamitram or Children's Friend, Calicut. Mal. M. Religious.

Dhanvantari, Kottakkal. Mal. M. Medical.

Educational Observer, Calicut. Eng. M. Educational.

Gajakesari, Tellicherry. Mal. W. General.

Hidayath, Calicut. Mal. M. Religious.

Josephite, Calicut. Eng. Y. School Magazine.

Kavana Kaumudi, Kottakkal. Mal. M. Journal for Poets.

Kerala Patrika, Calicut. Mal. W. General and Political.

Kerala Sanchari, Calicut. Mal. W. General, Educational, Social and Political.

Kudiyan, Pattambi. Mal. W. Political and General.

Lokakshemam, Calicut. Mal. W. Religious Organ of the Siddha Samaj.

Malabari, Calicut. Mal. W. Communal, Political and General.

Malabar Journal, Calicut. Eng. W. Political and General.

Malabar Law Journal, Calicut. Mal. M. Legal.

Manorama, Calicut. Mal. Bi-W. Organ of the Janmis.

Margadarsi, Calicut. Ang.-Mal. W. Political, Social and Religious.

Mathrubhumi, Calicut. Mal. Tri-W. Political and General.

Mitavadi, Calicut. Ang.-Mal. W. General.

Muslim Sahakari, Calicut. Mal. W. Communal.

Navayugam, Calicut. Mal. M. Literary, Educational, Industrial and Social.

Naveena Keralam, Kallai. Mal. W. Political and General.

Niyama Dipika, Calicut. Mal. W. Legal.

Samudaya Dipika, Kuttuparamba. Mal. M. and W. Social and Literary.

Sanatana Dharmam, Calicut. Mal. M. Theosophical.

United Church Herald, Tellicherry. Mal. M. Religious.

Vidyarthi, Calicut. Mal. M. for Students.

West Coast Reformer, Calicut. Eng. Tri-W. General and Political.

West Coast Spectator, Calicut. Eng. Tri-W. General and Political.

Nellore. [2]

Simhapuri, Nellore. Tel. W. Political.

Varnashramadharma Samsthapanamu, Kavali. Tel. M. Religious.

Nilgiris, The [2]

Lawrencian, Ootacamund. Eng. H.-Y. School Magazine.

South of India Observer, Ootacamund. Eng. W. Social and Political.

Ramnad. [4]

Dhanavysia Oolian, Karaikkudi. Tam. W. Communal.

Kamma Nanban, Thiruthangal. Tam. F. Communal.

For abbreviations see page 260.

Kumaran, Karaikkudi. Tam. M. General.

Nadarkulamitran, Aruppukkottai. Tam. Thrice a month. Communal.

Salem. [1]

Tamil Nadu, Salem. Tam. W. General and Political.

Tanjore. [11]

Arunodayam, Tranquebar. Tam. M. Religious.

Arya Dharma, Kumbakonam. Tam. and Skr. W. Social and Religious.

Daivabhakthan, Kumbakonam. Tam. M. Political, Social, Commercial and General.

Jananukulan, Tanjore. Tam. W. Educational, Industrial and General.

Journal of the Kumbakonam College Literary Society, Kumbakonam. Eng. 3 times a year. Literary.

Nagai Nilalochani, Negapatam. Tam. W. Religious, Social and Political.

Samarasa Bodhini, Tanjore. Tam. Bi-W. Political and General.

Sri Kalidasa, Kumbakonam. Tam. M. Literary.

Swatantran, Tanjore. Tam. W. Political and General.

Tatva Islam or Islam as it is, Nachiyarkoil. Tam. M. Religious and Political.

Yadarta Vachani, Kumbakonam. Tam. W. Political and General.

Tinnevelly. [11]

Baliyar Nesan or Children's Magazine, Palamcottah. Tam. M. Religious.

Diocesan Paper, Palamcottah. Tam. Q. Religious.

Jivatannir or Water of Life, Palamcottah. Tam. M. Religious.

Kalpaka, Palamcottah. Eng. M. Philosophical.

Missionary Intelligencer, Palamcottah. Tam. M. Religious.

Monthly Letter, Palamcottah. Tam. M. Religious.

Nazareth Thiruchabai Varthamani, Palamcottah. Tam. Q. Religious.

Samskritha Kama Thenu, Kalladaikurichi. Skr. M. Religious.

Sarah Tucker College Magazine, Palamcottah. Ang.-Tam. Three times a year. Religious.

Self-Culture, Kizhanattam. Eng. M. Philosophical.

Tinnevelly Scout, Tinnevelly. Eng. and Tam. M. Scout Journal.

Trichinopoly. [18]

Bharatamata, Trichinopoly. Eng. M. General.

Bishop Heber College Magazine, Trichinopoly. Eng. Q. Educational.

Catholic Truth Instructor, Trichinopoly. Tam. F. Religious.

Hindu Message, Srirangam. Eng. W. Political and Religious.

Indian Agriculture, Trichinopoly. Tam. M. Agricultural.

Messenger of the Sacred Heart, Trichinopoly. Tam. M. Religious.

Morning Star, Trichinopoly. Eng. M. Religious.

Mother India, Trichinopoly. Tam. M. General and Political.

Muthu Raja Mahajana Sanga Patrika, Trichinopoly. Tam. M. Communal.

Panam or Money, Trichinopoly. Tam. W. Politics and General.

Prajanukulan, Srirangam. Tam. M. Religious, Social, Medical and Literary.

Saivaparipalanam, Trichinopoly. Tam. Bi-W. Religious.

Southern Mail (or Dakshana Nesan), Srirangam. Ang.-Tam. M. General.

S.P.G. High School Magazine, Trichinopoly. Eng. Q. Educational.

St. Joseph's College Magazine, Trichinopoly. Eng. Q. Educational.

Tirukkudumba Padasalaiyil Malarum Bodhana Vishaya Pungottu, Trichinopoly. Tam. M. Educational.

Wednesday Review, Trichinopoly. Eng. W. Political, Social and Literary.

Weekly News, Tennur. Tam. W. Political and General.

For abbreviations see page 260.

Vizagapatam. [4]

Andhra Advocate, Vizagapatam. Eng. W. General.

Maharaja's College Magazine, Vizianagram. Eng. and Tel. Q. Research Journal.

Railway Journal, Vizagapatam. Ang.-Tel. M. Railway matters.

Tarakasandesamu, Yellamanchili. Tel. M. Journal of the Order of the Star in the East.

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Cochin. [33]

Atma Poshini, Kunnankulam. Mal. M. Literary and General.

Bharatha Tharaka, Mulanthuruthi. Ang.-Mal. F. General.

Bharati, Trichur. Mal. M. Literary and Social.

Cochin Argus, British Cochin. Eng. W. Political and General.

Cochinite, Trichur. Ang.-Mal. F. Social, Political and Agricultural.

Desabhakthan, Ernakulam. Ang.-Mal. W. Social, Political and General.

Ernakulam College Magazine, Ernakulam. Eng. Q. Literary, Social and Educational.

Ernakulam Mission, Ernakulam. Eng., Lat., Mal. and Syriac. M. Diocesan Magazine.

Eucharist and Priest, Ernakulam. Lat. and Eng. M. Religious.

Kairali, Trichur. Mal. M. Literary.

Katha Kaumudi, Kunnankulam. Mal. M. Literary.

Kerala Chintamani, Trichur. Ang.-Mal. M. Social and Literary.

Kerala Punch, Trichur. Eng. M. Humorous Journal dealing with Social, Political and Industrial topics.

Lakshmi Bhai, Trichur. Mal. M. Journal for Women.

Lokamannyan, Trichur. Mal. M. Literary, Industrial, Agricultural and Political.

Lokaprakasam, Trichur. Ang.-Mal. W. Political and General.

Malabar Herald, British Cochin. Eng. W. Political.

Malabar Islam, Mattancheri. Ang.-Mal. W. General and Communal.

Mangalodayam, Trichur. Mal. M. General, except Politics.

Messenger of the Sacred Heart, Ernakulam. Mal. M. Religious.

Promptuariam, Ernakulam. Lat. M. Religious.

Sadguru, Trichur. Mal. M. Social, Literary and Religious.

Sahodaran, Ernakulam. Ang.-M. W. Communal.

Satyanadam, Ernakulam. Ang.-Mal. W. Political, Social, Religious and Educational.

Students' Own Magazine, Trichur. Eng. M. Journal for Students.

Suprabhatam, Trichur. Ang.-Mal. W. Political, Social and General.

Suvartha Duthan, Kunnankulam. Mal. M. Religious.

The Magazine, Pavaratti. Ang.-Mal, M. School Magazine.

Thozhilali, Irinjalakuda. Mal. M. Agricultural, Commercial, Industrial and Political.

Unninambudiri, Trichur. Mal. M. Social and Political.

Verapoly Archdiocese Gazette or Ephemerides, Ernakulam. Eng. Latin and Mal. Occasional. Religious.

Yogakshemam, Trichur. Mal. Bi-W. Political, Social and General.

Yuva Bharatam, Chittoor. Mal. W. Translation of Gandhi's Young India.

Hyderabad. [18]

Deccan Law Report, Hyderabad. Urdu. M. Judicial.

Mulaga Varthamani, Kambhamet. Tel. Q. Religious.

Mushir-i-Daccan, Mahbubpura. Urdu. D. General and Political.

For abbreviations see page 260.

Nizam College Magazine, Hyderabad. Eng. and Urdu. Y. Literary.

Rahbari-Deccan, Hyderabad. Urdu. D. General.

Risala-i-Ahkam, Warangal. Tel. F. Government Publication.

Risala-i-al-Maalij, Afzalgang. Tel. F. Medical.

Risala-i-Ataliq, Hyderabad. Urdu. M. Educational.

Risala-i-Dost, Amirpet. Urdu. M. Revenue and Judicial matters.

Risala-i-Mahbub-un-Nazair, Hyderabad. Urdu. M. Revenue Department Circulars.

Risala-i-Nazair Hind, Kota Tatti. Urdu. F. Judicial.

Risala-i-Nizam Vijaya, Afzalgang. Marathi. W. Educational and Commercial.

Risala-i-Now-Nihal, Kutbigooda. Urdu. M. Religious and Social.

Risala-i-Numaesh, Hyderabad. Urdu. M. Industrial and Commercial.

Risala-i-Rahbar-i-Muzarain, Hyderabad. Urdu. M. Agricultural.

Risala-i-Wais, Hyderabad. Urdu. W. Religious.

Risala-un-Nisa, Hyderabad. Urdu. M. Social and Educational.

Sahifa, Hyderabad. Urdu. D. General.

Mysore. [68]

Agricultural and Experimental Journal, Bangalore. Ang.-Kan. Q. Agricultural.

Almuslim, Bangalore. Hindustani. W. Political.

Ananta Bala Kathavali, Mysore. Kan. M. Juvenile Literature.

Angel of the Good Shepherd, Bangalore. Eng. Q. College Magazine.

Anubhava Chintana, Bangalore. Kan. W. Religious.

Arthasadhaka Patrike, Bangalore. Kan. W. Educational and Industrial.

Atmahladini, Chikmagalore. Kan. M. Religious.

Balamitra, Mysore. Kan. M. Religious.

Banumiah's Collegiate High School Magazine, Mysore. Ang.-Kan. Q. School Magazine.

Bodhaka Bodhini, Mysore. Kan. M. Evangelical.

Brahma Vidya, Bangalore. Kan. M. Theosophical.

Civic and Social Review Mysore. Kan. M. Social, Civic and Humanitarian.

Daily Post, Bangalore. Eng. D. Local and General.

Desiya Missionary Patrike, Mysore. Kan. Once in two months. Religious.

Examiner, Chikballapur. Kan. M. For School Boys.

Findlay College Magazine, Mysore. Eng. Q. College Magazine.

Gnana Chudamani, Arsikere. Kan. M. Astrological.

Harvest Field, Mysore. Eng. M. Missionary.

Hindu Missionary, Mysore. Eng. M. Religious and Temperance matters.

Indian Christian, Bangalore. Eng. M. Religious.

• Indian Christian Endeavour, Bangalore. Eng. M. Religious.

Indian Review of Reviews, Bangalore. Eng. M. Local and General.

Jaina Matha Siddhanta Prakasika, Chamrajnagar. Kan. and Skr. M. Religious.

Jaredatal-mulk, Bangalore. Hindustani. M.

Journal of the Mythic Society, Bangalore. Eng. Q. Historical and Oriental Research.

Kannadigara Gyana Deepika, Mysore. Kan. M. Scientific, Philosophical and General.

Karnataka Chandrike, Mysore. Kan. M. Literary.

Karnataka Granthamale, Mysore. Kan. M. Literary.

Karnataka Katha Sarit Sagara, Birur. Kan. M. Literary.

Karnataka Sahitya Parishad Patrike, Bangalore. Kan. Q. Kanarese Language and Literature.

Karnataka Vidyarthi, Mysore. Kan. F. Literary.

Kodagu, Mysore. Kan. W. Local.

Kolar Gold Fields Mining aud Metallurgical Society Bulletin, Oorgaum. Eng. Q. Scientific.

Kolar Gold Fields News, Bowringpet. Eng. W. Mining, General and Local.

Light to the Blind, Mysore. Eng. Q. Education of the Blind.

Madhva Siddhanta Prakasini, Mysore, Kan. M. Religious.

Malnad Samachar, Shimoga. Kan. W. Advocates Improvement of the Malnad Tract of Mysore.

Monthly Letter, Mysore. Eng. M. Religious.

Mysore Chronicle, Tumkur. Eng. W. Political and Social.

Mysore Economic Journal, Bangalore. Eng. M. Economics.

Mysore Engineers' Association Bulletin, Bangalore. Eng. Q. Engineering.

Mysore Patriot, Mysore. Eng. W. General and Local.

Mysore Star, Mysore. Kan. W. Religious.

Mysore University Magazine, Mysore. Eng. Q. Educational.

National High School Magazine, Bangalore. Ang.-Kan. Four times a year. Educational.

Physical Culture Magazine, Bangalore. Eng. W. Physical Culture.

Poor Students' Moral Theatre Series, Mysore. Kan. M.

Qasim-ul-Akhbar, Bangalore. Hindustani, Eng. and Tam. Bi-W.

Sadhvi, Mysore. Kan. W. General and Local.

Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore, Mysore. Ang.-Kan. D. Local and General.

Sanmarga Darsi, Nanjangud. Kan. M. Educational and Social.

Sarasvati, Bangalore. Kan. M. Magazine for Women.

Satyavadi, Mysore. Ang.-Kan. D. General, Political, Literary and Religious.

School and Scout Magazine, Bangalore. Eng. M. Physical Exercise and Scout matters.

School Folk, Tumkur. Ang.-Kan. M. Journal for School Boys.

Shimoga Vrittanta, Shimoga, Kan. W. Local and General.

Sri Ramakrishna Granthamala, Bangalore. Kan. F. Religious.

Tarakodaya, Bangalore. Kan. M. Vedanta and Morality.

Treasure Chest, Mysore. Eng. M. Intended for Boys and Girls.

Vaidya Sindhu, Bangalore. Ang.-Kan. M. Medical.

Vidwan, Chamarajpet. Kan. Bi-W. Social and Literary.

Vidyarthi Nidhi, Chickballapur. Ang.-Kan. M. School Journal.

Vikata Vinodini, Bangalore. Kan. M. Comic.

Vokkaligara Patrike, Bangalore. Kan. W. Local and General.

Vrittanta Patrike, Mysore. Kan. W. General, Local and partly Evangelical.

Western India Notes, Mysore. Eng. Once in two months.

Young Men of India, Mysore. Eng. M. Religious.

Young Women's Christian Association Outlook, Mysore. Eng. Q. Religious.

Travancore. [94]

Abhinavabudhan, Shertallai. Mal. M Social.

Abhyudaya, Thiruvella. Mal. W. Social, Political, Communal and General.

Agastiyan, Kottarakara. Tam. M. Religious.

Arayan, Chiriazhickal. Mal. W. Social, Political and Communal.

Atmabodhini, Chenganoor. Mal. M. Religious.

Atmopakari, Thiruvella.. Mal. M. Religious.

Bharathathilakam, Quilon. Mal. F. Social, Political and Literary.

Bhasha Chandrika, Thiruvella. Ang.-Skr. M. Literary.

Bhasha Poshini, Kottayam. Mal M. Literary and Scientific.

For abbreviations see page 260.

Brahmaratnam, Trivandrum. Mal. F. Religious and Social.
Catholic Messenger, Kuruvalangad. Mal. M. Religious.
Chethippoo, Pallam. Mal. Q. Religious.
Christava Mahilamani, Thiruvella. Mal. M. Religious.
Desabhimani, Quilon. Ang.-Mal. W. Political and Social.
Desikan, Shertallai. Mal. M. Political, Social, Communal and General.
Diocesan Record, Kottayam. Eng. Once in two months. Religious.
Flower of Carmel, Mannanam. Mal. M. Religious.
Future, Trivandrum. Eng. M. Social, Political, Religious and Educational.
Gregorian, Thiruvella. Eng. and Mal. Once in four months. Educational and Political.
Gurunathan, Parur. Mal. M. Educational.
Janmabhoomi, Trivandrum. Ang.-Mal. W. Local Politics.
Jnananikshepam or Treasury of Knowledge, Kottayam. Mal. M. Religious.
Journal of the Travancore Teachers' Association, Trivandrum. Eng. Q. Educational.
Kavana Poshini, Pannalore. Mal. M. Political, Educational and Literary.
Kerala Chandrika, Quilon. Ang.-Mal. W. Educational, Communal and Political.
Kerala Deepam, Trivandrum. Ang.-Mal. W. Social and Political.
Kerala Kahalam, Thiruvella. Ang.-Mal. Bi-W. General news.
Kerala Kaumudi, Quilon. Mal. W. Political and Social.
Keraliyabhimani, Mavelikara. Ang.-Mal. Bi-W. Social, Political, Literary and Religious.
Keraliya Catholician, Chavara. Mal. M. Religious and Literary.
Keraliya Yuvajana Mitran, Sadanandapuram. Mal. M. Social and Religious.
Kottayam Patrika, Kottayam. Ang.-Mal. W. Social, Religious and Political.
Kshatriyan, Thiruvella. Mal. M. Communal.
Kshemodayam, Chiriazhickal. Mal. F. Political and General.
Kutumba Priyavadini or The Family Friend, Kottayam. Mal. M. Religious.
Mahila, Trivandrum. Mal. M. Journal for Women.
Malabar Advocate, Trivandrum. Eng. W. Organ of the Syrian Christians. Social and Political.
Malankara Sabhataraka, Thiruvella. Mal. M. Religious.
Malankara Viyojitan, Kayenkulam. Mal. F. Religious.
Malayala Manorama, Kottayam. Ang.-Mal. Tri-W. Social, Political and General.
Malayali, Quilon. Ang.-Mal. Tri-W. General and Political.
Microcosm, Poojappura. Eng. M. Organ of the Satelmond Children's Guild.
Missionary Intelligencer, Kottayam. Mal. Once in two months. Religious.
Muslim, Alleppey. Mal. W. Social, Political and Religious.
My Mother, Trivandrum. Eng. M. Religious.
Nadar Nanban, Neyyattinkara. Tam. M. Social, Political, Communal and General.
Nammute Masika (Our Monthly), Kottayam. Mal. M. Religious.
Navajeevan, Varkalai. Mal. M. Educational, Political and Social.
Nazrani Dipika, Mannanam. Ang.-Mal. Tri-W. Organ of the Syro-Roman Christians. Political, Social and Religious.
New Science, Trivandrum. Ang.-Mal. M. Medical.
Niyama Dipika, Quilon. Mal. W. Legal.
Our Little Paper, Trivandrum. Ang.-Tam. and Mal. Once in four months. School Magazine.
Pauran, Kayenkulam. Ang.-Mal. W. Social, Political and General.
People's Friend, Changanachery. Eng. M. Political, Social, Educational and Economic.

For abbreviations see page 260.

Pore Satham (The South Indian War Cry), Nagercoil. Tam. and Mal. M. Religious.

Pothunalam, Trivandrum. Ang.-Tam. W. Political and Social.

Prabhathataraka, Quilon. Mal. W. Religious.

Prabudha Keralam, Trivandrum. Ang.-Mal. M. Religious.

Rasikaratnam, Trivandrum. Mal. Q. Literary, Historical and Scientific.

Sabhangamitran or The Churchman's Friend, Kottayam. Ang.-Mal. Once in two months. Religious and Social.

Sadhu Bodhini, Kottayam. Mal. M. Communal.

Sadhu Jana Dutan, Kottayam. Ang.-Mal. M. Religious and Social.

Sadhu Jana Mitran, Kottayam. Ang.-Mal. M. Social.

Samadarsi, Trivandrum. Ang.-Mal. Tri-W. Social and Political.

Sarada, Punalur. Mal. M. Literary.

Sathiasakshi, Nagercoil. Eng. F. Religious.

Scott Christian College and High School Magazine, Nagercoil. Eng. Three times a year. College Magazine.

Service, Changanachery. Mal. M. Political, Social, Literary and Communal.

Sri Gurupathaka, Trivandrum. Ang.-Mal. W. Affairs relating to the State.

Sri Vazhumcode or Travancore, Quilon. Ang.-Mal. W. Social and Political.

Subhashini, Trivandrum. Ang.-Mal. W. Political and Social.

Sudarsanam, Trivandrum Eng. Bi-W. Social and Political.

Sumangala, Kayenkulam. Ang.-Mal. M. Literary.

Suvisesha Deepika, Kumbanad. Mal. M. Religious.

Suvisesha Sevakan, Thiruvella. Mal. M. Religious.

Swadeshabimani. Trivandrum. Mal. M. Political, Religious and Educational.

Swarat, Quilon. Mal. Bi-W. Industrial and Political.

Syrian Christian Seminary Magazine Thiruvella. Ang.-Mal. Q. Educational and Religious.

Syrian Church, Trivandrum. Ang.-Mal. M. Religious.

Syrian Sunday School Sandarsini, Thiruvella. Mal. M. Religious.

Tamash, Quilon. Mal. W. Humorous.

Travancore Times, Nagercoil. Eng. W. Political and Social.

Trivandrum Daily News, Trivandrum. Eng. D. Political and Social.

Valibar Dutan or Messenger for the Young, Nagercoil. Tam. M. Religious.

Vanijyamitram, Alleppey. Ang.-Mal. D. Commercial.

Veerakeralan, Quilon. Mal. W. Social, Political, Educational and General.

Vidushaken, Paravoor. Mal. M. Social, Political and Literary.

Vidyabhivardhini, Quilon. Mal. M. Social and Literary.

Viswabharati, Kayenkulam. Ang.-Mal. W. Political.

Viswakarma Vilasam, Chengannur. Mal. M. Religious, Educational and Social.

Vivekodayam, Quilon. Mal. M. Social, Political and Religious.

Western Star, Trivandrum. Eng. Tri-W. General.

Women's College Magazine, Trivandrum. Eng. Three times a year. School Magazine.

Yuvakeralam, Perinad. Ang.-Mal. W. Religious, Social and Political.

Pondicherry. [6]

Desa Sevagan or (La Patriote), Pondicherry. Tam. and French. W. Political.

Karpaham, Pondicherry. Tam. M. Political and General.

Nyayabhimani, Karikal. Tam. W. French Politics.

Sarva Vyapi, Pondicherry. Tam. W. Religious and General.

Sujanaranjini, Pondicherry. Tam. and French. W. Local Politics.

Sukhabhivridhini, Pondicherry. Franco-Tam. F. General.

For abbreviations see page 260.

Abstract.

Language.	Daily.	Tri-weekly.	Bi-weekly.	Weekly.	Fortnightly.	Monthly.	Quarterly.	Others.	Total.
English	9	3	2	30	8	64	32	15	163
Tamil	3	...	3	23	5	61	4	1	100
Telugu	2	...	...	15	10	40	1	...	68
Malayalam... ...	...	1	3	20	4	52	3	...	83
Kanarese	...	...	1	11	2	20	1	1	36
Urdu	7	...	...	1	1	11	...	...	20
Oriya	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	4
Miscellaneous ...	3	4	3	34	9	40	6	10	109
Total ...	24	8	12	135	39	291	47	27	583

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS OF OTHER PROVINCES IN INDIA.

Assam.

Dibrugarh—
Englishman Bulletin, D.
Times of Assam, W.

Mawkhar Shillong—
Kongialam Kristan, M.

Silchar—
Surma, W.

Sylhet—
Janasakti, W.
Paridarsaka, W.
Sylhet Chronicle, W.

Tezpur—
Assam Banti, F.

Bengal.

Calcutta—
Advocate, D.
Amrita Bazaar Patrika, D., Bi-W. and W.
Bangabasi, W.
Basumati, D.
Bengalee, D. and Bi-W.
Bharata Mitra, W.
Bharat Chittra, W.
Bharatvarsha, M.
Businessman or Kajerloke, M.
Business World, M.
Calcutta Exchange Gazette and Daily Advertiser, D.
Calcutta Samachar, D.
Capital, W.
Catholic Herald of India, W.
Collegian, F.
Commerce, W.
Commercial Advertiser, W.
Commercial Gazette and Investors' Guide, W.
Daily News, D.
Education Gazette, W.
Empire, D.
Englishman, D.
Forward, W.
Hindu Patriot, W.
Hitabadi, W.
Indian and Eastern Engineer, M.
Indian Daily News, D.
Indian Engineering, W.
Indian Express, M.
Indian Mirror, D.
Indian Planters' Gazette, W.
Industry, M.
Looker-on, W.
Madhuri, M.
Market Intelligence, D.
Modern Review, M.
Mussalman, W.
National Magazine, M.
Nayak, D.
New Empire, D.
Railways, F.
Samay, W.
Samyavadi, D.
Sanjibani, W.
Statesman, D. and W.
Telegraph, W.
Times of India Illustrated Weekly, W.
Vishwamitra, D.
Welfare, M.
Young Men of India, M.

For abbreviations see page 330.

Chinsurah (Hooghly)—
Education Gazette, W.
Chittagong—
Jyoti, D.

Dacca—
Dacca Gazette, W.
Herald, D.

Darjeeling—
Darjeeling Visitor and Advertiser, W.
Indian Daily News, D.

Bihar and Orissa.

Balasore—
Oriya and Navasambad, W.

Bankipur—
Behar Herald, W.
Beharee, D. and W.
Express, D.
Shiksa, W.

Cuttack—
Hitabarta, W.
Indian Sunday School Journal, M.
Oriya, W.
Utkal Deepika, W.

Gaya—
Bihar Advocate, W.

Muzaffarpur—
Bihar Standard, W.
Patna—
Bihar Herald, W.
Express, D.
Motherland, W.
Search Light, Tri-W.
Ranchi—
Gharbandhu, F.

Bombay.

Ahmedabad—
Gujarat Punch, W.
Nowajivan, W.
Political Bhomiyo, W.
Praja Bandhu, W.
Young India, W.
Belgaum—
Belgaum Samachar, W.
Pragati, F.
Vibhakar, W.
Bhavnagar—
Jain, W.
Jainhasan, W.
Bijapur—
Karnatak Vaibhav, W.
Bombay—
Advocate of India, D.
Akhbare Islam, D.
Akhbar-i-Soudagaar, D.
Anglo-Indian Review, M.
Bombay Chronicle, D. and W.
Bombay East Indian, F.
Bombay Samachar, D.
Catholic Examiner, W.
Commerce, W.
Dryanodaya, W.
Examiner, St. Xavier's High School, W.
Gujarati, W.
Hindi Punch, W.
Hindustan and Akhbar-e-Soudagar, D.
Indian Economic Society, [M.
Indian Education, M.
Indian Industries and Power, M. [W.
Indian Social Reformer,
Indian Textile Journal,
Indu Prakash, D. [M.
Industrial India, M.
Jam-e-Jamshed, D.
Kaisar-i-Hind, W.
Lokamanya, D.
Market Report and Trade Journal, W.
Mufide Rozgar, W.
Muslim Herald, W.
Nareekshak, W.
O Amigo do Goono, W.
O Anglo Lousitano, W.
Praja Mitra and Parsi, D.
Railway Times, W.
Rast Goftar, Parsi and Praja Mitra, D.
Reuter's Indian Journal,
Sandesh, W. [D.
Sanj Vartaman, D.
Shri Venkateshwar Samachar, W.
Sudhakar, W.
Sunday Tatler, W. [W.
Times of India, D. and
Times of India Illustrated Weekly, W.
Broach—
Broach Mitra, W.
Broach Samachar, W.
Dharwar—
Dharwarvritt, W.

Karnatak Times, W.
Karnatak Vritta, W.
Rajahaunsa, W.
Hyderabad, Sind—
Bharatvasi, D.
Musafir, W.
Sind Journal, W.
Sind Mail, D.
Sindvasi, D.
Karachi—
Daily Gazette, D.
Morning Gazette, D.
New Times, D.
Parsi Sansar, W.
Praja Mitra, Bi-W.
Rozana Binpar, W.
Sind Observer, D.
Sind Sudhar, W.
Kathiawar—
Islam News, W.
Kathiawar Opinion, W.
Kolhapur—
Dnyan Sagar, W.
Vidya Vilas, W.
Kumta, Kanara—
Kanara News, W.
Pen, Kolaba—
Kolaba Samachar, W.
Poona—
Baramati Samachar, W.
Deccan Herald, D. [W.
Dryan Prakash, D. and
Jagaruck, W.

For abbreviations see page 260.

Kesari, W.
Lokasangraha, W.
Maratha, W.
Rajkaran, W.
Servant of India, W.
Vijayi Maratha, W.

Rajkot—
Kathiawar Times, Bi-W.

Ratnagiri—
Bakool, W.
Satya Shodhak, W.

Sholapur—
Kalpataru, W.
Sholapur Samachar, W.

Sukkur—
Al-Haq, W.
Sindhi, W.

Surat—
Deshi Mitra, W.
Deshodaya, W.
Gujarat Mitra, W.
Jain Mitra, W.
Peoples' Business Gifts, [M.
Praja Pokar, W.
Surat Akhbar, W.

Burma.

Akyab—
Arakan News, Bi-W.
Arakan Times, Bi-W.

Bassein—
Bassein News, Bi-W.
Fair Play, Bi-W.

Mandalay—
Burma Spectator, Bi-W.
Star of Burma, Bi-W.
Upper Burma Gazette, D.

Moulmein—
Moulmein Advertiser, Tri-W.

Rangoon—
Burma Challenge, W.
Burma Guardian, D.
Burma Herald, D.
Burma Observer, W.
Free Burma, Bi-W.
Knowledge, D.
Modern Burma Times Tri-W.
New Burma, Tri-W.
New Light of Burma, Tri-W.
Rangoon Daily News, D.
Rangoon Gazette, D.
Rangoon Mail, Bi-W.
Rangoon Times, D.
Sun, D.
Times of Burma, D.

Central Provinces.

Chhindwara—
Central Provinces Weekly News, W.

Jubbulpore—
Central Provinces Times, [W.
India Sunday School Journal, M.

Khandwa—
Subodh Sindhu, W.

Nagpur—
Desha-Sewak, W
Hitawada, W.
Marwadi, W.
Nagpur News, W.
Sankalpa, D.
Sankalpa Mahal, W.
Young Patriot, W.

Delhi.

Delhi—
Bharat Sewak, D.
Comrade, W.
Curzon Gazette, W.
Daily Raigat, D.
Eastern Mail, D.
General News Agency and Book Depot, D.
Khilafat, W.
Morning Post, D.
Quaim, W.
Tamadun, M.
Vijaya, W.
Weekly Urdu Bharat Sewak, W.

Punjab.

Amritsar—
Art and Industry, M.
Daily Vakil, D.
Dard, D.
Khalsa, D.
Khalsa Advocate, W.
Punjab Darpan, W.

Lahore—
Akhbar-i-Am, D.
Arya Patrika, W.
Bande Mataram, D.
Civil and Military Gazette, D.
Desh, D.
Haq, W.
Liberal, W.
Paisa-Akhbar, D.
Palghami-i-Sulah, Bi-W.
Pratap, D.
Rajaput Gazette, W.
Tribune, D.
Urdu Daily Railway, D.
Watan, W.
Zamindar, D.

Simla—
East and West, M.
Indian War Cry, M.
News of India, W.
On Guard, M.
Simla Times, W.

For abbreviations see page 260.

United Provinces.

Agra—
Agra Akhbar, W.
Nasim-Agra, Bi-W.
People's Herald, W.
Rajput, F.
Sudharak, W.

Aligarh—
Abhyudaya, W.
Aligarh Institute Gazette, [W.

Allahabad—
Abhyudaya, W.
Hindustan Review, M.
Illustrated Pioneer Mail, [W.
Independent, D.
Indian Importer and Exporter, M.
Leader, D.
Pioneer, D.
Pioneer Mail, W.
United Provinces Journal, [W.

Bareilly—
Rohilkhand Gazette, W.

Benares—
Aj, D.
Awazai Khalk, W.
Bharat Jiwan, W.
Hindi Kesari, W.
Kashi Temperance Samachar, M.
Kshattriya Mittra, F.
Mahamandal Magazine, [M.

Bijnor—
Al Khalil, Bi-W.
Mansur, Bi-W.
Medina, Bi-W.

Budaun—
Zulquarrain, W.

Cawnpore—
Azad, W.
Cawnpore Journal, D.
Prabha, M.
Pratap, W.
Zamana, M.

Fyzabad—
Aftab, W.

Gorakhpur—
Mashriq, W.

Lucknow—
Advocate, Tri-W.
Anand, D.
Avadhbasi, W.
Hamdam, D.
Haqiquat, W.
Indian Daily Telegraph, [D.
Indian Witness, W.
Kaukab-i-Hind, W.
Muslim Gazette, W.
Oudh Akhbar, D.

Mainpuri—
Abhir Samachar, M.

Meerut—
Kshattriya, F.

Moradabad—
Mukhbir-i-Alam, W.

Muttra—
Anand Pracharak, W.
Mathura Gazette, W.
Jain Gazette, W.

Passport Regulations.

The following are the chief regulations governing the issue of British Indian passports:—

1. British Indian passports are issued only to—

(*a*) British subjects by birth;

(*b*) Wives and widows of such persons;

(*c*) Persons holding Imperial certificates of naturalization, or local certificates of naturalization issued in one of His Majesty's Self-Governing Dominions or Colonies or India;

(*d*) British-born widows or divorced wives of aliens who have resumed their British nationality;

(*e*) Persons holding separate passports, who having been born abroad, derive their British nationality from the naturalization of their father and do not fall under (*a*);

(*f*) British subjects by annexation of territory; and

(*g*) British-protected persons.

Married, as also divorced, women who are British subjects derive their British nationality from that of their husbands, irrespective of the nationality they possessed before marriage.

2. Applications for Indian passports must be made in the prescribed form, and submitted either direct or through the local authority—

(*a*) in the case of a resident in British India to the Local Government or Local Administration concerned;

(*b*) in the case of a resident in a Native State, to the Agent to the Governor-General or Political Resident concerned.

In this Presidency passports to all British subjects, Indian or European, and subjects of Native States in subordinate alliance with the British Government intending to travel to places outside the Indian Empire are issued by the Secretary to Government, Law Department. During the absence of this officer

at Ootacamund along with the Governor's Camp, however, the Collector of Madras is authorized to issue passports.

3. All persons applying for British Indian passports are required to complete a declaration on the prescribed form (Form "A").

4. The declaration, including the personal description, must be completed by the applicant in his or her own handwriting and signed in the spaces provided. Provision is made for the inclusion in the declaration of the wife of the applicant and his minor children under the age of 16, if they are accompanying him or residing with him abroad, and if it is desired that they should be included in his passport. Minor children under 16 may also be included, on similar conditions, in the passport of their mother, if she holds a separate passport, or in the passport of some other responsible person officially in charge of them. All other persons must apply for separate passports, and fill in separate declarations.

5. In the case of persons deriving their British nationality from a husband, father, or paternal grandfather born within His Majesty's dominions, the particulars of the place and date of birth of such husband, father, or paternal grandfather must be given in the body of the declaration, as well as those of the applicant's own place and date of birth. The latter particulars only, however, will appear on the passport itself.

6. Wives (including divorced wives) and widows of British subjects must in all cases give their own maiden surname, and if twice married, the surname of their former husband also.

7. Where application is made for a joint passport to include husband and wife, the body of the application must be completed and signed by the husband who must state that he is accompanied by his wife, as indicated in the margin of the form. The wife must complete and sign her personal description, giving her maiden surname as provided for in paragraph 6. She must also give the place and date of her own birth as provided for in paragraph 5, but need not repeat the particulars of the date and place of her husband's birth, since these already appear on the form.

8. In the case of minor children under the age of 16 accompanying their parents or guardians, the names, ages and sexes should be given in the space provided at the bottom of the margin of the form.

9. For children under the age of 16 who require separate passports a declaration is required from their parent or guardian, on the prescribed form (Form "B").

10. In the case of naturalized British subjects, or of persons deriving their British nationality from the naturalization of their husband or father, full particulars of the certificate of naturalization should be given in the body of the form, i.e., the place and date of its issue, and its serial number. In the case of persons who were themselves naturalized as British subjects, the certificate of naturalization should, as a rule, be produced. In the case of persons deriving their British nationality from the naturalization of their husband, father or mother, the certificate, or failing that, an official copy of it, should, as far as possible, be forwarded with the application.

11. The subsidiary declaration or recommendation shown below the declaration to be made by the applicant must be completed and signed by a Political officer, Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Police officer not below the rank of Superintendent, or Notary Public resident in India.

12. To the completed form of application must be attached duplicate unmounted photographs (size approximately two and three-quarters by two inches) of the applicant, and, if she is included in the application, of his wife. One copy of each photograph should be certified on the back by the person who recommends the application.

13. The fee for the issue of a passport is Rs. 3.

Passport fees are collected by means of court-fee labels affixed to the applications for the grant, renewal or endorsement of passports.

14. A passport is valid for two years from the date of issue, and is renewable for four further periods of two years, unless all available space on it is covered.

15. When there is no further space available on the passport for endorsements or *visas* a new passport must be obtained. Additional sheets should in no circumstances be attached.

16. Any person already in possession of a passport must first surrender his old passport before being furnished with a new one. Where a new passport is required owing to all the available space on the old one being filled, and the old passport still bears valid foreign *visas,* the old passport should not be cancelled, but should be attached to the new one.

17. British subjects and British-protected persons applying for the renewal of their passports should complete the prescribed form of application (Form " E ").

18. The fee for the renewal of a passport is Rs. 1-8-0 for each period of two years for which the passport is renewed.

19. British Indian passports are available for travelling to the country or countries only for which they have been endorsed by a competent British authority.

20. As a general rule, a passport intended for purposes of travel should be made available, at the time of issue, for any countries to which or through which the holder is likely to travel during the two years for which the passport is available when first made out, and the countries should be specifically named. During that period no further endorsement by a British authority is required for subsequent journeys to the countries for which the passport has been made available.

21. Where application is made for the validity of a passport to be extended to a further country or countries beyond those for which it is originally made available, and where no special restrictions in regard to any of the countries concerned prohibit such an extension, a further endorsement may be made accordingly.

22. British Indian passports should, as a general rule, be made available by endorsement at the time of issue for travel within the British Empire, whether the traveller intends to use it for the purposes of immediate travel or not.

British Visas for Aliens.

1. British *visas* for aliens are of two types—

(*a*) *The transit visa*, good for one or more direct journeys through British territory undertaken for the sole purpose of reaching the territory of another State.

(*b*) *The non-transit visa*, good for any number of journeys to British territory for any legitimate purpose during the period of its validity.

2. Both *visas* are valid for one year unless their validity is specially limited to a shorter period, except that in the case of the *transit visa*, the period of its validity cannot exceed that of the validity of the *visa* of the country of ultimate destination.

3. The fees ordinarily charged for British *visas* granted to aliens are (*a*) for the *transit visa* Re. 1 and (*b*) for the *non-transit visa* Rs. 7. In the case of American passports the fees are Rs. 3-8-0 and Rs. 35, respectively.

4. Applications for British *visas* on foreign passports should be made through the Foreign Consuls concerned to the Secretary to Government, Law Department.

Political Organizations.

GOKHALE CLUB (1910), Servants of India Society's Home, Royapetta. To discuss current political, social and economic questions. *Joint Secretary*—R. Suryanarayana Rao.

MADRAS LIBERAL LEAGUE. Objects: Same as those of the National Liberal Federation of India, viz., the attainment of responsible Government by India as an integral part of the British Empire in the quickest possible time by methodical and ordered progress, etc. *President*—Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar. *Joint Secretaries*—G. A. Natesan, T. R. Venkatarama Sastri and C. S. Srinivasa Achari, M.A.

MADRAS MAHAJANA SABHA (1884), Mount Road, Madras. *President*—C. Gopala Menon. *Vice-Presidents*—V. Ramadass Pantulu and T. V. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar. *Secretaries*—A. R. Duraiswami Ayyangar and C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. Subscription, Rs. 4 per year payable in four quarterly instalments. The Sabha is open to any person who is above 21 years of age and who accepts the creed of the Indian National Congress.

NATIONAL HOME RULE LEAGUE (1919). Its main object is to secure Home Rule for India as speedily as possible through all law-abiding and constitutional activities. *Honorary President*—S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, LL.D. *President*—Dr. Annie Besant, Madras. *General Secretaries*—Dwarkanath Telang, New India office, Madras, and Kanji Dwarkadas, Jaydwar, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY, MADRAS BRANCH. See under Societies and Institutions.

SOUTH INDIAN LIBERAL FEDERATION, Justice Office, Marshall's Road, Egmore, Madras. The object is to promote the political interests of non-Brahman communities of South India. *President*—Sir P. Tyagaroya Chetti, M.L.C. *Secretaries*—V. Sivapragasa Mudaliyar and A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, M.L.C.

THE 1921 CLUB (1921), Y.M.I.A. Buildings, 9 Armenian Street, Georgetown, Madras. The object of the club is to embody the friendly, broad, co-operative spirit of the new era, disregarding the barriers of race, religion and caste, and to help forward the progress of India on all lines in a social and co-operative spirit. The club forms sections as desired—the political and the artistic are already working very well—for any groups of members who wish to work on special lines, but membership of the club would not imply the taking part in any of these. Subscription Rs. 6 per quarter (town): Rs. 4 per quarter (mufassal). *President*—Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar, K.C.S.I., M.L.A. *Vice-Presidents*—Dr. Annie Besant, Diwan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Ayyar and Sir T. Sadasiva Ayyar. *Secretaries*—T. V. Muttukrishna Ayyar, B.A., B.L., and A. Ranganadha Mudaliyar, B.A., B.L., M.L.C. *Treasurer*—D. K. Telang, M.A. (Oxon).

TWENTY CLUB (1920). The objects of the club are—(1) to protect and promote the political interests of the non-Brahman communities of South India; (2) to bring about an effective political fusion among them; (3) to study all important questions connected with Indian administration and to disseminate by means of lectures, pamphlets, leaflets, etc., sound political views among the vast masses of the South Indian population; and (4) to educate the masses regarding their rights and responsibilities under the Indian Reforms Act and otherwise to work strenuously with a view to ensure the early attainment of self-government for India as an integral part of the British Empire. *Secretary*—A. Sivarama Menon, High Court Vakil, Egmore, Madras.

Postal and Telegraph Information.

Business Hours of the Post Office.

At every post office the hours during which postal business is transacted with the public, and the times at which mails are delivered and closed, are conspicuously notified. The public business hours are fixed with regard to local convenience and all work at the post office window or counter is stopped precisely at the latest hour fixed. The business hours are generally as follows on days which are not Post Office holidays.

For references and inquiries	From 7 to 8 a.m. and from noon to 5 p.m.
" sale of postage stamps and postal stationery.	At any time at which the post office is open to the public.
" registration ... ... " insurance ... ... " posting parcels ... ... " posting value-payable articles ... " granting certificate of posting ...	From 7 to 8 a.m. and from noon to 5 p.m. unless otherwise notified. On Saturdays the closing time will be 3 p.m.
" issue of money orders ... ... " savings bank business ... ... " sale and payment of British postal orders.	From 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. unless otherwise notified. On Saturdays the closing time will be 1 p.m.
" issue and payment of telegraphic money orders.	At any time at which work is going on in the post office between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., or such longer hours as may be notified locally.
" receiving telegrams for despatch.	At any time when telegraphic money orders may be issued, or during telegraph business hours in standard time.

Exception.—Registered and insured articles will be accepted up to 5 p.m. on Saturdays if the prescribed late fee is paid.

At combined post and telegraph offices, the receipt of telegraphic money orders for issue and of telegrams for despatch is subject to the following conditions :—

(i) Telegraphic money orders and telegrams, *whether ordinary or express*, are accepted on the understanding that, if the telegraph office of despatch or the telegraph office of destination is closed at the time the telegraphic money order or telegram is accepted, the telegraphic money order or telegram will not be *transmitted by wire* until both the offices are open.

(ii) An *express* telegram or an *express* telegraphic money order will, however, be accepted on payment of late fees for transmission during the hours when the office at which it is handed in or the office to which it is addressed, or an intermediate office through which it must pass is closed, provided the attention of the closed office or offices concerned can be gained. The late fees will be at the rate of one rupee for each closed office which is required to deal with the telegram or telegraphic money order. If the same sender presents, or causes to be presented, several telegrams, or telegraphic money orders together for despatch at an office which is closed, a single late fee only is payable in respect of that office and in addition a single late fee is payable for each closed intermediate office or office of destination. If the attention of a closed office cannot be gained the late

fee collected for that office will be refunded, but no refund will be made of the late fee for an office which has already dealt with the late fee telegram or telegrams or telegraphic money orders as the case may be.

Post Office Holidays.

New Year's Day.
Good Friday.
The King's Birthday.
Christmas Day.
All Sundays are Post Office, and also Telegraph holidays.

In addition the following days are also observed as Post Office holidays in the Madras Presidency:—

Pongal.
Ramzan.
Bakr-id.
Telugu New Year's Day.
Tamil New Year's Day.
Mahalaya Amavasya.
Bara-Wafat.

With the following exceptions no business is done with the public on Post Office holidays:—

(1) Postage stamps and postal stationery are always sold to the public on the day on which the weekly mail for Europe is closed.

(2) Express telegraphic money orders are paid on every day of the year.

(3) Express telegraphic money orders for issue and express telegrams for despatch are received on every day of the year and ordinary telegrams are received on Post Office holidays which are not also Telegraph holidays.

Late Letters.

At any post office authorized to levy a late letter fee, an article of the letter post will be received at the post office window after the mail has been closed for despatch by that mail if presented in the prescribed time and if stamped with both the postage due and the amount of the late fee. In the case of official articles the late fee should be paid by service stamps.

Except in the Presidency towns, where the amount of the late letter fee is locally notified, the late fee is ordinarily half an anna for unregistered articles other than parcels and two annas for registered articles of the letter mail, and, unless the Postmaster-General otherwise directs, the "prescribed time" extends to within 15 minutes of the actual despatch of the mail.

Letters or other articles intended to be registered or insured articles intended to be sent as "value-payable" or with regard to which "certificates of posting" are required, must be presented at the post office at least half an hour before the time fixed for the closing of any particular mail, if it is intended that they should be forwarded by that mail.

The Inland Tariff and Important Rules in brief.

Post Cards (*prepaid*).

Single	½ anna.
Reply	1 anna.

(Post cards not prepaid in full will be destroyed).

Letters (*prepaid*).

Not exceeding 2½ tolas ...	1 anna.
Every additional 2½ tolas or part of that weight...	1 anna.

Book Packets (*prepaid*).

Every 5 tolas or part of that weight	½ anna.

Contents permissible.—Books, publications of all kinds, blank paper, business papers such as deeds, bills-of-lading, invoices, etc., manuscript for the press, circulars, i.e., printed notices and printed letters, etc.

Packing.—Without cover, or with unfastened envelope, or cover easily removable for examination.

Limit of size.—Length, 2 ft.; width, 1 ft; depth, 1 ft.; if rolled, length, 30 in.

Penalty for breach of conditions.—Will be charged on delivery with letter or parcel postage whichever may be less.

PATTERN PACKETS (*prepaid*).

Every 5 tolas or part of that weight	½ anna.

Contents permissible.—*Bona fide* trade patterns and samples of merchandise not having any saleable value, objects of natural history, etc.

Packing.—Without cover, or with cover open at both ends or other cover easily removable for examination except in case of seeds, liquids, fatty substances, etc.

Limit of size.—Length, 2 ft.; width, 1 ft.; depth, 1 ft.; weight, 200 tolas.

Penalty for breach of conditions.—Will be charged on delivery with letter or parcel postage whichever may be less.

Unpaid letters, book and pattern packets are charged *double postage* on delivery; under-paid letters, etc., *double the deficiency*.

"BLIND LITERATURE" PACKETS.

Not exceeding 40 tolas ...	½ anna.
Exceeding 40 tolas but not exceeding 200 tolas ...	1 anna.
Exceeding 200 tolas but not exceeding 250 tolas.	2 annas.

Contents permissible.—Papers of any kind, periodicals and books impressed in "Braille" or other special type for the use of the blind.

REGISTERED NEWSPAPERS (*prepayment compulsory*).

Not exceeding 8 tolas ...	¼ anna.
Exceeding 8 tolas but not exceeding 20 tolas ...	½ anna.
Every additional 20 tolas or part of that weight ...	¼ anna.

PARCELS (*full prepayment compulsory*).

(*a*) Parcels not exceeding 440 tolas in weight—

Not exceeding 20 tolas.	2 annas.
Exceeding 20 tolas but not exceeding 40 tolas	3 annas.
Every additional 40 tolas or part of that weight	3 annas.

(*b*) Parcels exceeding 440 tolas in weight (registration compulsory, maximum weight must not exceed 10 seers or 800 tolas)—

Not exceeding 480 tolas	3 rupees.
Every additional 40 tolas or part of that weight	4 annas.

Contents permissible.—Anything except prohibited articles, namely, anything sent in contravention of any enactment in force; any indecent or obscene printing, painting, etc.; any explosive or dangerous substance; any noxious substance or creature; opium, cocaine, etc.; gold coin or bullion of value exceeding Rs. 300, etc.; and locally prohibited articles such as tobacco in Cochin and Travancore.

Packing.—Must be packed and enclosed in a reasonably strong case, wrapper or cover and fastened so as to prevent loss or damage to contents or tampering therewith.

Limit of size.—Such as would not cause serious inconvenience or risk in transmission.

Manner of posting.—Must be presented at the post office window. (Parcel found in letter-box will be charged as registered parcel.)

RE-DIRECTION.

A postal article which cannot be delivered by the post office to which it is addressed owing to the addressee being elsewhere, may be re-directed free of charge to another post office for delivery to him, provided it has not been opened, and (if registered) has been returned to postman at place of delivery, and if unregistered

returned to postman or re-posted at place of delivery. Persons changing their residence should furnish the post office, both at the place which they are leaving and at the place to which they are going, with written instructions regarding disposal of articles received to their address.

REGISTRATION.

Letters, post cards, books and pattern packets, parcels and newspapers prepaid with postage at newspaper rates of postage *when sent as value-payable articles* may be registered. Registration is obligatory in case of parcels exceeding 440 tolas, insured articles, articles containing postage or other stamps, hundi bank notes, cheques, etc. (Articles requiring registration, on which registration fee has not been prepaid, will be charged on delivery with double registration fee.)

Manner of registration.—Article for registration must be presented at the post office window and the receipt taken.

Delivery.—Articles will be delivered to addressee or his agent on signing a receipt in prescribed form which will be presented by the postman who delivers.

Compensation.—Post Office is not responsible for loss or damage; as act of grace and not of right, compensation up to Rs. 25 may be given for loss or damage not caused by any fault or negligence of sender, if claimed within 3 months of date of posting in case of loss of articles and within 1 month of date of delivery in case of loss or of damage to contents.

Acknowledgment fee.—One anna, in addition to postage and registration fee paid by means of postage stamps affixed to article when posting.

Registration fee.—For any article: 2 annas in addition to postage.

INSURANCE.

Insurance fees.—(In addition to postage and registration fee)—

When the value insured does not exceed Rs. 50... 1 anna.

Every additional Rs. 50 or fraction thereof... ... 1 anna.

For partially insured articles ... ... ½ above rate.

Prepayment of all charges on insured articles compulsory.

Acknowledgment.—Free (*Note.*—Sender may himself fill up the form of acknowledgment to be signed by addressee. Forms are obtainable at post office free).

Insurance is of two kinds, complete and partial. *Complete* insurance covers all risks in course of transmission by post. *Partial* insurance covers all risks in course of transmission by post in British territory, and all risks, except those arising out of highway robbery, in course of transmission by post in such Indian State territory as is specified in this behalf.

Insurance is compulsory in case of letters or parcels containing coin, bullion, articles of gold or silver, precious stones, jewellery and currency notes.

Packing.—Letters must be enclosed in strong covers (preferably registration envelopes sold at all post offices) and sealed with wax bearing a private mark in such a way that they cannot be opened without either breaking the seals or leaving obvious traces of violation. Parcels must be carefully and substantially packed and sealed likewise.

Size.—Should not be so small or so covered with writing or sealing wax on address side, that post office labels cannot be affixed.

Manner of insuring.—Amount for which sender wishes to insure should be written clearly in words and figures on cover. Sender's name and address should be written in lower left hand corner of cover. Articles for insuring should be presented at post office window and receipt taken.

Delivery.—An article insured for Rs. 250 or any sum less than Rs. 250 will be delivered in the ordinary manner. An article insured for more than Rs. 250 will be delivered only at the post

office window, intimation of arrival being sent by the post office to the addressee. The addressee of an insured article (or his agent) must sign in ink both the receipt and acknowledgment relating thereto unless the outward appearance of the cover gives rise to suspicion of tampering. In such case he should arrange to open the article at the post office, in the presence of the postmaster and to have its contents entered in an inventory which will be prepared in duplicate, and must be signed by the addressee. One copy of the signed inventory will be forwarded by the post office to the sender with the unsigned acknowledgment attached to it.

NOTE.—When an insured article issued for delivery is not accepted by the addressee it will not be sent out a second time; an intimation of its arrival will be made over to him and the article will be delivered at the post office on *presentation* of the intimation with the receipt and acknowledgment duly signed. If the addressee of an insured article, after an intimation of its arrival has been delivered, omits to take delivery of the article within the time specified in the intimation, it will be returned to the sender.

Compensation.—Sender is entitled to compensation not exceeding the amount for which the article was insured, provided that such compensation does not exceed actual value of article or of any of its contents lost, or amount of damage caused, provided also that such loss or damage was not caused by sender's fault or negligence and compensation is claimed within 3 months of date of posting.

Non-compliance with conditions: articles will not be insured.

VALUE-PAYABLE ARTICLES.

Fees.—Amount specified for remittance to sender—

Not exceeding Rs. 10 ... 2 annas.
Exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25 ... 4 annas.
Exceeding Rs. 25 ... ... 4 annas for every complete sum of Rs. 25, and 4 annas for the remainder, provided that, if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 10, the charge for it will be only 2 annas.

NOTE.—Prepayment of fees is compulsory in case of V.P. articles to United Kingdom; additional posting fee of 2 annas for V.P. articles to United Kingdom.

Amount so specified should not exceed Rs. 1,000, except in case of articles addressed to a department of Government or a District, Local or Municipal Board, and should not include fraction of an anna.

V.P. Articles.—Registered parcels, registered letters, registered book packets and newspapers prepaid with postage at newspaper rates of postage; also the following articles to the countries mentioned (amount specified for remittance to sender should not exceed Rs. 400, in case of United Kingdom, and Rs. 600 in other cases):

United Kingdom.—Registered parcels.

Ceylon.—Registered parcels, registered letters, registered book-packets and newspapers prepaid with postage at newspaper rates of postage and with registration fee.

Iraq, Portuguese India, the Seychelles, the Somaliland Protectorate and the Straits Settlements—Registered parcels, registered letters and registered book-packets.

V.P. articles may also be insured.

Manner of posting.—Article must be presented at the post office window, and the prescribed form (obtainable gratis) specifying amount of remittance to sender filled up. Letters "V.P." or in case of V.P. articles to United Kingdom the word "Reimbursement" must be written on the left hand top corner of the face of the article followed by an entry, in figures and words, of the amount of remittance to sender. Left hand bottom corner must bear sender's name and full address.

Manner of delivery.—(1) If the amount to be recovered on a value-payable article exceeds Rs. 25 an intimation of its arrival will be sent by the office of destination to the addressee. Such articles will be delivered at the post office on payment of the amount

entered in the form of receipt on the reverse of the intimation and on *presentation* at the post office of the intimation with the receipt on the reverse duly signed.

(2) If the amount to be recovered on a value-payable article does not exceed Rs. 25, the article will be delivered by the postman at the addressee's residence on payment of the amount recoverable, and on the addressee signing the receipt on the reverse of the intimation presented with the article.

Payment to sender.—Amount recoverable from addressee is remittance to sender plus V.P. fees. When the amount is recovered remittance due to sender is remitted by money order. If the addressee refuses or omits to take delivery of the article within the time specified in the notice it will be returned to sender and V.P. charges recovered from him.

Money Orders.

Fees—

On any sum not exceeding Rs. 10 ... ... 2 annas.

On any sum exceeding Rs. 10, but not exceeding Rs. 25... 4 annas.

On any sum exceeding Rs. 25. 4 annas for each complete sum of Rs. 25, and 4 annas for the remainder, provided that, if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 10, the charge for it will be 2 annas only.

Limit of value.—Amount of a single money order must not exceed Rupees 600 except in case of money orders issued by or in favour of Departments of Government or District, Local or Municipal Boards, and must not include fraction of an anna.

Money Orders how obtained.—The amount of money order and commission with the money order form duly filled in must be presented at the post office window and receipt of amount taken by the remitter. Payee's acknowledgment, free of charge.

Payment of Money Orders.—Payment is ordinarily made to payee at the given address on his signing the money order and acknowledgment, but if payee is not personally known to the postmaster or any of his subordinates only on satisfactory proof of his identity.

Re-direction and stoppage of payment.—May be effected (if money order has not been already paid by written instructions to post office of issue. Payee may also instruct in writing office of delivery for re-direction of money order to his changed address.

Telegraphic Money Orders.

Fees.—Ordinary money order fees plus a telegraphic charge calculated at the rates for inland telegrams for the actual number of words used in the telegram advising the remittance according as the telegram is "Express" or "Ordinary."

Limit of value.—Rs. 600 for a single telegraphic money order must not include fraction of a rupee.

Telegraphic Money Orders how obtained.—The amount to be remitted and telegraphic money order fees together with ordinary money order form duly filled in and the words "By Telegraph Express" or "By Telegraph Ordinary" written across it, must be presented at the post office window and receipt showing total amount paid and payee's name and hour of issue be taken.

Payment of Telegraphic Money Orders.—Will be made as soon as practicable after receipt of telegraphic advice at the office of payment, at the residence of payee on his signing a receipt and acknowledgment.

Post Office Savings Bank.

Any person may deposit money in a Post Office Savings Bank (*a*) on his own behalf, or (*b*) on behalf of any minor relative, or (*c*) on behalf of any minor of whom he is the guardian, or (*d*) on behalf of a lunatic of whom he is the manager or guardian appointed by a court of law.

Explanation.—Minors are allowed to deposit money in their own names, and women whether married or single are allowed to deposit money in their own names but subject, in the case of married women, to the limitation that the money is their own.

The smallest sum of money that can be deposited at any time is four annas; and no sum can be deposited that includes a fraction of an anna.

The total amount at call which may be deposited in any one official year—from 1st of April to 31st of March inclusive—after deducting the amounts withdrawn during the year, may not exceed Rs. 750, i.e., no deposit shall be received which has the effect of raising the depositor's balance, exclusive of interest credited in the current year to a figure more than Rs. 750 in excess of the balance at his credit at call on the 1st of April last.

The total amount at call which a depositor may have at any time, exclusive of interest for the current year, is Rs. 5,000 in the case of an adult and Rs. 1,000 in the case of an account opened on behalf of a minor by his relative or guardian.

Interest.—Three per cent per annum. Interest will be allowed for each month and interest calculated at the above rate for each month, will be added each year to the balance of each account. (Post Office Savings Bank rules will be given to intending depositors to read at the post office.)

The Foreign Tariff.

(This is not applicable to Ceylon except in respect of insurance fees or to Portuguese India except in respect of insurance fees and parcel postage.)

POST CARDS.

Single	1½ annas.
Reply	3 annas.

LETTERS.

To the United Kingdom, other British Possessions and Egypt including the Soudan.	2 annas for the first ounce and 1½ annas for every additional ounce or part of that weight.
To other countries, colonies or places.	3 annas for the first ounce and 1½ annas for every additional ounce or part of that weight.

(Postage on letters and post cards for Ceylon and Portuguese India is the same as that for inland letters and cards.)

Printed papers.—Half anna for every 2 ounces or part of that weight.

Business papers.—Not exceeding 10 ounces in weight ... ... 3 as.

Every additional 2 ounces or part of that weight ... ... ½ a.

(Postage for Ceylon and Portuguese India is the same as that on inland book packets.)

Samples.—Half anna for every 2 ounces or part of that weight, subject to a minimum charge of 1 anna for each packet.

Parcels.—(Prepayment compulsory). The rates of charges vary with the countries to which they are addressed. For Ceylon, same as inland parcel postage. Parcels to the United Kingdom are divided into two classes, viz., (i) those not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight and (ii) those exceeding 11 lbs. but not exceeding 50 lbs. in weight. Parcels not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight are forwarded as mails to the British Post Office, the rate of postage being:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Not over 3 lbs.	1	8	0
Over 3 lbs. but not over 7 lbs.	2	12	0
Over 7 lbs. but not over 11 lbs.	3	15	0

Parcels exceeding 11 lbs. but not exceeding 50 lbs. in weight are forwarded from India through the medium of the P. & O. S. N. Co., and are delivered at destination under arrangements made by that company.

Registration fee.—Three annas, except to Ceylon and Portuguese India for which the fee is 2 annas.

Insurance fee.—(In addition to postage and registration fee)—

	Annas.
To Ceylon and Portuguese India— When value insured does not exceed Rs. 100	2
For every additional Rs. 100 or fraction thereof	2
To Mauritius, Portuguese India, Somaliland Protectorate, etc.— When the value insured does not exceed Rs. 200	5
For every additional Rs. 200 or fraction thereof	5
To the United Kingdom, to British Possessions and to Foreign countries (other than those mentioned above) to which insurance is available—When the value insured does not exceed £12	5
For every additional £12 or fraction thereof	5

Acknowledgment fee.—3 annas; 1 anna in the case of articles addressed to Ceylon and Portuguese India.

FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS.

Rupee Money Orders.—Money orders expressed in rupees may be drawn on those countries and places (given in Foreign Post Directory contained in Post and Telegraph Guide) with which money orders may be exchanged. Maximum amount which any one remitter may remit in any one day is Rs. 600 and must not include fraction of an anna.

Fees.—Same as in the case of inland money orders.

Sterling Money Orders.—Money orders expressed in sterling may be drawn on those countries and places (given in Foreign Post Directory). The maximum amount which any one remitter may remit in any one day is £40 and must not include fraction of a penny.

Fees—

	Annas.
On any sum not exceeding £1.	3
Exceeding £1, but not exceeding £2	5
Exceeding £2, but not exceeding £3	8
Exceeding £3, but not exceeding £4	10
Exceeding £4, but not exceeding £5	12
Exceeding £5	12 for each

complete sum of £5 and 12 annas for the remainder, provided that, if the remainder does not exceed £1, the charge for it will be 3 annas; if the remainder does not exceed £2, the charge for it will be 5 annas; if the remainder, does not exceed £3, the charge for it will be 8 annas; and if the remainder does not exceed £4, the charge for it will be 10 annas. The rates of conversion at any time for the purpose of calculating the Indian equivalent of the amount of a Sterling Money Order can be ascertained at the post office.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDERS.

(Applies only to United Kingdom, Ceylon, the Seychelles, Iraq, Mauritius and the Federated Malay States).

Indo-United Kingdom Telegraphic Money Orders.—Amount of a single telegraphic money order must not exceed £10 or include fraction of a penny.

Fees.—The money order commission on an ordinary money order plus cost of telegraphic advice calculated at the rate for private messages to the United Kingdom.

Indo-Ceylon Telegraphic Money Orders.—Telegraphic money orders expressed in rupees may be exchanged with Ceylon. Amount of a single telegraphic money order must not exceed Rs. 600 nor include fraction of an anna.

Fees.—Money order commission on ordinary money orders plus cost of telegraphic advice (Express or

Ordinary) calculated at the following rates:—

"Express"—Rs. 2 for the first 12 words and 3 annas for each additional word.

"Ordinary"—Re. 1 for the first 12 words and 2 annas for each additional word.

Telegrams.

Inland Telegrams.

Note.—Portuguese India is regarded as "Inland" but not Ceylon.

Fees.—(i) Private and State telegrams—

	Express. RS. A.	Ordinary. RS. A.
First 12 words (Minimum charge)... ...	1 8	0 12
Every additional word.	0 2	0 1

(Address is charged for.)

Additional fees—

Minimum for reply-paid telegrams	12 annas.
Acknowledgment of receipt by telegraph ...	12 annas.
Multiple telegrams (for each copy beyond the first): each 100 words or less ...	4 annas.
Collation	¼ of charge for telegram.

Late fees.—For "Express" telegrams, Rs. 2, if both the offices of origin and destination are closed; Re. 1 if only one of the offices is closed, plus Re. 1 for every closed intermediate office through which the telegram has to pass.

(ii) Press Telegrams—	Express.	Ordinary.
For 48 words (minimum charge) ...	Re. 1.	8 annas.
Every additional 6 words	As. 2.	1 anna.

(Address including name of office of delivery, the name of the correspondent, the name and address of the newspapers is free.)

The Post and Telegraph Guide contains list of Post and Telegraph offices, and the hours during which telegrams are accepted are noted against each. There are two classes of telegrams, namely, "Ordinary" and "Express." Express telegrams have precedence over ordinary telegrams in transmission and are delivered by messengers at any time during day and night if the office is open. Ordinary telegrams are not accepted on Sundays and the four principal holidays, and are not dealt with by telegraph offices between 9 p.m. and 8 a.m. daily. An express telegram will be accepted on payment of late fees (given above) for transmission during the hours when the office of issue or the office of delivery or an intermediate office through which it must pass is closed. Railway telegraph offices also accept telegrams during the hours for which they are open for railway business.

Reply-paid Telegrams.—If the sender of a telegram wishes to prepay a reply, he must write "Reply paid" and the amount in the space provided on the form and a reply form will then be delivered to the addressee who can use it for a message at any time within 2 months.

Registration of Address.—Abbreviated addresses may be registered for Rs. 15 yearly and Rs. 7–8 half-yearly.

Press Telegrams—to be accepted at Press rates, must be addressed to a newspaper or a news agency which has been registered by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Foreign Telegrams.

Fees—(From India and Burma, per word) —	Urgent. RS. A.	Ordinary. RS. A.	Deferred. RS. A.
To all countries in Europe via Eastern ...	3 12	1 4	0 10
Australia via Madras	5 10	1 14	0 15
Hongkong via Madras	3 6	1 2	0 9
Japan via Madras.	6 6	2 2	1 1
South Africa (Durban) via Eastern-Zanzibar ...	5 1	1 11	0 13½

Abbreviated Telegraphic Addresses of Government Officers.

(*N.B.*—For a complete list see the Indian Telegraph Guide.)

Full address.	*Abbreviated address.*
Accountant-General or Comptroller.	Accts.
Administrator-General ...	Admr.-Gl.
Advocate-General ...	Acatel.
Agent and Chief Engineer.	Agent.
Agent for Government Consignments.	Consignments.
Agent to the Governor ...	Agnor.
Agricultural Chemist ...	Agrichem.
Agricultural Engineer, Coimbatore.	Agrenger.
Aide-de-Camp	A.D.C.
Archdeacon of Madras, The Ven'ble the.	Arrhalem.
Assistant Accountant-General in charge of Paper Currency.	Asst. Currency.
Assistant Director, Dairy Farms, Southern Circle.	Soudairies.
Assistant Director of Land Records.	Adrecords.
Assistant Engineer, General Presidency Work, East or West Coast.	Harsenger.
Assistant Recruiting Officer.	Aro.
Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Madras.	Sanster.
Assistant Surgeon of a hospital.	Asst. Surgeon.
Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.	Personal, Police.
Assistant to the Resident in Mysore and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.	Asst. Mysore.
Bishop of Madras, the Right Reverend the Lord.	Confutet.
Brigade-Major	Bde.-Major.
Brigadier-General ...	Brigr.
Cantonment Magistrate ...	C.M.
Census Commissioner for India.	Censicommr.
Central Casualty Bureau, Adjutant-General's Branch, Army Headquarters, Simla.	Casualties, Simla.
Chairman, Madras Port Trust.	Portrust.
Chairman, Municipal Council.	Council.
Chemical Examiner to the Govt. of Madras.	Analysis.
Chief Commissioner of Coorg.	Coorg.
Chief Commissioner of Income-tax.	Intax.
Chief Conservator of Forests.	Chief Forests.
Chief Engineer, P.W.D., General, Buildings and Roads and Secretary to Government, P.W.D.	Madras Works.
Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Joint Secretary to Govt., Public Works Dept., Irrigation Branch, Madras.	Madras, Irrigation.
Chief Inspector of Explosives.	Explosives.
Chief Inspector of Factories.	Chifac.
Chief Judge, Small Cause Court.	Causes.
Chief Justice, High Court.	Chieftice.
Chief Presidency Magistrate.	Worshipful.
Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Fort St. George.	Madras.
Civil Surgeon	Surgeon.
Collector of Customs ...	Customs.
Collector of Income-tax ...	Incotax.
Commandant	Comdt.
Commandant, Prisoners of War Camp.	Prisoners.
Commercial and Industrial Intelligence offices.	Industrial.
Commissioner	Commr.

Full address.	*Abbreviated address.*
Commissioner of Police, Madras.	Policom.
Conservator of Forests ...	Forests.
Consulting Architect to Government.	Architect.
Consulting Engineer for Railways.	Con. Eng.
Deputy Accountant-General, P.W. Branch, Madras and Coorg.	Dy. Accts. Works.
Deputy Director of Agriculture.	Deputy Agriculture.
Deputy Direetor of Public Instruction, Madras.	Deptin.
Deputy Inspector-General of Police.	Dy. Police.
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Criminal Intelligence and Railways, Madras Presidency.	Intellicrim.
Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.	Dy. Sanitary.
Director, Solar Physics Observatory, Kodaikanal.	Weather, Kodaikanal.
Director of Agriculture ...	Agriculture.
Director of Agricultural Research Institute and Principal of the Agricultural College, Pusa.	Director, Pusa.
Director of Government Cinchona Plantations, Madras, Ootacamund.	Cinchonio.
Director of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	Science.
Director of Industries, Madras.	Dindustry.
Director of Land Records.	Land Records.
Director of Pasteur Institute of Southern India, Coonoor.	Lyssa.
Director of Public Instruction.	Instruction.
Director, Royal Indian Marine.	Director, Marine.
Director of Survey, Madras.	Survey, Madras.
District Forest Officer ...	Defo.
District Judge	(Dt. J. Civil).
District Magistrate ...	Distrate.
District Medical and Sanitary Officer.	Disurgeon.
District Munsif	Distsif.
District Superintendent of Police.	S. Police.
Divisional Recruiting Officer.	Divro.
Examiner, Local Fund Accounts.	Local Funds.
Executive Engineer ...	X. En.
Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, Fifth Circle, P.W.D., Madras Presidency.	Tank Five.
Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, Fourth Circle, P.W.D., Madras Presidency.	Tank Four.
Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, Third Circle, P.W.D., Madras Presidency.	Tank Three.
Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, Sixth Circle, P.W.D., Madras Presidency.	Tank Six.
Executive Engineer, East or West Coast Harbour Division.	Harbexen.
First Assistant Resident ...	Buntuntum.
First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad.	Secretary, Hyderabad.
First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore.	Assistant, Mysore.
Foodstuffs Commissioner.	Foodcom.
Foreign Secretary to the Govt. of India, Foreign and Political Department.	Foreign.
Fourth Presidency Magistrate.	Fourth Magistrate.
General Officer Commanding, Brigade.	Genl. Bde.

Full address.	*Abbreviated address.*
General Officer Commanding, Southern Army.	G.O.C. Southern.
General Staff Officer of the Brigade.	Genstaff Bde.
General Staff Officer of the Division.	Genstaff Dvn.
General Superintendent, P.W. Workshops, Madras.	Super-shops.
Government Agent, Godavari.	Govent.
Government Agricultural Chemist, Agricultural College, Coimbatore.	Chemistry.
Government Botanist, Coimbatore.	Botanist.
Government Entomologist, Agricultural College, Coimbatore.	Entomology.
Government Epigraphist for Madras.	Nexueras.
Government Inspector of Railways.	G.I.
Government Lecturing Botanist, College of Agriculture, Coimbatore.	Lecture.
Government Mycologist, Agricultural College, Coimbatore.	Mycology.
Government Solicitor ...	G.S.
Government Sugarcane Expert, College of Agriture, Coimbatore.	Sugarcane.
Harbour Engineer to Government.	Harbenger.
Hindustani Translator to Government of Madras.	Hindustani.
His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in India, Calcutta.	Ainscough.
Honorary Director of Fisheries, Madras.	Fisheries, Madras.
Inam Commissioner, Madras.	Inam.
Industrial Engineer ...	Indeng.
Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department.	C.V.D.
Inspector-General of Forests.	I.G. Forest.
Inspector-General of Police.	Police.
Inspector-General of Prisons.	Prisons.
Inspector-General of Registration.	Registration.
Inspector of European and Training Schools.	Eslector.
Inspector of Excise ...	Expector.
Inspector of Factories, North Circle.	Norfac.
Inspector of Factories, South Circle.	Suffac.
Inspector of Schools ...	Schools.
Inspector of Industrial Schools.	Insperiel.
Inspector of Steam-Boilers and Prime-Movers, Government of Madras.	Boilers.
Inspectress of Girls' Schools.	Slectress.
Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.	Joint Works.
Kanarese Translator to the Govt. of Madras.	Kanarese.
Leather Expert	Lexpert.
Magistrate	Mgte.
Manager of the Govt. Branch Press, Ootacamund.	Type.
Meteorologist, Madras ...	Weather, Madras.
Military Secretary to the Governor of Madras.	M.S.G., Madras.
Officer Commanding ...	O.C.
Officer Commanding Labour Corps Depot.	Labcorps.
Officer Commanding Recruits Reception Depot.	Recepot.
Officer in charge, Meteorological Observatory.	Weather.
Officer in charge of Treasury or Treasury Officer.	Treasury.
Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Criminal Intelligence and Railways, Madras Presidency.	Asticrim.
Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.	Astruction.
Port Health Officer ...	Quarantine.
Port Officer...	Port Offr.

Full address.	*Abbreviated address.*
Postmaster or Sub-Postmaster, Madras.	Post.
Presidency Port Officer ...	Paxillum.
Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Madras.	Admordet.
Presidency Surgeon in the Madras Presidency only.	Presurgeon.
President, Board of Examiners, Madras.	Prexam.
President of the Corporation, Madras.	Corporato.
President, District Board...	Bovillus.
President, Forest Research Institute and College.	Forestry.
President, Taluk Board ...	Taboard.
Principal, Forest College, Coimbatore.	Forest College.
Principal, Govt. Carpentry School.	Carpentry.
Principal, Govt. Central Weaving Institute.	Weaving.
Principal, Govt. Technical School.	Technical.
Principal of a College ...	College.
Principal of the Agricultural College, Coimbatore.	Agricol.
Private Secretary to the Governor of Madras.	P.S., Madras.
Protector of Emigrants, Madras.	Protector.
Public Prosecutor ...	Prosecutor.
Registrar, Co-operative Credit Societies.	Co-operation.
Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Madras.	Registreno.
Registrar of Assurances (Madras Presidency).	Assurances.
Registrar of the High Court.	High Court.
Registrar of the University.	Registrar, University.
Residency Surgeon ...	Surgeon.
Resident at Hyderabad ...	Resident, Hyderabad.
Resident in Mysore ...	Resident, Mysore.
Resident in Travancore and Cochin.	Rapiebam.
Sanitary Board, Government of Madras.	Sanbard.
Sanitary Commissioner ...	Sanitary.
Second Presidency Magistrate.	Second Magistrate.
Secretary, Employment and Labour Bureau, Madras.	Employer.
Secretary, Railway Board.	Railways.
Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Madras.	Languages.
Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.	Board Settlement.
Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue.	Separate Revenue.
Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department.	Army.
Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.	Commerce.
Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department.	Finance.
Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.	Home.
Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.	Legislative.
Secretary to the Government of India, Marine Department.	Marine.
Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Irrigation, Roads and Buildings.	Works.
Secretary to the Government, Revenue and Agricultural Dept.	India Revenue.
Secretary to the Government of Madras, Law Department.	Madras Law.
Secretary to the Government of Madras, Local Self-Government Department.	Madras Local.

Full address.	Abbreviated address.
Secretary to the Government of Madras, Marine Department.	Madras Marine.
Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department.	Madras Works.
Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department.	Madras Revenue.
Sessions Judge	Sessions.
Settlement Officer ...	Settlement.
Special Veterinary Inspector, Madras Presidency.	Anima.
Stationmaster	S.M.
Station Staff Officer ...	Stastaff.
Storekeeper	Skp.
Sub-Assistant Inspector of Boys' Schools.	Baslector.
Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools.	Baslectress.
Sub-Assistant Surgeon ...	Submedics.
Subdivisional Officer ...	Subdivl. Offr.
Subdivisional Officer, Public Works Department.	Subdivenge.
Sub-Inspector of Schools...	Sub-Schools.
Sub-Judge	Sub-Judge.
Superintendent	Supdt.
Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Southern Circle.	Southology.
Superintendent of Census Operations.	Census.
Superintendent, Central Farm, Coimbatore.	Superform.
Superintendent, Chief Secretariat, Government of Madras.	Superat.
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.	Veterinary.
Superintendent, District Jail.	Jail.
Superintendent, Engineering School, Vizagapatam.	Techniques.
Superintendent, Ethnographic Survey, Madras.	Ethnos.
Superintendent, Government Cattle Farm.	Farm.
Superintendent, Government Central Museum.	Madras Museum.
Superintendent, Government Maternity Hospital.	Maternity.
Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital.	Ophthalmic.
Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.	Rasimus.
Superintendent, Government Industrial Institute.	Indute.
Superintendent in charge, Home Department, Government of Madras.	Superhome.
Superintendent, Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut.	Soapery, Calicut.
Superintendent, King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Madras.	Institute.
Superintendent of a Medical School.	Esculapian.
Superintendent of Post Offices.	S.P.
Superintendent, Public Works Stores, Madras.	Workstores.
Superintendent, Railway Police.	Railpolice.
Superintendent, Railway Police, G.I.P. & M.S.M. Rys.	Gipsy.
Superintendent, Railway Mail Service.	S.R.M.
Superintendent of Stationery, Madras.	Stationery.
Superintending Engineer.	S.E.
Supervisor of Industries ...	Supind.
Surgeon-General	Hospitals.
Tamil Translator to Government, Madras.	Tamil.
Telugu Translator to Government, Madras.	Telugu.
Third Presidency Magistrate.	Third Magistrate.
Traffic Manager or Superintendent.	T.S.
Under Secretary to the Government of Madras, Chief Secretariat.	Secunder.
Weaving Assistant ...	Weavast.
Weaving Expert	Weavex.

Public Services.

ABSTRACT OF THE RULES OF RECRUITMENT.

PUBLIC SERVICE NOTIFICATION.

(Revised up to January 15, 1924.)

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

NOTE.—(1) The rules contained in this notification shall in no wise affect the promotion of persons who, on the 30th June 1894, held permanent appointments in the Government service provided that their promotion to posts carrying a substantive pay of more than Rs. 20 was not already barred by any rules previously in force, or that they have passed the Middle School Examination in the first class and are otherwise deemed fit for such further promotion.

Persons who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University and who held permanent appointments in the Government service on the 31st July 1913 are eligible for promotion to posts carrying a substantive pay of more than Rs. 35 per mensem in the mufassal or Rs. 40 per mensem in the Madras city or more provided that they are otherwise qualified.

(2) Expressions such as "heads of departments," "ministerial officer," "substantive pay," "superior service" and "inferior service" which occur in the fundamental rules and in the subsidiary rules thereto are used in this notification in the sense in which they are used in those rules.

(3) For the purposes of this notification time scale pay shall be calculated at the maximum pay of the appointment.

(4) These rules apply, unless otherwise expressly provided, to all appointments, whether pensionable or non-pensionable, temporary or acting.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.

1. Subject to the provisions of articles 2 and 4 no person shall be eligible for appointment to any post in the superior service the sanctioned substantive pay of which is Rs. 35 per mensem in the mufassal or Rs. 40 in the Madras city or more [the maximum pay being taken as the standard in the case of appointments on time scale pay as required by note (3) *supra*], unless—

(1) he is a graduate, or

(2) he has obtained a completed secondary school-leaving certificate issued under the authority of Government, or

NOTE.—(i) For the purposes of this article the secondary school-leaving certificates issued by the States of Travancore, Cochin, Mysore and Hyderabad will be treated as equivalent to the secondary school-leaving certificate of the Government of Madras.

(ii) The certificates of pupils who take Sanskrit or any classical or foreign languages under group "C" will not be considered incomplete because they contain no entry under vernacular composition and translation in group "A."

(3) he passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Madras prior to 1910 or the Madras Upper Secondary Examination with English as his first language, or

NOTE.—Persons who produce satisfactory evidence that they were pupils in the sixth form of a recognized school in 1909 and passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Madras in 1911, 1912 or 1913 will also be considered to be eligible under clause (3).

(4) he produces evidence that he has attended for three years a high school situated outside the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Instruction in Madras but recognized by the University of Madras and has passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Madras, or

(5) he has passed any of the examinations accepted by Government for the purpose of this notification, namely—

(i) The late Higher Examination for Women.

(ii) The Oxford or Cambridge Senior Local Examinations (in the case of students who pass those examinations outside the limits of India and Ceylon).

(iii) The Matriculation Examination of the London University.

(iv) The School Final Examination of the Allahabad University.

(v) The Entrance or the Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University.

(vi) The Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce.

(vii) The School Final Examination of the Bombay Presidency.

(viii) The High School Examination for Europeans under the Code of Regulations for European Schools.

(ix) The Matriculation Examination of the Allahabad University.

(x) The Matriculation Examination of the Punjab University.

(xi) The School Final Examination of Burma.

(xii) The Matriculation Examination of the Patna University.

The cases of persons who have passed other examinations of a similar character may be referred for the special orders of Government.

Persons not being natives of India who have passed no public examination and natives of India who have not attended any secondary school will be eligible if they satisfy Government that they have received an education at least up to the standard of the late Upper Secondary Examination or the Matriculation Examination.

In the case of candidates presenting school-leaving certificates, heads of departments and others making appointments are expected to see that preference is given to those who hold the best certificates.

NOTE.—This article does not preclude the promotion to or confirmation in appointments carrying a substantive pay of Rs. 35 per mensem in the mufassal or Rs. 40 in the Madras city of persons who prior to the 6th August 1917—

(*a*) were holding permanent appointments in superior service, or

(*b*) for not less than two years had acted in permanent appointments carrying pay of Rs. 29 per mensem or held temporary appointments on that pay.

2. (1) The persons specified in column A * of the table below in respect of the appointments therein specified are exempted, and

(2) The posts specified in column B † of the table are excluded from the operation of article 1:—

A.—Persons exempted.

(1) Pensioned native officers of the rank of jamadar or subadar, and other military pensioners and soldiers who have been retired or discharged and possess (*a*) certificates of education granted by the Presidents of half-yearly Garrison Boards, (*b*) certificates under paragraph 209 of the "Hand-book of Instructions for British Army Schools in India (1907)," or (*c*) certificates as army school masters, for appointment to the following posts, viz.:—

(i) the posts of Inspector and sub-inspector in the Police department;

(ii) the posts of bailiff and court-keeper;

(iii) the posts of storekeeper in Government hospitals and lunatic asylums;

(iv) the post of sub-inspector in the Salt and Abkari department;

(v) the posts of chief and reserve head warders in the Jail department;

(vi) the post of draftsman in the department;

(vii) the post of clerk in the Marine Survey department;

(viii) the posts of storekeeper, lock superintendent, channel superintendent, wharf superintendent, and, in the case of native officers and non-commissioned officers in the corps of sappers and miners, the post of temporary lower subordinate, in the Public Works Department;

(ix) the posts of quit-rent kanakapillai in the town of Madras and gumasta for stamping weights and measures in taluk offices, in the Revenue department;

(x) the posts of temporary subordinates not being clerks, on substantive pay of Rs. 35 or more per mensem but

* Vide A below.

† Vide B on page 298.

below the grade of deputy ranger, in in the Forest department;

(xi) superior appointments in district presses;

(xii) appointments to the Presidency Light-house service.

(2) Passed students of the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, for appointment to the Forest department.

(3) Persons possessing a draftsman's certificate of the College of Engineering or the draftsman's group certificate in mechanical drawing awarded under the notification regulating the Government Technical Examinations, for appointment as tracers in the Public Works Department.

(4) Candidates possessing the draftsman's group certificate in mechanical drawing awarded under the notification regulating the Government Technical Examinations for appointment as draftsmen in any department.

(5) Candidates for the posts of draftsman and surveyor in all departments, except the Madras Survey department and the Revenue department who can produce a certificate of a suitable grade from the College of Engineering, Madras, when such posts carry a substantive pay of Rs. 35 per mensem in the mufassal or Rs. 40 per mensem in the Madras city or more.

(6) Candidates possessing either the certificate of proficiency in practical agriculture or the diploma granted by the College of Agriculture, Coimbatore, for appointment to the subordinate posts in the Agricultural department.

B.—Appointments excluded.

GENERAL.

I. Appointments in the Agency Tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari.

II. Appointments of copyists and of typists in all departments except the appointments of copyist and typist in Collectors' and Revenue Divisional offices.

NOTE.—In the case of appointments of copyist in Taluk offices, preference should be given to candidates who have qualified according to article 1 and have passed the elementary examination in typewriting or who hold approved secondary school-leaving certificates containing satisfactory entries under Shorthand and Typewriting.

III. Appointments of attenders and muchis.

DEPARTMENTAL.

Revenue Department.

(1) Village officers.

(2) Minor irrigation sub-overseers.

(3) Minor irrigation maistries. Preference shall be given to candidates who possess certificates of the College of Engineering granted on completion of the course prescribed for the Lower Subordinate Class, College of Engineering, Madras, to agricultural students who have passed in agricultural engineering and surveying and to those who have passed the Government Technical Examinations in mensuration (elementary), building construction (intermediate), plan-drawing and estimating (elementary) and surveying and levelling (intermediate).

(4) Shroffs, clerk-shroffs and assistant shroffs.

(5) Land Records Draftsmen and Land Records Deputy Surveyors in the offices of Collectors and Town Surveyors.

Survey Department.

(1) Photo-lithographers, plate-correctors, field surveyors and deputy surveyors, draftsmen, computer-draftsmen, mechanics and compositors.

NOTE.—Head surveyors and sub-assistants who were holding permanent appointments in those grades on the date of G.O. Mis. No. 3407, Revenue, dated the 22nd November 1913, are also excluded from the operation of article 1.

(2) Temporary appointments in the Survey department.

Settlement Department.

(1) Classifiers on the field establishments of Settlement Parties (subject, however, to the condition that the sanction of the Commissioner is obtained).

(2) Extra and temporary hands in the Revenue Settlement department.

Forest Department.

(1) Appointments which are of a temporary character and of which the pay is chargeable to "Conservancy and Works."

(2) Appointments of foresters.

(3) Appointments of tracers under the Forest Engineer.

Judicial Department.

Amins in Civil Courts.

Jails.

Chief and Reserve Head warders.

Police.

(1) Head Constables, Sergeants and Reserve Inspectors.

(2) Sub-Inspectors appointed by promotion from among head constables.

Marine Department.

(1) Godown-keepers, boat overseers, signallers, light-keepers and catamaran maistries and pier masters.

(2) Temporary appointments.

Educational Department.

(1) Sewing mistresses and sewing masters.

(2) Pandits and munshis.

(3) Gymnastic instructors.

(4) Laboratory assistants.

(5) Gas superintendents.

(6) Industrial teachers.

(7) Store-keepers attached to the laboratories of all the Government colleges.

(8) Drawing masters and mistresses.

(9) Lower elementary trained teachers.

(10) Higher elementary trained teachers.

(11) Lower elementary untrained teachers in girls' schools.

(12) Higher elementary untrained teachers in boys' and girls' schools.

Development Department.

Industries department—

(1) Assistant Superintendent, Madura Industrial Institute.

(2) Store-keepers attached to the Madura Industrial Institute.

(3) Industrial teachers.

(4) Tracers.

(5) Boring maistries.

(6) Head maistries and maistries in the weaving branch.

(7) Junior assistant maistries, dyer and bill collector in the School of Arts.

(8) Maistries in the Trades School.

Agricultural department—

(1) Farm clerk attached to the agricultural stations in the northern divisions.

(2) Artists in the scientific sections.

(3) Plant collectors and settlers.

Veterinary Department.

(1) Veterinary compounders.

(2) Gymnastic Instructor, Veterinary College.

Fisheries Department.

(1) Head-keeper and keepers at the Marine Aquarium.

(2) Overseers and fieldmen in the Fisheries department.

(3) "Canning Overseer" in the Fisheries department.

(4) Demonstration maistries.

(5) Mechanics.

Medical Department.

(1) Hospital assistants and head-keepers in lunatic asylums.

(2) Deputy Inspectors of vaccination who are required to possess such qualifications only as are mentioned in the Vaccination Code.

Political Department.

Appointments of mustering women attached to stipend pay offices.

Presses.

In the Government Press, Madras—

(i) appointments, except those of clerks, in the composing, the press and machine, and the binding departments;

(ii) appointments in the type-foundry;

(iii) the appointment of warehouseman in the store and stock department;

(iv) appointments except those of store-keeper and proof-reader in the Penitentiary Branch;

(v) appointments in the examining department; and

(vi) appointments of head despatcher and time and gate-keeper.

In Jail and District Presses—appointments of foremen and compositors.

Public Works Department.

(1) Sub-overseers and River Conservancy Inspectors.

(2) Appointments, the pay of which is chargeable to "Works."

(3) Ledger-keeper in the Public Works Stores Division.

(4) Tracers.

(5) Quarry Superintendent at Yerraguntla in the Cuddapah district.

(6) Appointments on the Lock and Wharf establishment.

Railways.

(1) Appointments of all persons employed on Railway Surveys.

(2) Appointments in the offices of the (*a*) Senior Government Inspector of Railways and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Railways), Madras: (*b*) Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Madras and Dharwar; and (*c*) Government Examiner of Railway Accounts.

Salt, Abkari and Customs Department.

(1) Female searchers.

(2) Tally clerks.

(3) Petty officers.

Miscellaneous.

(1) Taxidermists in the Government Museum.

(2) The first and the second attendants in the Connemara Public Library.

Detailed regulations governing appointments to the Imperial Services are published in the India Office List. The more essential particulars with the scales of pay sanctioned for the various services are given below. **Appendix A shows the scales of overseas pay.**

Indian Agricultural Service.

Appointments are made by the Secretary of State for India as occasion may require.

Every candidate must be a natural-born British subject and, as a rule, must not be less than 23 nor more than 30 years of age.

Educational qualifications.—For posts of Deputy Director of Agriculture: a University degree (in honours) in science or diploma of a recognized school of agriculture; for research and teaching posts: a University degree or other similar qualifications in the special science concerned.

Applications, on prescribed form, accompanied by testimonials of candidates' good character and qualifications should be submitted within such date and to such office as will be notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette* from time to time.

Candidates whose applications are selected for consideration will be interviewed by a Selection Board. Selected candidates will be on probation for 3 years.

Salary.—Rs. 350—50—550 (5th and 6th yrs.)—50—650 (8th yr.)—efficiency bar—700 (9th yr.)—50—800 (11th and 12th yrs.)—50—1,250 (21st yr. and after). Selection Grade: Rs. 1,250—50—1,500. *Director of Agriculture*—Rs. 2,000—50—2,250.

Madras Agricultural Service.

Recruitment to the Madras Agricultural Service will be chiefly by promotion from the rank of upper subordinates and occasionally by direct recruitment from among candidates possessing English University qualifications. Appointments are made only as vacancies occur. Applications are to be forwarded to the Director of Agriculture, Chepauk, Madras.

There is no special age-limit. The ordinary age-limit for public service prescribed in the Fundamental Rules, therefore, holds good. The Diploma in Agriculture conferred by the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, or the B. Sc. (Ag.) degree of the Madras University is the minimum educational qualification required.

Salary.—Rs. 250—25—750. Candidates directly recruited to the Madras Agricultural Service will be on probation for three years and draw Rs. 200 per mensem during the period of probation. Members of the upper subordinate service will be allowed to draw the minimum of the Madras Agricultural Service, i.e., Rs. 250 a month while acting in that service. They will be on probation for a period of not less than one year and will be required to pass, before confirmation, a vernacular examination in two languages prescribed in G.O. No. 2236, Reevnue, dated 5th July 1910.

Archæological Service.

Recruitment was hitherto made partly in England and partly in India. In future Superintendents' posts will be invariably filled by promotion of Assistant Superintendents, who will in most cases be recruited in India by a Selection Board. The Board will put itself in communication with the Universities and other bodies interested in the subject of Archæology and select promising candidates for scholarships and posts. First appointments will be on probation for two years.

Salary.—Assistant Superintendents and Superintendents, Rs. 350—50—550 (5th and 6th yrs.)—50—700 (9th yr.)—efficiency bar—750 (10th yr.)—800 (11th and 12th yrs.)—50—1,000 (16th yr.)—50/2—1,150 (23rd yr.)—1,200 (24th yr.) plus overseas pay of Rs. 150 during 1st five yrs., Rs. 200 next 4 yrs. and Rs. 250 10th yr. and after for officers of non-Indian domicile.

NOTE.—No officer will draw more than the initial pay until he has attained the age of 26.

Director-General of Archæology: Rs. 1,750—100—2,250.

Indian Army.

Method of Obtaining King's Commissions.

Indian candidates are required to pass through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, England. The course ordinarily extends over 2 years. Fees for sons of private persons are £200 per annum and for sons of Military officers below the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, £55. Contingent expenses, sundries, etc., exclusive of fees, will come to about £560 for the course. Admission is made to the College twice every year in February and December. Indian candidates for admission to the College are selected by means of entrance examinations held at Simla in about April and September every year for the February and September admissions to the College.

Rules for Entrance Examination.

Age-limit.—18 to 20 on July 1, and January 1, for the February and September admissions respectively.

Educational qualifications.—Diploma of the Chief's Colleges, a school-leaving

certificate recognized by a Local Government, Matriculation examination of an incorporated University, or any higher examination. In addition, candidates will have to undergo an oral examination similar to the Admiralty Test for the Royal Naval College, and a medical examination.

Application for the entrance examination, with medical certificate of physical fitness from a competent medical officer attached, should be addressed to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, Government House, Madras, within such dates as will be notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette* from time to time.

In order to prepare Indian candidates for entry into the Sandhurst College by providing them with a public school education on English lines,

THE PRINCE OF WALES' ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE

has been established at Dehra Dun. Candidates are accepted from Provinces of British India, Indian States (nominated by the Commander-in-Chief) and sons of Indian Officers of good service (specially nominated by the Commander-in-Chief). Candidates must not be below 12 or above 13 years of age on 1st April of the year of admission and must produce certificates of physical fitness. Fees including tuition, messing, washing, servants, etc., will be Rs. 1,500 for each year.

Admission to the College is made in January every year and applications for admission must be submitted to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor within such date as will be notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, each year.

[Ref.: (1) For regulations (detailed) and syllabus for entrance examination, vide Part I, *Fort St. George Gazette*, January 29, 1924.

(2) Provisional Regulations regarding admission of Indians to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, are available for sale at the office of the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta, for 3 annas a copy.

(3) For details regarding the Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College, see Part I, *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 25th September 1923.]

Indian Audit and Accounts Service.

(FINANCIAL CIVIL SERVICE.)

The recruitment of probationers will ordinarily be made in India only on the basis of competitive examinations, but will be supplemented by the enlistment of members of the Indian Civil Service.

RULES FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

A register of candidates is kept by the Government of India and applications for entry in the register must be recommended by the Government of the candidate's province. Out of this register candidates will be nominated to compete.

Candidates must be natives of India and must not be less than 22 or more than 25 years of age on the 1st of August of the year of competition. (A candidate who has continuously been in Government Service since before the age of 25 may, however, be allowed to compete up to the age of 30.)

Educational qualifications.—A business familiarity with English, a good knowledge of arithmetic and an elementary knowledge of algebra is the minimum. Question papers on optional subjects will be of the B.A. (Honours) standard.

Applications from this Presidency should be addressed to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, through the head of the institution in which the candidate last studied and must be accompanied by (1) a Government Treasury receipt of Rs. 5 (fee for entry in the register), (2) certificate of age, (3) testimonials of character and education, (4) statement showing candidate's mathematical attainments and (5) statement of two optional subjects in which candidate is prepared to offer himself for examination.

Sometime before an examination is held, its date, place and conditions will be notified in the *Gazette*.

Nominated candidates should, within such date as will be prescribed, forward to the Finance Department, Government of India—

(1) a Government Treasury receipt of a fee of Rs. 50;

(2) a medical certificate by a Commissioned Medical Officer or a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil station;

(3) a certificate of age from the officer-in-charge of the candidate's district, or from the Political Agent, if he resides in a Native State.

Subjects of Examination.—(1) *Compulsory:* writing and composition. (2) *Optional:* any two of (*a*) Political Economy and Economic History, (*b*) Mathematics, (*c*) Physics, (*d*) Chemistry, (*e*) History, Indian and English, (*f*) One classical language with its literature.

Officers recruited in India will be on probation for two years.

Salary.—For officers recruited in India: Rs. 350—50—1,400 (22nd year). They are eligible also for selection to (1) I class: Rs. 1,500—60—1,800, (2) posts of Accountant-General: Rs. 2,250—100—2,750 and (3) special appointments as Accountant-General on Rs. 3,000.

[Ref.: (1) For revised regulations in detail vide Part I, *Fort St. George Gazette*, September 19, 1922.

(2) Question papers set at each examination from 1916 onwards are available in pamphlet form at the office of the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta, for 8 annas a copy.]

Local Audit Department.

No person, unless he is a graduate of a recognized University or is already in permanent Government service, will be appointed as a clerk in the Local Audit department, unless he has passed the entrance examination to be held by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.

No one whose age exceeds 22 years or who has not completed the School Final course or passed the Intermediate examination of the Madras University or corresponding examination of an Indian University will be admitted to this examination.

The entrance examination will be in the following subjects:—

(*a*) Dictation.

(*b*) English Composition.

(*c*) Arithmetic.

The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts will keep a list of the successful candidates arranged in order of merit and the selection of clerks for appointment will be made from such list, due regard being paid to communal representation.

The time and place of the examination will be advertised by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts in the local newspapers for the information of intending candidates.

An entrance fee of Rs. 3 will be levied from each candidate.

Indian Civil Service.

Methods of Recruitment.

(1) Open competitive examination in London;

(2) Separate competitive examination in India;

(3) Nomination in India;

(4) Promotion from the Provincial Civil Service;

(5) Appointment from the Bar.

Open Competitive Examination in London.—This examination will be the main channel of entry to the service and will be open to all. (For regulations, see below.)

Separate Competitive Examination in India.—This will be the main source of Indian recruitment. Of the recruits selected in India for the service (exclusive of those promoted from the Provincial Service or directly appointed from the Bar) at least 67 per cent will be obtained through this examination. (For regulations, see below.)

Nomination in India.—Nomination is provided for in order to secure to some extent representation of the various provinces and communities in India, and will not, of necessity, take place every year but only when the results of the competitive examination in India fail to give the representation required. The following procedure will be adopted: when the number of vacancies to be filled in India in any year by direct recruitment (i.e., exclusive of promotions from the Provincial Service and appointments from the Bar) has been settled, 67 per cent of these will be announced as open for competition. If the distribution of successes in the examination turns out to be such as will meet the requirements of the various provinces and communities, nomination will be unnecessary. The vacancies held in reserve will be filled as far as possible by selection from among the candidates who sat for the competitive examination and attained a certain qualifying standard. Failing this, they will be filled by nomination. The rules for appointment to the Indian Civil Service otherwise than by competitive examination of persons domiciled in India will be found in the issue of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated 22nd August 1922.

Promotion from the Provincial Service.—Officers so promoted, though they cannot be admitted to the Indian Civil Service itself, will take rank with the Indian Civil Service Officers, have the same opportunities of promotion as those who have been directly recruited and be eligible for all posts on the Indian Civil Service Cadre.

Appointments from the Bar.—The recruitment of District Judges from the Bar is at present an experimental measure. It is hoped ultimately to fill not less than 40 posts for the whole of India in this way, should qualified men be available. Members of the Bar will, however, be appointed to posts in excess of 25 per cent of the total number of "listed" appointments, only as new posts are created. Should the experiment prove successful, the full number, i.e., 40, will eventually be made available for persons from the Bar. For the purposes of these appointments, Vakils and Advocates of High Courts and Pleaders of Chief Courts will be eligible as well as Barristers.

Salary.—(*a*) *Inferior scale*—Rs. 450—50—800—100—1,100 (11th year)—efficiency bar—1,200 (12th year)—1,300 (13th and 14th years)—1,350 (15th and 16th years).

(*b*) *Superior scale*—Rs. 1,000 (5th year or earlier)—50—1,200—75—1,500—100—2,000—50—2,250 (23rd year and after). For overseas allowance, please see Appendix A at the end of this section (page 319). The following special rates of pay have been allowed to Collectors in this Presidency for the years of service mentioned below :—

Year of service.	Pay. RS.
20th	2,150
21st	2,200
22nd	2,350
23rd	2,400
24th	2,500
25th	2,500

The overseas allowance is Rs. 250.

There are a few appointments such as of the Chief Secretary, Member of Council, etc., on specific pay outside the time scale.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION IN INDIA.

The examination will be held annually in India in February and March or such other time as the Governor-General in Council may direct.

The maximum number of candidates to be admitted to the examination may, at the discretion of the Governor-General in Council, be limited to 200.

Of the candidates to be admitted, if limitation is decided upon, the number to be drawn from each of the areas specified in the first column of the annexed table must not exceed that specified in the corresponding entry of the second column thereof; such number is referred to as "the provincial quota."

Assam	5
Bengal	33
Bihar and Orissa	22
The Bombay Presidency	25
Burma	15

The Madras Presidency and Coorg	33
Punjab, N.W. Frontier Provinces and Delhi	25
The United Provinces and Ajmer-Merwara	30

If limitation is decided upon and in any area the number of applicants exceeds the provincial quota, the Local Government will appoint a committee called the Quota Committee which will select the provincial quota for its area from among the qualified applicants.

A person desiring to be admitted to the examination must apply, in his handwriting in the prescribed form, within such date as will be notified, to the Chief Secretary of the Governor's province which coincides with, or is included in, that area in which his parents reside at the time of the application, or have previously resided for a period of not less than three years, or in which he has himself resided for a like period.

Persons resident in a State in India should apply through their Darbars to the Chief Secretary of that province in which they wish to serve, or of the province included in the area in which they wish to serve.

Applications from candidates of this Presidency should be addressed to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, Madras, within such date as will, from time to time, be notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

(1) A candidate must be either a British subject or a ruler or subject of a State in India in respect of whom the Governor-General in Council has made a declaration under section 96-A of the Government of India Act. If the candidate (being a British subject) or his father or his mother was not born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance, the father must, at the time of the candidate's birth, have been a British subject or the subject of a State in India; and if alive, must be, or if dead, must have continued to be until his death, a British subject or a subject of such State.

(2) He must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 23 on the 1st of January of the year in which the examination is held.

Provided that any person who has joined, since 4th August 1914, the Army or Navy or Royal Marines or the Royal Air Force, or has rendered since that date actual Military Service in the Special Reserve or Territorial Force, Royal Naval Reserve, or Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, may deduct from his actual age at the time of the examination, the actual period of such service, if it has not exceeded three months; one year, if the actual period of service has exceeded three months.

The same concession may also be granted, at the discretion of the Governor-General in Council, to those who have been employed during the same period in connexion with the armed forces of the Crown at Home or abroad, giving their whole time and under obligation to serve for the duration of the war or until their discharge.

(3) He must be free from disease or bodily infirmity; (4) must be of good moral character; (5) must hold a degree of a University incorporated by law in British India or of the Mysore University, or the Senior diploma of the Mayo College, Ajmere.

A candidate must pay a fee of Rs. 5 with his application and a candidate chosen for admission to the examination must pay a further fee of Rs. 100.

A list of competitors will be made out in order of their proficiency as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each competitor, and in that order, so many competitors, up to the determined number of appointments will be designated to be selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service.

Copies of the regulations, syllabus and application form may be had on application to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, Fort St. George.

Open Competitive Examination in London.

The examination for admission to the Indian Civil Service will be held annually in London in July and August.

Applications in the handwriting of the candidates on the prescribed form should be addressed to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, 6 Burlington

Gardens, London, W.1, so as to reach him on or before the 1st of June of the year in which the examination is held.

A candidate must hold a degree of a British or Indian University.

The new age limits for the Indian Civil Service open competition in London, viz., 21 to 23 on the 1st of August of the year of competition, will come into force for the open competition to be held in 1925; for the open competitions to be held in 1923 and 1924 the age limits will be 21 to 24 on the 1st of August of the year of competition, these years (with 1922) constituting a transition period from the old to the new age limits.

A candidate who is a Native of India must obtain a certificate of age and qualification under Government of India Notification No. 1114 of 12th September 1918, signed, should he be a resident in British India, by the Secretary to the Government of the Province or the Commissioner of the division within which his family resides, or, should he reside in a Native State, by the highest political officer accredited to the State in which his family resides. Other qualifications required of candidates are the same as those for the Indian Examination.

Should the evidence upon the above points be *prima facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the candidate, on payment of the prescribed fee (£8), will be admitted to the examination.

Selection of competitors to the determined number of appointments is made in the same way as in the case of the Indian examination.

The officer from whom copies of regulations, syllabus and application form can be had will be notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette* from time to time.

PROBATION.

Candidates selected at the Indian and London examinations will be on probation at one of the Universities or other institutions in the United Kingdom approved for the purpose by the Secretary of State for India, for a period of—(i) one or two years as will be decided by the Secretary of State for those selected at the London examination. (two years for *all* candidates selected at the 1925 and subsequent examinations and for a proportion of younger candidates selected at the 1922, 1923 and 1924 examinations); (ii) two years for those selected at the Indian examination. Those possessing an Indian domicile will be given an allowance of £350 and others £300 a year. One-year probationers will be required to pass the "Final Examination" at the end of the year, and two-year probationers the "Intermediate" and "Final Examinations" at the end of the first and second years.

[Ref.: (1) *I.C.S.* (*Indian*) *Examination*, 1923.—For regulations (detailed) and application form, vide Part I, *Fort St. George Gazette*, July 11, 1922.

(2) Syllabus, vide Part I, *Fort St. George Gazette*, July 18, 1922.

(3) Copies of question papers set in previous years are available, in pamphlet form, for purchase from H.M.'s Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2, and from Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co., Hornby Road, Bombay, or their branches at Madras and Calcutta.

(4) *I.C.S.* (*London*) *Examination*, 1923.—For detailed rules and regulations, application form and syllabus, vide Supplement to Part I, *Fort St. George Gazette*, November 21, 1922.

(5) *Probation.*—For rules (detailed), vide Supplement to Part I, *Fort St. George Gazette*, November 21, 1922.]

Probationary Deputy Tahsildars.

Candidates except those already in Government service should not be under 20 or over 23 years of age. In the case of those already in service the maximum age limit will be 25 years. Candidates should be graduates of a recognized Indian or British University or Barristers-at-Law.

Applications (on printed forms to be obtained from the Revenue Secretariat) should reach the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, within such date as will be notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

Candidates will be interviewed by a Selection Committee and selected

candidates will be examined by a Medical Board.

Selected candidates will be on probation for three years on an allowance of Rs. 125 per mensem and if found fit at the end of that period will be confirmed in the next suitable vacancy in the grade of Deputy Tahsildars on Rs. 150—5—200

Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment.

(*a*) *Church of England.*—Appointments of Chaplains on probation are made from time to time by the Secretary of State for India as vacancies occur.

Candidates must be Priests, must have been for altogether three years in Holy Orders and must be between 27 and 34 years of age at the time of appointment.

Applications for nominations should be submitted to the Indian Chaplaincies Board of the Church of England. Selected candidates will be on probation for 2 years and will, on confirmation at the end of probation, be admitted as Junior Chaplains.

(*b*) *Church of Scotland.*—Appointments of Chaplains of the Church of Scotland on probation are made from time to time by the Secretary of State for India as vacancies occur.

Candidates must have been licensed for three years and must be below 34 years of age.

Applications for nomination should be submitted to the General Assembly's Committee on Indian Churches. Selected candidates will be on probation for 2 years and will, on confirmation, be admitted as Junior Chaplains.

Pay of Chaplains of the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment (Anglican and Scottish).—Rs. 600 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 25 to Rs. 800 in the 9th year, Rs. 850 per mensem in the 10th year rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,250 in the 18th year and Rs. 1,300 per mensem in the **19th** year and thereafter.

Indian Educational Service.

Recruitment is made as vacancies occur in the cadre. It is either direct or by promotion from the Madras Educational Service. Indian candidates should apply in the prescribed form to the local Government of the Province in India to which they belong, while in the case of others, the applications should be addressed to the Secretary, Board of Education, Whitehall, London, S.W. Candidates must, as a rule, be not less than 23 nor more than 30 years of age, but exceptions are sometimes made as regards the maximum limit only. Candidates must be British subjects and must furnish evidence of having received a liberal education. In selecting candidates for appointment experience in teaching will be regarded as indispensable and weight will be given to the possession of (*a*) a University Degree in Honours or equivalent distinction; and (*b*) qualifications in special subjects depending on the nature of the vacancy to be filled. In selecting candidates for inspecting appointments weight is given to linguistic talent, capacity for organization and knowledge, practical or theoretical, of educational methods. The candidate selected will be on probation for a period of two years in the course of which he will be required to pass such examination or examinations as may be prescribed in the recognized vernaculars of the Presidency.

He will receive salary according to his age in the time scale—Rs. 400—50—600 (5th and 6th yrs.)—50—1,000 (14th and 15th yrs.)—50—1,250 (20th yr. and after). Selection Grade (for a maximum of 15 per cent): Rs. 1,250—50—1,500. Selection Grade (for a maximum of 5 per cent): Rs. 1,550—100—1,750.

Officers of non-Indian domicile receive in addition overseas pay at the rate of Rs. 150 a month for the first five years of their service, Rs. 200 for the next three years and Rs. 250 per mensem thereafter.

NOTE.—In applying the above scale to future entrants, both initial salary and date of increments will ordinarily be determined by age twenty years of age has been taken as the normal

starting point for the scale, and the initial pay in the case of candidates over 25 years at the time of appointment will ordinarily be Rs. 50 a month higher for each year above that age. A candidate appointed under the age of 25 will receive the minimum pay of the scale (Rs. 400) plus overseas allowance, if qualified for it, until his 26th birthday, and a candidate appointed at or over 25 years of age will qualify for increment on attaining his next birthday after joining his appointment, irrespective of the length of his service.

In addition to pay and overseas allowance, the Principal of each first grade and of each professional College and the Deputy Directors of Public Instruction receive a duty allowance of Rs. 150 a month and one Principal selected by the local Government receives an allowance of Rs. 250 a month.

WOMEN'S BRANCH.

The conditions referred to above generally apply to appointments in the I.E.S. of the *Women's Branch*.

Salary.—Rs. 400—25—850. Selection Grade on Rs. 900—25—950—1,000—1,050 for 20 per cent of the cadre. They are also allowed in addition the concession of free second-class return passages four times during their service.

Officers of non-Indian domicile receive in addition an overseas pay of Rs. 50 a month. Principals of Colleges and the Deputy Directress of Public Instruction receive a duty allowance of Rs. 100 a month.

Madras Educational Service.

The conditions of recruitment, age and qualifications mentioned for Indian Educational Service generally apply to appointments in the Madras Educational Service cadre. The recruitment is wholly local and is either direct or by promotion from the Subordinate Educational Service. Applications for appointments in the Madras Educational Service should be sent in the prescribed form to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras. Candidates are selected by the local Government from among the applicants recommended by the Selection Committee.

The candidate selected for appointment will start at the minimum pay of Rs. 250 in the scale of Rs. 250—25—500—efficiency bar—50—800 or at any stage which the local Government may decide.

WOMEN'S BRANCH.

The conditions of recruitment referred to above for the Madras Educational Service generally apply to appointments in the Madras Educational Service of the *Women's Branch*.

Salary.—Rs. 200—20—400—25—500 subject to an efficiency bar at Rs. 400.

Indian Service of Engineers.

The Superior Engineer Establishments of the Indian Public Works Department and Indian State Railways are recruited from—

(1) Officers of Royal Engineers.

(2) Persons appointed by the Secretary of State from the United Kingdom.

(3) Persons educated at the Government Civil Engineering Colleges in India, and appointed by the Government of India.

(4) Occasional admission of other qualified persons.

RULES FOR RECRUITMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Age-limit for Indian candidates.—Candidates must have attained the age of 21 and not attained the age of 24 years on the 1st August of the year of appointment.

Educational qualifications.—Candidates must produce evidence that they have either—

(1) obtained a Degree in Engineering at one of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Liverpool, etc., or,

(2) passed sections A & B of the A.M.I.C.E. examination, or,

(3) obtained such other Diploma or distinction in Engineering as the Secretary of State may decide to accept in any particular case.

It is preferred that candidates should have taken a College course and obtained one of the Degrees mentioned above

after 3 years' study. They must in addition have had at least one full year's practical experience of Civil Engineering under a qualified Civil Engineer at the time when they appear before the Selection Committee. Those whose qualifying Diploma has been obtained without a College course should have had a full 3 years of such practical experince. The condition as to 3 years' study will not, however, apply to Indians who, having taken an Indian Degree, which exempts them from part of the University course, shall have taken one of the University Degrees in less than 3 years in accordance with the regulations of the University concerned.

Applications on printed forms should be addressed to the Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office, Whitehall, S.W. 1, within such date as will be notified, and should, in the case of Indian candidates, be accompanied by a certificate of age and nationality.

Candidates before appointment must satisfy a Medical Board of their physical fitness and also satisfy the Secretary of State of thier ability to ride. Selected candidates will be appointed in the grade of Assistant Executive Engineers and be on probation for a year.

Salary.—(a) Executive and Assistant Executive Engineers—

(i) Junior scale for officers holding charges of less importance than a divisional charge: Rs. 300—50—450 (4th and 5th yrs.)—50—550 (7th and 8th yrs.)—efficiency bar—600 (9th yr.)—50—900 (15th yr. and after), plus technical pay of Rs. 75 per mensem, admissible to Europe-recruited Engineers.

(ii) Senior scale for officers holding charges of not less importance than a divisional charge: Rs. 550 (4th and 5th yrs.)—50—650 (7th and 8th yrs.)—50—950 (14th and 15th yrs.)—50—1,200 (20th and 21st yrs.)—1,250 (22nd and 23rd yrs.)—1,300 (24th yr. and after) plus technical pay Rs. 75 per mensem, admissible to Europe-recruited Engineers.

(b) *Superintending Engineers*: Rs. 1,750—100—2,150.

(c) *Chief Engineers*: Rs. 2,750—125—3,000.

Recruitment of candidates from the College of Engineering, Madras.—One appointment in the Indian Service of Engineers will be conferred annually and a second appointment every third year, by the Government on the student, either Civil or Mechanical Engineer, judged most suitable on the results of the examinations and the promise shown by him, and his general behaviour during the College course and practical training. The nomination of the student will be made by the Chief Engineer in consultation with the Principal of the college.

N.B.—For overseas pay please see appendix A at page 319.

Madras Engineering Service.

Recruitment to this service is made from the following sources:—

(1) Engineering classes of the Indian Engineering Colleges.

(2) Selected members of the Upper Subordinate Services—permanent and temporary.

(3) Selected temporary Engineers.

(4) Members of the Indian Service of Engineers who though unfit for the charge of a division are considered fully competent for the charge of a sub-division.

The time scale of pay sanctioned for Assistant Engineers in the Madras Engineering Service is Rs. 250—20—750 with an efficiency bar at Rs. 550. The members of the service will also be eligible for advancement to the Indian Service of Engineers.

Indian Forest Service.

The Secretary of State for India makes appointment of probationers for the Indian Forest Service according to the numbers annually required.

Candidates must be natives of India or Burma, must not ordinarily be below 19 or above 23 years of age on 30th June of the year of recruitment and must

possess an Honours, or a First-class, degree in Science of a University incorporated by law in British India.

Applications should be accompanied by a preliminary medical certificate of fitness for service in the Forest Department, signed by a Presidency Surgeon or the Civil Surgeon of the candidate's district.

Prima facie suitable candidates will be examined by a Medical Board and then be interviewed by a Selection Board. Finally selected candidates will be appointed as probationers for the I.F.S. and be required to pass their probation ordinarily of 2 years in England on an allowance of £350 per annum. They will be required to undergo a final examination at the end of probation.

Those who have satisfactorily completed their probation will be appointed as Assistant Conservators in the I.F.S., and provided with a free first-class passage to India.

The latest date for sending in applications, officers from whom copies of detailed regulations and application form may be had and those to whom applications should be addressed, will be notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette* from time to time.

Salary.—(a) Assistant and Deputy Conservators : Rs. 325—50—725 (9th yr.)—efficiency bar—800 (10th yr.)—50—900 (12th and 13th yrs.)—50—1,350 (22nd yr.).

(b) Conservators : Rs 1,750—100—2,150.

(c) Chief Conservator : Rs. 2,500—125—2,750.

(d) Inspector-General of Forests : Rs. 3,250.

No overseas allowance for officers of classes *(b)*, *(c)* and *(d)*.

[Ref.: *Recruitment in 1923.*—For Regulations (detailed) and application form, vide Part I, *Fort St. George Gazette*, March 13, 1923.]

Madras Forest Service.

Appointment to the Madras Forest Service is made by direct recruitment or by promotion of deserving rangers. If it is decided to select candidates by direct recruitment, a notification fixing the latest date for submission of applications will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette.* The recruits will be nominated by the local Government on the advice of a Selection Committee which will meet before 31st May for the selection of suitable candidates for the special course of training at Dehra Dun. The selection will be confined mainly to young men who are of good physique and social standing and qualified by previous education; preference will be given to those candidates who have a substantial knowledge of one or more branches of natural science, but a knowledge of English and Mathematics will also be required in order to ensure that those selected shall be thoroughly capable of following and profiting by the course of instruction.

No student will be selected who is not between the ages of 18 and 25 on the 1st of April of the year in which the special course begins.

The selected candidates will be required to appear for the physical and educational tests which will be conducted by the Selection Committee at Madras in the first week of August and the successful candidates deputed to undergo a course of training at Dehra Dun.

After successful completion of the course the candidates will be appointed as Probationary Extra Assistant Conservators in the Madras Forest Service on a pay of Rs. 200 per mensem. After two years probation they will be confirmed as Extra Assistant Conservators on a salary of Rs. 250—25—600—efficiency bar—25—900.

Indian Geological Survey.

Appointments are made by the Secretary of State as occasion may require. In order that applicants domiciled in India might be considered the Government of India have instituted a system whereby suitable applicants in India can

be examined by a Selection Committee, and their names and qualifications sent to the Secretary of State for consideration along with names of candidates from the United Kingdom.

Candidates must be British subjects, must not ordinarily be over 25 years of age and must satisfy a Medical Board of their physical fitness.

Educational qualifications.—A University degree, a sound education in geology and one or two years' practical training in mines or technical laboratories. First appointments are probationary for two years.

Salary.—(a) Assistant Superintendents: Rs. 400—50—550 (4th and 5th yrs.)—50—700 (8th and 9th yrs.)—50—1,200 (19th yr.).

(b) Superintendents: Rs. 1,500—100—2,000.

(c) Director: Rs. 3,000.

Indian Medical Service.

Since the open competitive examination held in July, 1915, for admission to the Indian Medical Service, no similar examination has been held during the war, but such appointments as were required to meet the absolutely indispensable needs of the service have been made by nomination by the Secretary of State. In view of the present abnormal conditions this method of recruitment will continue to be in force until further notice. To assist him in making appointments, the Secretary of State for India has appointed a Selection Committee who will summon and interview such applicants as may appear to be *prima facie* suitable, and make recommendations for appointment. A similar Committee has been appointed in India to investigate applications and to forward recommendations to the Secretary of State. Applications from officers serving with the forces of the Crown must be submitted through their Commanding Officers. Applications from Europeans and Indians in Europe should be addressed to the Secretary, Military Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1. Other applications should be addressed to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, India.

The following regulations are those in force at the present time and are subject to any alterations that may be determined on:—

Every candidate must be a British subject of European or East Indian descent, and his father must, at the time of the candidate's birth, have been either a British subject born within His Majesty's allegiance, or a person to whom a certificate of naturalization had been granted, or a subject of a State in India; and such father must still be, or have continued to be till his death, a British subject or a subject of such a State in India. Provided that a subject of any State in India in respect of whom the Governor-General in Council has made a declaration under section 96-A of the Government of India Act, 1915, as amended by section 3 of the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, may be considered eligible.

Candidates must be over 21 and under 32 years of age at the time of application, must possess a qualification registrable in Great Britain and Ireland under the Medical Acts in force at the time of his appointment and must be free from all organic disease, and from constitutional weakness, or other disability likely to unfit him for military service in India and in the opinion of the Secretary of State for India in Council, in all respects, suitable to hold a Commission in the Indian Medical Service. The physical fitness of candidates is determined by a Board of Medical Officers.

Preference will be given to candidates who are or have been serving with His Majesty's Forces.

They must subscribe and send to the Secretary, Military Department, India Office, Whitehall, a declaration according to the prescribed form, accompanied by the following documents:—

(1) Proof of age, either by Registrar-General's Certificate, or where such certificate is not available, by the candidate's own statutory declaration.

(2) A recommendation and certificate of moral character from two responsible persons not belonging to candidate's own family.

(3) A certificate of having attended a course of instruction for not less than 3 months at an Ophthalmic Hospital or the Ophthalmic department of a General Hospital, *which course shall include instruction in the errors of refraction.*

(4) Evidence of having obtained a registrable qualification.

The grades of Officers in the Indian Medical Service are six in number, viz.:—(1) Major-General; (2) Colonel; (3) Lieutenant-Colonel; (4) Major; (5) Captain; (6) Lieutenant.

A Lieutenant is promoted to Captain on completion of 3 years' full-pay service if he has previously qualified for promotion in such manner as may be prescribed.

A Captain, if in all respects qualified and recommended, is promoted to Major on completion of 12 years' full-pay service.

A Major, if in all respects qualified and recommended, is promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel on completion of 20 years' full-pay service; a certain number of Lieutenant-Colonels may be specially selected for increased pay for ability and merit.

All promotions from the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel to that of Colonel, and from the rank of Colonel to that of Major-General, are given by selection for ability and merit.

Salary.—Lieutenant: Rs. 500 (plus overseas allowance Rs. 150).

Captain: First 3 years in rank, Rs. 650 (plus overseas allowance Rs. 150); next 3 years in rank, Rs. 750 (plus overseas allowance Rs. 200); over six years' service as Captain or until promotion to Major, Rs. 850 (plus overseas allowance Rs. 200).

Major: First 3 years in rank, Rs. 950 (plus overseas allowance Rs. 250); next 3 years in rank, Rs. 1,100 (plus overseas allowance Rs. 250); over six years' service as Major or until promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel, Rs. 1,250 (plus overseas allowance Rs. 250).

Lieut.-Colonel: Until completion of 23 years' total service Rs. 1,500 (plus overseas allowance Rs. 250); during 24th and 25th years' of total service Rs. 1,600 plus overseas allowance Rs. 250); after completion of 25 years' total service Rs. 1,700 (plus overseas allowance Rs. 250); when selected for increased pay, Rs. 1,850 (plus overseas allowance Rs. 250).

NOTE.—Overseas allowances are allowed only to officers of non-Indian domicile.

Department of Mines in India.

Appointments are made by the Government of India as occasion may require.

Every candidate must be a British subject, must not ordinarily be under 25 or over 30 years of age and must, on appointment, satisfy a Medical Board of his physical fitness.

Educational qualifications.—Candidates must possess, in addition to a good general education, either a degree in mining at a recognized college in England or must have served a regular pupilage under a recognized consulting mining Engineer or mine owner.

Applications on printed forms should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Industries.

First appointments are ordinarily made in the grade of Junior Inspectors and are probationary for two years.

Salary and sanctioned establishment.—
(a) Four Junior Inspectors: Rs. 750—30—1,200.

(b) Two Inspectors: Rs. 1,500—50—1,750.

(c) Chief Inspector: Rs. 2,000—100—2,500.

Indian (Imperial) Police Service.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION IN INDIA FOR DIRECT APPOINTMENTS.

Candidates must be domiciled in British India and born in British India of parents habitually resident in India, and not established there for temporary purposes only, must not be less than 21 or over 24 years of age on 1st August of

the year of competition and must be graduates of a recognized University.

Application on printed form should be addressed to the District Magistrate of the candidate's district, or to the Commissioner of Police, if he resides in Madras. Date of examination and date for sending in applications will be notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

A Selection Committee will, after interview, choose the candidates who in their opinion should be allowed to compete. Finally selected candidates will be examined by a Medical Board. First appointments are made in the grade of Assistant Superintendents on an allowance of Rs. 325 per mensem and will be probationary for two years.

Salary.—Junior scale: 1st yr. Rs. 325—25—525 (9th yr.)—efficiency bar—25—675 (15th yr.).

Senior scale: Rs. 600 up to 6th year of service—25—850 (16th yr.)—50—950 (18th yr.)—efficiency bar—50—1,350 (26th yr.).

NOTE.—All officers enter on the "Junior scale" but when they attain certain posts of higher responsibility they are classed as coming under the "Senior scale" and draw pay thereunder for so long as they hold such posts whether officiating in them or appointed substantively to them.

Selection Grade of Superintendents.—Rs. 1,450.

Deputy Inspectors-General.—Rs. 1,750—100—2,150.

Inspector-General.—Rs. 2,500—125—3,000.

[Ref.: For detailed regulations and syllabus for the Examination, vide Part I, *Fort St. George Gazette*, 25th July 1922.]

Madras Police Service.

Recruitment to the Provincial Police Service is made, whenever there are vacancies, from three classes of candidates:—

(1) Inspectors of Police, (2) Officers of the Provincial Services of Government other than the Police, (3) candidates for direct appointment.

Direct appointments will be made by the Government on the advice of a Selection Committee. Applications should be addressed to the Inspector-General of Police, Madras, and the latest date for submitting them will be notified at the time.

Candidates for direct appointments should be (1) statutory natives of India, (2) between 21 and 24 years of age, (3) not less than 5 feet, 5 inches in height and 32 inches round the chest and of good physique and (4) graduates of a recognized University or Barristers-at-Law.

Candidates directly recruited will be on probation for two years and draw Rs. 250 and Rs. 275 per mensem during the two years respectively, and will, at the end of the period and on passing the prescribed examinations, be confirmed as Deputy Superintendents of Police.

The time scale of pay for the Provincial Police Service is—1st yr. Rs. 250, 2nd yr. Rs. 275 (probation period)—Rs. 300 (3rd yr.)—20—500 (13th and 14th yrs.)—efficiency bar—20—600 (19th and 20th yrs.)—20—700 (25th yr. and over). Selection grade for 7 per cent of the total cadre: Rs. 800.

Indian Public Works Department.

RECRUITMENT OF ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

(See *Indian Service of Engineers.*)

Indian State Railways.

RECRUITMENT OF ASSISTANT TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENTS, ETC.

The Railway Board have under consideration the training of Assistant Traffic Superintendents, Assistant Locomotive Superintendents, and Assistant Controllers of Stores at, and their appointment from, selected technical Colleges in India. A detailed scheme is under examination and meanwhile no appointments are being made in India.

(See also under *Indian Engrg. Service.*)

Staff Selection Board (Imperial Secretariat).

Recruitment of staff will be made by the Staff Selection Board. The offices for which the Board will recruit are—

I. *Secretariat.*—Upper Division, Rs. 175—500 ; Lower Division, Rs. 80—350; Stenographers, Rs. 175—400.

II. *Attached Offices in Simla and Delhi.*—Assistants, Rs. 120—350 ; Routine Clerks, Rs. 75—200.

Age-limit.—25 at the time of appointment.

Minimum educational qualifications.—For Indian candidates Degree of a University for upper division, Intermediate Examination of an Indian University for lower division; for European and Anglo-Indian candidates: Senior Local Cambridge or equivalent examinations for all posts.

Applications should be addressed to the Secretary, Staff Selection Board, Simla or Delhi, as the case may be, within such date as will be notified.

A simultaneous examination will be held at important centres of *prima facie* suitable candidates, who will then be interviewed by the Board.

A list of successful candidates will be made out in the order of their proficiency and in that order appointments will be made to vacancies as they occur.

Staff Selection Board, Madras.

The Government of Madras have decided to constitute a Staff Selection Board to select persons suitable for appointment to the services. The duties of the Board will, in the first instance, be confined to (*a*) the selection of candidates suitable for appointment in all Government offices in the city of Madras, including the Secretariat, and (*b*) the selection of candidates for the different classes of non-gazetted executive posts above the lowest grade for which direct recruitment is at present made. The Board will, in the first instance, consist of five members including the Chief Secretary, the Surgeon-General and the Director of Public Instruction and two non-official gentlemen who will be nominated by His Excellency the Governor. The Chief Secretary will be the Chairman of the Board.

The functions of the Board will be as follows :—

I. *Selection of candidates for all Government offices in the city of Madras.*—It will be the duty of the Board—

(1) to invite applications and to collect from educational institutions the names of those who are *prima facie* suitable both educationally and physically for appointment to the public service. For this purpose candidates will be required to provide themselves with medical certificates ;

(2) from the lists so obtained to select candidates for examination, bearing in mind the principle of providing equal opportunities for the members of the different communities ;

(3) to arrange to subject those selected to a qualifying examination ;

(4) to fix a fee sufficient to cover the expenses incidental to the scheme which will be levied from each candidate who enters for the qualifying examination and will not under any circumstances be returnable ;

(5) on the results of the examination and after interviewing candidates, if necessary, and arranging for their examination by a competent medical board, to publish lists of those who are declared to have passed, specifying the nature of the appointments for which they are declared to be suitable.

Departments of the Secretariat and heads of offices will then be required to make appointments as vacancies occur from among those on the lists.

In order to afford opportunities for employment to some of those who are declared to have passed, but who cannot be immediately provided with appointments, the Government are prepared to maintain a waiting list which will contain not more than twenty names at a time and to pay those on the list a monthly stipend of Rs. 20 until they can

be absorbed in arising vacancies. In the interval before appointment these men should receive a practical training in the principles of office procedure, typewriting, shorthand, precis-writing and accounts.

II. *Selection of candidates for non-gazetted posts above the lowest grade.*—The classes of appointments which the Government have in mind are those like probationary Revenue Inspectors, Deputy Tahsildars and Sub-Inspectors in the Salt and Police departments. They may also, however, call upon the Board to assist them in the selection of candidates for the higher executive appointments.

It will be the duty of the Board—

(1) To compile a list of non-gazetted posts above the lowest grade for which appointments are made direct, to ascertain for which of these appointments selection is at present made by specially appointed departmental selection committees and to submit proposals as to which of them it can deal with itself and which should be dealt with by local committees.

Note.—In some cases the Board may invite the local committees to make a preliminary selection and in others perhaps it may leave the final selection to them. The following clauses will accordingly apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the local committees as well as the Board itself.]

(2) To invite applications from time to time for appointments of the several classes and to interview and select candidates whom it considers suitable for appointments of each class.

(3) To supply heads of departments with lists of those whom it considers suitable for appointment to posts under their control:

Provided that in making its selection the Board will invite each head of department concerned to nominate representatives of the department who will attend the meeting of the Board and assist it in making its choice.

Provided also that in making its selection it will be for the Board to decide whether to see all candidates at the same time or to interview candidates for different groups of appointments separately according to the qualifications required for each group.

Heads of departments will be required to make appointments from the lists supplied to them by the Board, but, as an alternative, the Board may also consider whether it would not be preferable to institute a qualifying examination or series of qualifying examinations for groups of appointments requiring similar qualifications and theo leave it to heads of departments to make the appointments themselves from any of the names on the lists of qualified candidates.

Survey of India

Direct Appointments.

(*a*) *Class I Service.*—Direct appointments to this class of the Survey of India are made by the Government of India as vacancies occur from amongst candidates nominated by the Surveyor-General and with the exception of a Civilian Mathematical Adviser, are open to officers of the Royal Engineers and the Indian Army whose applications are forwarded to the Surveyor-General through the Military Secretary, Army Headquarters, India.

(*b*) *Class II Service.*—Recruitment is usually made every alternate year and notifications giving particulars necessary for candidates will be published in the Gazettes and leading newspapers when recruitment is to be made.

Candidates must be natives of India, must be over 18 and under 23 years of age on the 1st of August of the year of recruitment and must have passed the B.A. or B.Sc. examination of an Indian University or the Final High Standard examination under the Code of Regulations for European Schools or possess the S.S.L.C. of any Province (with Mathematics as optional) or the Cambridge Senior Local, the Oxford Senior Local Pass Certificates, etc.

Selected candidates will be interviewed in June by a Board of officers. Final selection will be made by the Surveyor-General who will nominate candidates for the competitive examination in August.

The competitive examination will include Mathematics (algebra up to Binomial Theorem; geometry—Euclid first four and sixth books; plane trigonometry; mensuration; and logarithms) and drawing (freehand, geometrical and map). Successful candidates will be appointed in the order of passing up to the number of probationary appointments and be required to join the Survey of India about 1st October.

They will be on probation for three years receiving salary at the rate of Rs. 150, Rs. 175 and Rs. 200 per mensem during the first, second and third years respectively and will, on confirmation, be designated Extra Assistant Superintendents and draw pay at the rate of Rs. 250 per mensem rising by biennial increments of Rs. 40 to Rs. 650 (where there is an efficiency bar) and thereafter rising by two triennial increments of Rs. 50 to a maximum of Rs. 800. The service also includes 10 posts of Deputy Superintendents, promotion to which is governed by selection.

Applications (on prescribed form to be obtained from the Surveyor-General's Office), countersigned by the Magistrate of candidate's district or town, should be submitted on or before 15th May to the Officer-in-charge, Surveyor-General's Office, 13 Wood Street, Calcutta, accompanied by certificates as to age, character, education, health, etc., and by specimens of drawing.

(c) *Upper Subordinate Service.*—Recruitment is usually made every alternate year and notification giving particulars necessary to applicants will be published in the Gazettes and leading newspapers some time before such recruitment.

Candidates must be natives of India, must be over 18 and under 22 years of age on 1st July of the year of recruitment and must have passed the Intermediate examination of an Indian University or its equivalent (Mathematics being one of the subjects), or (in the case of Europeans or Anglo-Indians) the Final or High Standard Examination under the Code of Regulations for European Schools, or hold the Upper Subordinate certificates of a Civil Engineering College.

The selected candidates will be medically examined and, if found fit, will be required to join the Survey of India about 1st October.

They will be on probation for two years with a salary of Rs. 60 per mensem and will, on permanent appointment, be designated Sub-Assistant Superintendents and draw pay at the rate of Rs. 100 per mensem rising by biennial increments of Rs. 12 to Rs. 148, thence rising by biennial increments of Rs. 15 to Rs. 208 (where there is an efficiency bar), thereafter rising by further biennial increments to Rs. 300. Above this scale there will be 6 posts on Rs. 350 and 3 on Rs. 400 which will be filled by selection.

Applications (on prescribed form to be obtained from the Surveyor-General's Office), countersigned by a Gazetted Officer of Government, should be submitted on or before July 1 to the Officer-in-charge, Surveyor-General's Office, 13 Wood Street, Calcutta, accompanied by certificates of age, character and education.

Posts and Telegraphs.

This amalgamated Imperial Department, which is controlled by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, consists of two main branches, viz., Posts and Telegraphs, the latter being divided into Traffic and Engineering. The Posts and the Telegraph Traffic Branch are administered in each Postal Circle by the Postmaster-General, and the Telegraph Engineering Branch by the Directors of Telegraph Engineering.

The appintments under the two main heads "Posts" and "Telegraphs" detailed below are confined to those held in the Madras Presidency :—

(i) POSTS.

(1) Postmaster-General.
(2) Deputy Postmasters-General.

(3) Superintendents of post offices (including Personal Assistants to the Postmaster-General).
(4) Inspectors of post offices.
(5) Postmasters (including the Presidency Postmaster).
(6) Clerks.

The appointment of Postmaster-General is filled either by a member of the Indian Civil Service or by an officer promoted from the ranks of departmental postal officers. The appointment of Deputy Postmasters-General is filled by promotion from the rank of Superintendent of post offices.

Superintendents are appointed partly by promotion from within the department and partly by direct recruitment: in either case they are required to pass a departmental examination. Candidates for direct recruitment should be of good social position and, in the case of Indians, must have taken a University degree. Candidates directly recruited will be on probation for one or two years.

Inspectors are appointed from within the department. Candidates for these appointments should be natives of India by blood.

Postmasters are recruited entirely from within the department. Candidates for these appointments should have passed the Matriculation Examination or its equivalent; but where it is impossible to secure the services of matriculates or those who have passed any other examination accepted by Government for the purpose of the public service, unpassed candidates are admitted subject to passing a simple test in English dictation, vernacular dictation, and arithmetic.

(ii) TELEGRAPHS.

(*a*) ENGINEERING BRANCH (SUPERIOR ESTABLISHMENT).

(1) Officers for the Imperial Service are recruited and appointed in England by the Secretary of State for India as vacancies occur.

(2) Officers for the Provincial Service are recruited in India and appointed by the Government of India as vacancies occur on the nomination of the Director-General either direct by selection from the graduates in the Engineering classes of any College in India which gives a suitable and adequate training in electrical engineering, or by the promotion of selected subordinates. (Approximately one-half of the superior staff of the Engineering Branch will be recruited from England, one-fourth in India, and the remaining one-fourth by promotion from the subordinate ranks.)

The following method will be observed in selecting candidates for nomination to the Government of India for direct appointment in India to the superior establishment of the Engineering Branch of the Telegraph Department. The Director-General will maintain lists of those colleges and institutions at which, in the opinion of the various Directors of Public Instruction, students of the requisite qualifications can be trained; when a vacancy is about to occur, the Principals of these schools will be requested to nominate, after consulting the local Government concerned, the most promising student who is desirous of appointment to the Telegraph Service and to submit direct to the Director-General an application for appointment from the selected candidate, accompanied by the necessary certificates of birth and medical fitness. The applications will be carefully considered by the Chief Engineer, Telegraphs, who will select, for interview by the Local Director of Telegraph Engineering, the most promising candidates, and from these the final selection will be made by the Director-General after examining the reports of the Directors of the Telegraph Engineering.

NOTE.—Only statutory natives of India are eligible for appointment in India to the superior establishment of the Engineering Branch of the Telegraph Department.

Pay of the Superior Engineering Establishment.—(i) *Junior scale:* Rs. 300—50—450 (4th and 5th yrs.)—50—550 (7th and 8th yrs.)—50—900 (15th yr.) plus technical allowance of Rs. 75 per mensem plus overseas allowance

of Rs. 150 during the first 7 years and Rs. 200 from 8th year onwards.

(ii) *Senior scale.*—Rs. 550 (4th and 5th yrs.)—50—650 (7th and 8th yrs.)—50—950 (14th and 15th yrs.)—50—1,200 (20th and 21st yrs.)—1,250 (22nd and 23rd yrs.)—1,300 (24th yr. and after) plus technical allowance of Rs. 75 per mensem plus overseas allowance of Rs. 150 from 4th to 7th year, Rs. 200 from 8th to 11th year and Rs. 250 from 12th year onwards.

NOTE.—(*a*) The technical allowance is admissible to all officers recruited in Europe, whether Europeans or Indians. The overseas allowance will be admissible only to officers of non-Indian domicile, subject to the proviso that Indians recruited in England up to and including the year 1924 will receive this allowance. Both the allowances will be reckoned as pay for all purposes of the Civil Service Regulations.

(*b*) Pay on the junior scale will be drawn by officers holding charges of less importance than a divisional charge but no such officer will be allowed to draw more than the pay of the 9th year of service on the junior scale unless he is reported to be fully qualified for the charge of a division. Pay on the senior scale will be drawn by the officers holding charges of not less importance than the charge of a division.

(iii) *Directors*: Rs. 1,750—100—2,150.

(iv) *Chief Engineer*: Rs. 2,750—125—3,000.

(*b*) TRAFFIC BRANCH (SUPERIOR ESTABLISHMENT).

Officers for this branch are recruited as far as possible from the upper subordinate and subordinate staff of the department selected at any stage of their service. The Director-General is, however, at liberty to make direct appointments to the Superior Traffic Branch from outside the ranks of the signalling establishment at any position in the scale which may be considered suitable. Ordinarily these outsiders would be appointed on probation. One-fourth of the vacancies in the second division of the Superior Traffic Branch will be filled by selection from amongst Telegraph Masters, Supervisors and Telegraphists irrespective of seniority. Candidates must be physically fit, thoroughly competent and must exhibit tact and capacity for control.

Candidates who possess these qualifications and are considered *best fitted* for the branch will be nominated by the Postmasters-General and selections will be made by the Director-General according to requirements. Selected candidates will be employed in any short leave vacancy that may occur in the Superior Traffic Branch in the Circle concerned and their capabilities will be tested and their fitness proved before confirmation. The selected candidates will not be confirmed in their appointments until they have justified their selection in every way.

Selections from the rank of Deputy Superintendents will be made by the Director-General when filling the remaining three-fourths of the vacancies in the second division of the Superior Traffic Branch.

Pay of Officers in the Superior Traffic Branch.—(i) *Superior Traffic Branch, Second Division (36 officers)*: Rs. 350—20—550—30—700.

(ii) *Superior Traffic Branch, First Division (14 officers)*: Rs. 800—60—1,400.

(iii) *Deputy Director-General Telegraph Traffic*: Rs. 1,750—100—2,150.

NOTE.—Officers of the Superior Traffic Branch are recruited as far as possible from the upper subordinate and subordinate staff.

Indian Civil Veterinary Department.

Appointments are made by the Secretary of State for India as vacancies occur.

Candidates must not ordinarily be over 30 years of age, must satisfy a Medical Board of their physical fitness and must possess a diploma from the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.

Appointments will be made on probation for three years.

Salary.—Rs. 350—50—550 (5th and 6th years)—50—650 (8th year)—efficiency bar—700 (9th year)—50—800 (11th and 12th years)—50—1,250 (21st year and after). Selection Grade: Rs. 1,250—50—1,500.

Appendix A.

Showing the scales of overseas pay sanctioned for the various Imperial services.

Years of service.	Scale I.	Scale II.	Scale III.	Scale IV.	Scale V.
1	125	150	150	150	150
2	125	150	150	150	150
3	125	150	150	150	150
4	150	150	150	150	150
5	150	150	150	150	200
6	150	150	150	200	200
7	150	150	200	200	200
8	150	200	200	200	250
9	200	200	200	250	250
10	200	200	250	250	250
11	200	250	250	250	250
12 and onwards	250	250	250	250	250

Scale I.—Applies to the Indian Police Service only.

Scale II.—Applies to the Indian Service of Engineers, the State Railway Engineering Service, the Superior Revenue Department of State Railways, the Superior Telegraph Branch of the Post and Telegraph Department.

Scale III.—Applies to the Indian Forest Service, and the Indian Civil Service.

Scale IV.—Applies to the Indian Educational Service, the Indian Agricultural Service, the Imperial Customs Service, and the Imperial Branch of the Civil Veterinary Department.

Scale V.—Applies to the superior staff of the Geological Survey of India Department only.

NOTE.—With effect from the 30th April 1921, the officers of Indian domicile who were in the Indian Police Service, the Indian Customs Service, the Geological Survey Department and the Indian Forest Service on the dates on which overseas pay was sanctioned for these services including Forest probationers then under training, are eligible for overseas pay on the same terms and at the same rates as officers of European domicile.

Railways in India.

One of the special features of the Indian Railway is the diversity of conditions that prevails in the relation of the State to the various lines in respect of ownership and control. Of the important lines situated in British India or in which the Government of India is interested, three (the North-Western, Eastern Bengal and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways) are owned and worked by the State; eight (the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Madras and Southern Mahratta, Assam-Bengal, Bengal-Nagpur, South Indian and Burma) are owned by the State but worked on its behalf by companies enjoying a guarantee of interest from the Government; three important lines (the Bengal and North-Western, Rohilkhand and Kumaon and Southern Punjab) and many of less importance are the property of private companies, some being worked by the owning companies and some by the State or by the companies that work State-owned systems; several minor lines are the property of District Boards or enjoy a guarantee of interest granted by such Boards. The Government of India, however, exercises, under the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and under the provisions of contracts, detailed control of all Railways in British India, the greater number of the powers for control being vested in the Railway Board consisting of a President and two members with a Secretariat establishment.

Open Mileage.—The total length of Indian Railways open for traffic on 31st March 1922 was 37,266 miles. During the financial year 1921–22, 125 miles of new lines were opened. A number of lines, many of them of short lengths and of local interest (total length 979 miles), were under construction.

The table below shows the contribution to open mileage represented by each succeeding Viceregal administration.

Name of Viceroy.	Period.	Miles opened.
Marquis of Dalhousie	1853–1855	169
Earl of Canning	1856–1861	1,418
Earl of Elgin	1862–1863	920
Lord Lawrence	1864–1868	1,501
Earl of Mayo	1869–1871	1,066
Lord Northbrook	1872–1875	1,467
Lord Lytton	1876–1880	2,621
Marquis of Ripon	1881–1884	2,169
Earl of Dufferin and Ava	1885–1888	2,945
Marquis of Lansdowne	1889–1893	3,928
Earl of Elgin	1894–1898	3,536
Lord Curzon	1899–1905	6,255
Earl of Minto	1906–1910	3,805
Lord Hardinge	1911–1915–16	3,733
Lord Chelmsford	1916–17–1920–21	1,196
	Total ...	37,029

Capital Expenditure.—The total capital expenditure incurred on the construction of all railways in India up to the end of March 1922 amounted to Rs. 656·06 crores of which Rs. 506·12 crores represented outlay charged to funds raised by the State. The outlay during the year 1921–22 was Rs. 25·78 crores.

Quinquennial Programme.—It has been decided by the Legislative Assembly on the advice of the Railway Finance Committee to spend a sum of Rs. 150

crores on the rehabilitation of railways in the five years 1922—27 and all railways have been called upon to prepare five years' programmes. For the first time railway administrations have been placed in a position to plan ahead and to carry out their programmes with a full assurance of financial support.

Working Expenses.—There has been a further rise in the working expenses of railways in the year 1921-22. In the year 1913-14 immediately preceding the war the expenses were in the neighbourhood of 52 per cent of earnings, while they have now reached 76 per cent, the increase over last year's proportion being no less than 10·68 per cent.

Railway Earnings.—The total gross earnings of all the railways in India during the year 1921-22 amounted to about Rs. 92·89 crores against Rs. 91·98 crores in 1920-21. The share of the Imperial Government in this respect was Rs. 81·87 crores, the balance being distributed among other proprietors, viz., Provincial Governments (Rs. 0·02 crore), District Boards (Rs. 0·25 crore), Indian States (Rs. 3·46 crores) and private companies (Rs. 7·29 crores). The amount actually realized or gross receipts from State-owned railways amounted to Rs. 81·69 crores, working expenses Rs. 65·67 crores, net receipts Rs. 16 crores representing a return of 2·75 per cent on the total capital against 4·74 per cent in the previous year and 5·58 per cent in 1913-14.

Railway Materials.—The value of materials excluding coal, coke, etc., purchased by Indian Railways in 1921-22 reached the record total of Rs. 38·61 crores which represents an advance of Rs. 8·35 crores beyond last year. Something over two-thirds of the expenditure (Rs. 27·88 crores) is represented by materials of foreign origin and the rest (Rs. 10·73 crores) indigenous materials. Of the imported total nearly half (Rs. 13·66 crores) is represented by the one item Rolling Stock.

Railway Staff.—The total number of railway employees at the close of the year 1921-22 was 754,478 of which 6,858 were Europeans, 11,831 Anglo-Indians and 735,789 Indians. The following table shows the variations in the number of each of these classes in the last 10 years:—

Year.	Europeans.	Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Total.
1912	7,850	10,066	571,506	589,422
1913-14	7,986	10,437	614,882	633,305
1914-15	7,641	10,349	582,493	600,483
1915-16	7,274	10,412	607,919	625,605
1916-17	6,907	10,425	619,202	636,534
1917-18	6,802	10,239	636,967	654,008
1918-19	6,702	10,450	667,824	684,976
1919-20	6,943	10,866	695,269	713,078
1920-21	7,281	11,940	729,789	749,010
1921-22	6,858	11,831	735,789	754,478

Accidents.—The total number of persons who lost their lives as a result of railway accidents during the year showed a slight increase, being 3,121 against 3,016 in the previous year. The number of persons injured was 3,069 in 1921-22 against 3,039 in 1920-21.

The total number of serious accidents to trains during the year was 539 against 469 in 1920-21, the occurrence of a number of accidents due to deliberate train wrecking being a serious feature of the year.

THE CHIEF RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

Assam-Bengal

(Metre gauge)

Mileage open	...	1,021 miles.
Capital outlay	...	Rs. (Lakhs) 1,937
Net earnings	...	" 6
Earnings per cent	...	0·31

Bengal and North-Western

(Metre gauge)

Mileage open	...	2,062 miles.
Capital outlay	...	Rs. (Lakhs) 1,822
Net earnings	...	" 162
Earnings per cent	...	8·90

Bengal-Nagpur

(Broad and narrow gauges)

Mileage open	...	2,830 miles.
Capital outlay	...	Rs. (Lakhs) 5,279
Net earnings	...	" 194
Earnings per cent	...	3·67

Bombay, Baroda and Central India.

(Broad and narrow gauges)

Mileage open	...	1,299 miles.
Capital outlay	...	Rs. (Lakhs) 3,564
Net earnings	...	" 138
Earnings per cent	...	3·86

(Metre gauge)

Mileage open	...	2,343 miles.
Capital outlay	...	Rs. (Lakhs) 2,058
Net earnings	...	" 127
Earnings per cent	...	6·15

Burma

Mileage open	...	1,623 miles.
Capital outlay	...	Rs. (Lakhs) 2,265
Net earnings	...	" 107
Earnings per cent	...	4·72

Eastern Bengal

(Broad gauge)

Mileage open	...	617 miles.
Capital outlay	...	Rs. (Lakhs) 2,859
Net earnings	...	" 37
Earnings per cent	...	1·29

(Metre and narrow gauges)

Mileage open	...	1,119 miles.
Capital outlay	...	Rs. (Lakhs) 1,386
Net earnings	...	" 30
Earnings per cent	...	2·19

East Indian

(Broad gauge)

Mileage open	...	2,773 miles.
Capital outlay	...	Rs. (Lakhs) 9,287
Net earnings	...	" 512
Earnings per cent	...	5·52

Great Indian Peninsula

(Broad and narrow gauges)

Mileage open	...	3,335 miles.
Capital outlay	...	Rs. (Lakhs) 9,509
Net earnings	...	" 125
Earnings per cent	...	1·31

Madras and Southern Mahratta

(*See* **Railways in Madras**)

North-Western

(Broad and narrow gauges)

Mileage open	...	5,683 miles.
Capital outlay	...	Rs. (Lakhs) 11,512
Net earnings	...	" 111
Earnings per cent	...	0·97

Oudh and Rohilkhand

(Broad and metre gauges)

Mileage open	...	1,625 miles.
Capital outlay	...	Rs. (Lakhs) 2,484
Net earnings	...	" 91
Earnings per cent	...	3·69

South Indian

(*See* **Railways in Madras**)

Main results of working of all Indian Railways treated as one system.

No.	Particulars.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
1	Mileage open at close of the year ... ... Miles.	34,652	35,285	35,833	36,286	36,334	36,616	36,735	37,029	37,266
2	Total capital outlay, including ferries and suspense, on open lines (in thousands of rupees). Rs.	49,50,864	51,02,213	52,99,829	53,52,797	54,17,990	54,97,445	56,63,777	62,68,053	64,79,717
3	Gross earnings (in thousands of rupees) ... ... "	6,35,856	6,04,201	6,46,604	7,06,842	7,73,639	8,62,868	8,91,532	9,19,876	9,28,867
4	Gross earnings per mile open ... "	18,350	17,123	18,041	19,480	21,292	23,565	24,269	24,842	24,925
5	Gross earnings per mile open per week ... ... "	353	329	347	375	409	453	467	478	479
6	Gross earnings per train-mile ... "	4·07	3·84	4·07	4·32	4·93	5·44	5·50	5·69	5·80
7	Total working expenses (in thousands of rupees) ... ... "	3,29,304	3,27,410	3,29,195	3,34,032	3,53,687	4,18,017	5,06,565	6,02,904	7,07,995
8	Working expenses per mile open. "	9,504	9,279	9,185	9,206	9,734	11,416	13,789	16,274	18,998
9	Working expenses per train-mile. "	2·11	2·08	2·07	2·04	2·25	2·64	3·13	3·73	4·42
10	Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings ... Per cent.	51·79	54·19	50·91	47·26	45·72	48·45	56·81	65·54	76·22
11	Net earnings (in thousands of rupees) ... ... Rs.	3,06,552	2,76,791	3,17,409	3,72,810	4,19,952	4,44,851	3,84,967	3,16,972	2,20,872
12	Net earnings per mile open ... "	8,846	7,844	8,856	10,274	11,558	12,149	10,480	8,556	5,927
13	Net earnings per train-mile ... "	1·96	1·76	2·00	2·28	2·68	2·80	2·37	1·96	1·38
14	Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay (item 2). Per cent.	6·19	5·33	5·99	6·96	7·75	8·09	6·80	5·06	3·41
15	Coaching train-miles (in thousands) ... ... Train-miles.	55,972	58,569	56,364	55,719	44,407	44,117	[illegible]	58,016	60,617

Main results of working of all Indian Railways treated as one system—*concld.*

No.	Particulars.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
16	Goods train-miles (in thousands). Train-miles.	57,933	56,359	62,766	68,083	72,528	74,283	70,061	67,010	63,160
17	Mixed train-miles (in thousands). ,,	34·581	35,514	34,471	34,874	34,618	34,240	34,169	32,254	30,402
18	Total, including miscellaneous train-miles (in thousands) ... ,,	156,276	157,142	159,038	163,604	157,036	158,588	162,161	161,802	160,155
19	Unit-mileage of passengers (in thousands) ... ... Unit-miles.	16,614,088	16,022,849	16,528,646	17,846,064	16,204,392	18,039,577	20,614,612	20,985,008	19,794,595
20	Freight ton-mileage of goods (in thousands)... ... ... Ton-miles.	15,623,235	15,225,957	17,157,841	19,825,901	21,015,126	22,140,806	20,401,656	19,920,888	17,736,609
21	Average miles a ton of goods was carried ... ... Miles.	189·11	188·04	207·98	230·08	245·87	242·88	232·33	227·56	205·57
22	Average rate charged for carrying a ton of goods one mile ... Pies.	4·64	4·43	4·34	4·01	4·08	4·26	4·43	4·62	5·36
	Average miles a passenger was carried.									
23	1st class ... ... Miles.	112·46	123·88	113·18	126·60	124·99	133·83	139·16	130·55	120·98
24	2nd class ... ... ,,	74·58	80·04	93·44	106·88	96·58	90·64	85·63	77·81	74·03
25	Intermediate class... ... ... ,,	51·13	49·72	50·20	52·17	71·54	75·37	75·85	71·66	72·08
26	3rd class ... ... ,,	37·40	36·59	36·60	37·56	38·91	40·68	40·73	38·73	36·58
27	Season and Vendors' tickets ... ,,	8·71	8·50	8·52	8·46	8·54	8·81	9·18	9·16	8·89
28	Total ... ... ,,	36·30	35·52	35·59	36·82	37·66	39·24	39·64	37·52	35·26
	Average rate charged per passenger per mile.									
29	1st class ... ... Pies.	14·48	12·79	13·68	13·32	16·58	15·28	16·04	16·72	20·25
30	2nd class ... ... ,,	6·60	6·23	5·50	5·07	6·76	7·15	7·59	7·84	9·18
31	Intermediate class... ... ... ,,	3·14	3·16	3·16	3·14	4·02	4·17	4·21	4·26	4·45
32	3rd class ... ... ,,	2·29	2·29	2·29	2·32	2·78	2·86	2·84	2·92	3·04
33	Season and Vendors' tickets ... ,,	1·42	1·42	1·42	1·43	1·50	1·49	1·54	1·60	1·71
34	Total ... ... ,,	2·45	2·44	2·44	2·48	2·99	3·08	3·09	3·18	3·33

The Chief Railways in Madras.

I.—The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

The Madras Railway was the third of the original railways constructed as experimental lines under the old form of guarantee. The Madras Guaranteed Railway Company's contract having expired in 1907, the lines owned by that company were purchased by the Secretary of State and in 1908 the then existing Madras Railway (with the exception of the Jalarpet-Mangalore section) together with the metre gauge sections of the South Indian Railway from Katpadi to Gudur and Pakala to Dharmavaram was made over to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company for working, the enlarged Company being styled the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

Main provisions of contract.—(*a*) Land is provided by the Government at the cost of capital; (*b*) interest in sterling at 3½ per cent per annum is guaranteed on the nominal amount of capital stock of the Company; (*c*) money for capital expenditure is provided by the Secretary of State by advances or issue of debentures, etc.; (*d*) surplus profit after payment of rebate to the South Indian Railway, etc., and repayment to Secretary of State of interest on debentures advanced by him, is divided between the Secretary of State and the Company in the proportion of their respective shares of capital (viz., Secretary of State, £11¼ millions including further advances; Company, £5 millions); (*e*) the Government (to which belong the Railway and all its appurtenances) may determine the contract on 31st December 1937 or on 31st December in any succeeding fifth year from that date. Upon the termination of the contract the Company are to give Government the possession of the Railway and the Government are to pay the Company a sum equal to its share capital, viz., £5 millions.

STATISTICS OF WORKING.

Year.	Mileage open at close of the year.	Total capital outlay.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings.	Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay.
		RS. (LAKHS).	RS. (LAKHS).	RS. (LAKHS).	RS. (LAKHS).		
(Broad gauge.)							
1919-20 ...	1,063	2,015	370	203	167	54·82	8·30
1920-21 ...	1,079	2,291	374	240	134	64·21	5·84
1921-22 ...	1,072	2,469	388	270	117	69·72	4·75
1922-23 ...	1,072	2,515	434	272	162	62·76	6·43
(Metre gauge.)							
1919-20 ...	1,968	1,842	264	142	122	53·78	6·62
1920-21 ...	1,968	1,980	269	184	85	68·34	4·30
1921-22 ...	1,968	1,903	287	202	85	70·33	4·48
1922-23 ...	1,968	1,938	323	213	110	66·01	5·66

THE MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY Co., LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

Office in England.

25, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W. 1.

Board of Directors.

Chairman.—Col. W. V. Constable, R.E.

Deputy Chairman.—Col. Sir Donald Robertson, K.C.S.I.

Government Director.—Sir Ernest A. S. Bell, C.I.E.

Directors.—L. R. Windham Forrest; E. E. Sawyer, M.A., M.I.C.E.; Col. Sir Walter R. Lawrence, *Bart.*, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., C.B.; Sir Arthur R. Anderson, C.I.E., C.B.E.

Secretary.—Lieut.-Col. H. Bonham-Carter, R.E.

Consulting Engineers.

Rendel, Palmer and Tritton.

Office in India.

Madras.

Agent.—Brigadier-General Sir C. L. Magniac, *Kt.*, C.M.G., C.B.E., R.E.

General Traffic Manager.—F. B. Wathen, M.B.E.

Chief Engineer.—A. A. Biggs, A.M.I.C.E. (Eng.), M.I.E. (Ind.).

Chief Electrical Engineer.—H. H. L. Prendergast, A.M.I.E.E.

Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.—Lieut.-Col. P. G. Porteous, O.B.E., V.D.

Controller of Stores.—P. C. Woodd.

Chief Auditor and Accountant.—H. M. Dwane, O.B.E., V.D., A.D.C.

Chief Medical Officer.—Dr. W. R. Gibson, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Camb.).

II.—The South Indian Railway.

The line formerly owned and worked by the late Great Southern India and the Carnatic Railway Companies were amalgamated in 1874 under the title of the South Indian Railway which in 1891 was purchased by the State and handed over for working to the existing South Indian Railway Company.

Main provisions of contract.—(*a*) Land is provided by the Government at the cost of capital; (*b*) guarantee of 3½ per cent interest in sterling on the Company's share capital of £1 million; (*c*) the net profit will be applied to the payment to Government of interest at 3½ per cent per annum on Government capital, etc., and the surplus is divisible between Government and Company in the proportion of the capital contributed by them respectively; (*d*) the Railway and all its appurtenances are the property of Government who may determine the contract on 31st December 1945 or at the end of any succeeding 5th year. On expiration or determination of contract the Government are to take possession of the Railway and all its appliances repaying the Company at par its capital of £1 million.

STATISTICS OF WORKING.

Year.	Mileage open at close of the year.	Total capital outlay.	Gross earnings.	Working ex-penses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings.	Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay.
		RS. (LAKHS).	RS. (LAKHS).	RS. (LAKHS).	RS. (LAKHS).		
(Broad gauge.)							
1919-20 ...	450	723	127	68	58	54·02	8·05
1920-21 ...	450	775	126	79	47	63·03	6·00
1921-22 ...	450	791	129	109	20	84·53	2·52
1922-23 ...	450	533	152	112	39	74·09	4·72
(Metre gauge.)							
1919-20 ...	1,304	1,503	316	174	143	54·94	9·49
1920-21 ...	1,304	1,657	327	195	132	59·66	7·96
1921-22 ...	1,304	1,800	358	241	117	67·22	6·52
1922-23 ...	1,329	1,803	390	267	123	68·53	6·80
(Narrow gauge.)							
1919-20 ...	99	41	3	3	−0·19	106·14	...
1920-21 ...	99	43	3	4	−1	145·71	...
1921-22 ...	99	43	3	5	−1	141·02	...
1922-23 ...	99	45	4	5	−1	130·89	...

THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY Co., LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

Office in England.

91, Petty France, Westminster, London, S.W. 1.

Board of Directors.

Chairman and Managing Director.—A. Muirhead, C.I.E.

Government Director.—Sir Ernest A. S. Bell, C.I.E.

Directors.—Algernon J. Yorke; Alfred Brereton, C.S.I.; Henry Dixon Kimber; G. Deuchars.

Office in India.

Trichinopoly.

Agent.—B. C. Scott.

General Traffic Manager.—A. W. Acres.

Chief Engineer.—P. Rothera.

Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Superintendent.—F. F. Tweedie.

Superintendent of Stores.—A. H. Christie.

Chief Auditor.—M. H. Ormsby.

Chief Medical Officer.—Dr. C. E. R. Norman.

Marine Superintendent.—Norman Seaton.

Service Associations.

Association of European Officers of the Indian Educational Service (1922), Madras. *Objects.*—(i) The protection of members of the Association from injustice and hardship; (ii) The preservation of the rights of members including those secured by law and by the Government of India Act. Any European appointed temporarily or permanently by the Secretary of State to the Indian Educational Service in this Presidency is eligible for membership of the Association. Entrance fee Rs. 5, annual, variable. *President*—H. S. Duncan. *Hony. Secy. and Treasurer*—W. Erlam Smith, Presidency College, Madras.

Central Association of European Officers of the Agricultural Service (1923), 25 Wodehouse Road, Fort, Bombay. *Objects.*—To protect the interests of its members, to promote their welfare and to represent to the proper authorities any disabilities from which the service suffers The Association is strictly non-political and none of its funds shall be devoted to political objects. Membership is open to all European officers of the Indian Agricultural Service and to such other European Gazetted officers of the Agricultural Departments, on special agreements, as occupy posts of equal status. Entrance fee Rs. 15, annual subscription Rs. 10. *President*—G. S. Henderson. *Vice-President*—Dr. Burns. *Secy. and Treasurer*—B. C. Burt (G. R. Hilson to act for B. C. Burt while on leave from March 1924).

Civil Engineers' Association (1878), India. *Objects.*—To afford protection of the position, privileges and departmental interests of its members. Membership is open to Civil Engineers of the Public Works and Railway Departments who are members of the Indian Service of Engineers. Entrance fee, Rs. 16, annual subscription, Rs. 10. The Association is an all-India one a central committee with an ho. Secretary. The Central Comm consists of 12 members, 9 of who represent the provinces and 2 represent railway circles. Each member, who represents a province, is also the local secretary of the Association for that province. *Hony. Secretary of the whole Association*—K. G. Mitchell, Executive Engineer, Lahore. *Local Hony. Secy., Madras*—J. S. Westerdale, Sanitary Engineer to Government, Madras.

Customs Service Association of India and Burma, Madras Centre. *Objects.*—To support and protect the character, status and interests of the members of all centres of the Customs subordinate services in India, Burma, etc. Members of the Customs service in India and Burma are eligible for membership regardless of sex. An entrance fee and monthly subscription are levied from the members, the subscription varying from 1 anna to Rs. 2 per mensem according to the salary of the members. *Hony. Secy.*—H. V. Gillson.

Indian Officers' Association, Mohana Vilas, Royapetta, Madras. Founded to promote sympathy and friendly intercourse amongst its members; to grant allowances to the widows or children of members who might have been left destitute and who in the opinion of the Committee are deserving of help; to grant scholarships to deserving Indian youths and advances of money to members visiting foreign countries for professional studies, etc. All officers who are statutory natives of India and are serving or have served in any of the departments of Government in the Madras Presidency and who have drawn or now draw a pay of not less than Rs. 200 per mensem are eligible to be members of the Association. Subscription ¼ per cent of a member's monthly pay, leave allowances or

pension, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 per mensem. A hostel is run for the benefit of the children of the members of the Association. *Patron*—Lord Willingdon of Ratton, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E. *President*—The Hon'ble Sir C. V. Kumaraswami Sastriyar, Diwan Bahadur. *Vice-Presidents*—The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sir Md. Habib-ul-lah Sahib, *Kt.*, C.I.E., and eleven others. *Trustees*—Diwan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao, C.S.I., and Diwan Bahadur C. R. Tiruvenkata Achariyar. *Secys.*—Rai Bahadur N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar and ten others. *Additional Members of the Committee*—Rao Bahadur R. N. Arokiaswami Mudaliyar and 4 others.

Indian Police Association (Madras Branch), P.O. Box No. 602, Madras. *President*—E. T. H. Stevenson, Dy. Inspector-General of Railways and C.I.D., Madras. *Hony. Secy.*—John Moore, Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Railways and C.I.D., Madras.

Madras Association of European Government Servants, Madras. *President*—G. F. Paddison, C.S.I., I.C.S., M.L.C. *Hony. Secy. and Treasurer*—H. O. Kershaw, the Old College, Cathedral Post Office.

Madras Circle Postal Association (1920), Madras. *Objects.*—To organize, promote and safeguard the interests, rights and privileges of the postal employees. Membership is open to all officers and officials of the Postal Department. Annual subscription Rs. 3. *President*—S. H. Glackan, M.B.E. *Genl. Secy.*—A. C. Sriramulu Chetti, B.A., Post Box No. 43, Madras.

Madras Engineering Association (1910), P.W.D., Madras. *Objects.*—To safeguard the privileges and interests of the members as a body and to publish and distribute papers, original or extracts contributed by members. All Assistant Engineers and Upper Subordinates of the Madras P.W.D. are eligible for membership. Subscription varies from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per quarter, graduated according to the salary received. *Secy. and Treasurer*—Rao Sahib S. V. Kanakasabhai Pillai, Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., 9, Muhammad Abdulla Sahib Street, Triplicane. *Joint Secy.*—A. Maria Susai Pillai.

Madras Engineers' Association (1915), Madras. *Objects.*—(i) Interchange of professional experiences and (ii) Publishing papers on professional matters. Membership is open (*a*) to all Engineer Officers of the Madras P.W.D. or officers of equivalent rank in the Local Boards, Native States or other agencies, including retired officers, (*b*) to diploma-holders of the Engineer Class of the College of Engineering, graduates in Engineering or holders of similar diplomas and degree qualifications, who may be Assistant Engineers of the Local Boards or Trusts, Sub-Engineers of the P.W.D. or private practitioners. Monthly subscription Re. 1. *President*—Rao Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Superintending Engineer, Madras. *Vice-President*—Rao Bahadur S. Bhaskara Ayyar, Superintending Engineer, Trichinopoly. *Secy. and Treasurer*—R. Narasimha Ayyangar, Under Secretary to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrigation), Madras.

Madras I.C.S. Association, Madras. *President*—N. E. Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. *Hony. Secy.*—C. H. Masterman, I.C.S., Revenue Board Office, Chepauk.

Madras Non-Gazetted Educational Officers' Association (1923), Madras. All non-gazetted educational officers are eligible for membership. The rates of subscription vary from As. 8 to Rs. 2 per annum according to the salary of the members. The objects of the association are to protect and promote the interests of non-gazetted Educational Officers and to consider and discuss educational questions. *President*—A. G. W. de Rozaria. *Vice-President*—S. Muhammad Abdullah Sahib. *Joint Secys.*—M. S. Sundaresvaran,

30, Sydoji Street, Triplicane and N. Swaminathan.

Non-Gazetted Government Judicial Officers' Association, Madras (1920), High Court Buildings, Madras. *Objects.*—The promotion of the moral, material and social welfare of the non-gazetted Government Judicial Officers in the Madras Presidency in all loyal and constitutional ways. All permanent members of the superior non-gazetted Judicial Establishments of the Madras Presidency are eligible for membership. Entrance fee As. 4; annual subscription, Re. 1 for those whose pay exceeds Rs. 60 per mensem and As. 8 for others. The Association runs a mutual benefit fund for the benefit of its members. *President*—A. Hameed Hasan. *Joint Secys.*—T. Adivaraham and N. K. Sivarama Ayyar.

Non-Gazetted Government Officers' Association (1920), Madras. *Objects.*—To further the interests of non-gazetted officers employed in the city and the Presidency of Madras. All non-gazetted officers belonging to the superior service are eligible for membership. The rates of subscription are As. 8 per annum for those whose pay is less than Rs. 100 and Re. 1 per annum for those whose pay is Rs. 100 or more. The Association also maintains a mutual benefit fund which is intended to afford relief to the families of deceased members. *President*—M. D. Siromani. *Vice-President*—Rao Sahib T. Ramanuja Ayyangar. *Genl. Secy.*—M. S. Sundaresvaran, M.A., L.T., 30, Sydoji Street, Triplicane.

Societies and Institutions.

(Literary, Scientific, Social and General.)

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MADRAS (1835), Teynampet, Cathedral Post Office, Madras. Established for the advancement of agriculture and horticulture in Southern India. This Society has done a great deal to popularise English vegetables and fruits in this country and ornamental trees and shrubs in the gardens of South India. It has done splendid pioneer work in horticultural development in this Presidency. Persons of all nationalities (ladies and gentlemen) are eligible as members of the Society. Candidates for election are proposed by two members of the Society. Forms for proposing new members may be obtained from the offices of the Society, Teynampet, Madras. If desired, the Secretary will, on receipt of a letter from a member of the Society suggesting the name and address of any lady or gentleman likely to become member, write and invite them to join the Society. A class members subscribe Rs. 28 a year or commute for Rs. 300. B class members subscribe Rs. 12 a year. The ornamental garden on the Mount Road is open to the public free from 7 to 11 a.m. and from 2 p.m. till one hour after sunset. The Nursery gardens are on St. George's Cathedral Road and are open daily for business from 7 to 11 a.m. and 2 to 5 p.m. and on Saturdays from 7 to 11 a.m. *President*—His Excellency the Governor of Madras. *Chairman*—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice W. W. Phillips, I.C.S. *Hon. Secy.*—B. S. Nirody, B.A. M.SC. *Hon. Treasurer*—Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chetti. *Superintendent*—G. W. Thompson.

ANDHRA SAHITYA PARISHAT (TELUGU ACADEMY) (1911), 39, Harris Road, Pudupet, Madras. To improve the Telugu language and literature

and encourage their study. The Academy publishes a journal "Andhra Sahitya Parishat Patrika," and an Etymological Dictionary of the Telugu language is under preparation at Pittapuram on behalf of this Academy. Admission—Patrons Rs. 5,000; Supporters Rs. 1,000; Life members Rs. 100; Ordinary members Rs. 6 per annum. *Chairman*—Jayanti Ramayya Pantulu, B.A., B.L. *Secy.*—Rai Sahib G. Venkataranga Rao, M.A.

ANDHRA SOCIETY OF INDIAN ART (1922), Rajahmundry. To promote and popularise Indian art; disseminate Indian aesthetic ideals, and encourage and assist Indian artists. Life members Rs. 200; First-class members Rs. 12; Second-class membersRs. 6 per annum. *Patrons*—Maharaja of Pittapuram and Maharaja of Vizianagram. *President*—N. Subba Rao Pantulu, B.A., B.L. *Joint Hon. Secys.*—D. Venkata Rao, M.A., L.T., and K. Kesava Ramamurti, B.A. *Hon. Secy.*—C. V. Krishna Rao, B.A., B.L.

ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN INDIA, LTD. (1879), White Memorial Hall, West Riverside, Egmore, Madras. To promote the material, social, moral and intellectual advancement, primarily of the members of the Association and secondarily of the classes eligible for memb rship in the Association. Open to Europeans, Americans and Anglo-Indians. Life member Rs. 100; Hon. member Rs. 25; Re. 1 per mensem qualifies an associate for election to the council; 4 annas per mensem is the minimum subscription. *President*—The Rev. H. Y. Necker, M.A. *General Secy.*—A. T. D'Cruz.

ANGLO-INDIAN FAMILY BENEFIT FUND (1882), White Memorial Hall, Egmore, Madras. To secure, disburse or apportion as bonuses or death benefits to the nominees of deceased members or subscribers the entire income of the Fund. Everyone, male or female, of the Anglo-Indian community, whose age is not below 18 nor above 55 years is eligible for admission. Monthly contribution Re. 1-8-0. *Secy. and Treasurer*—D. Holman.

ANJUMANE ANWAR-UL-AKLAK (1897), 22, Begam Street, Mount Road, Madras. To assist orphans and to give private education to poor boys and young and old men. Open to members of the Muslim community. Entrance fee Re. 1 and monthly subscription 4 annas. *President*—Moideen Khan Sahib. *Secy.*—Abdul Ryman Sahib.

ANJUMAN-E-KHAIR KHAW-E-AHL-E-ISLAM, Anjuman Buildings, 2/190, Mount Road, Madras. A friend-in-need society exclusively devoted to the arrangements of the burial of the poor, circumcision of poor boys and marriage of poor girls of the Muhammadan community. *President*—Sahocar Abdul Hakeem. *Secy.*—Muhammad Moosa Sait, M.L.C.

ANJUMAN-E-MUFID-E-AHL-E-ISLAM (1884), Lawley Hall, Anjuman Buildings, 2/190, Mount Road, Madras, For the advancement of the Muslim community in Madras. Technical and industrial education is imparted to Muslims and the Anjuman Industrial School is maintained at 2/190, Mount Road, Madras. Membership open to Muslims and non-Muslims interested in Muslim education. Minimum monthly subscription 8 annas. *President*—A. Y. G. Campbell, C.I.E., M.B.E., V.D., I.C.S. *Vice-President*—Sir Hajee Ismail Sait, *Kt*, C. E. Wood and C. Abdul Hakeem. *Hon. Secy.*—A. Hameed Hassan, B.A., LL.B. (ALIG.).

ARUNDHATIA MAHASABHA (1920), Komaleswaranpet, Madras. To promote and protect the rights and interests of the Arundhatia community. *President*—L.C. Guruswami, M.L.C.

A. V. PANCHAMA CHARITY INSTITUTION (1882), "The Destitute Home," 14, Naval Hospital Road, Periamet, Madras. To uplift Panchamas by the establishment of free educational institutions, co-operative societies, panchayats, etc. *Secy.*—O. Rajavelu Chetti. *Lady Superintendent*—Miss Hannah Arokiyanathan.

BHARATA STRI MAHAMANDALAM (1921), Madras. To facilitate the home education of Hindu and Mussalman women by Indian lady teachers

belonging to the respective communities and to help the amelioration of the condition of Indian women. Members—Any woman willing to abide by the rules and regulations of the Society is eligible for membership. Entrance fee Re. 1; minimum subscription per annum for ordinary membership Re. 1; Managing Committee, Rs. 12; Special membership Rs. 25; Life membership, a donation of Rs. 500; Patroness Rs. 5,000. *Joint Secy.*—Mrs. Rukmini Lakshmipathi, 19, Harris Road, Mount Road, Madras.

BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION IN INDIA, MADRAS PROVINCIAL COUNCIL (1910), "Yunus Buildings," Rattan Bazaar Road, Park Town. P. B. No. 1289. Telegraph address "Scouter," Madras. To help the boys in India, irrespective of race, creed or caste, to become good citizens of their motherland and of the Empire, reverencing God, living as loyal subjects and subordinating personal interests to the welfare of others; abstaining from violence of thought, word or action; to form their character by training them in the habits of observation, obedience and self-reliance; to teach them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves, and to promote their physical development and health so that they may be made effective members of the great Scout Brotherhood of service. The public may become members of the Local District Councils at varying rates as settled locally. Any person contributing to the provincial fund the sum of Rs. 100 becomes a life member and a Patron of the Association and is a member of the Provincial Council. *Provincial Chief Scout and President*—His Excellency Lord Willingdon. *Vice Presidents*—Raja of Parlakimedi, Zamindar of Sivaganga, and F. J. Richards, I.C.S. *Provincial Commissioner*—F. Howard Oakley. *Assistant Provincial Commissioners*—The Rev. E. W. Evans, for southern area, Manjeri S. Rama Ayyar, for western area and M. V. Venkateswaran for eastern area. *Hon. Provincial Secys.*—A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, M.L.C., and K. Sanjiva Kamath. *Hon. Treasurer*—Captain T. W. Barnard. *Hon. Badge Secy.*—Khan Bahadur Muhammad Sad-ul-la Badsha Sahib, *Madras District Commissioners*—A. J. Leech and Diwan Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY, MADRAS AUXILIARY (founded in London, 1804, founded in Madras, 1820), Memorial Hall, Post Box No. 502, Madras. To translate the Bible into all languages and circulate it at low prices in every country. The society now has 560 versions, either of the whole Bible or of some part of it. Nearly 80 of these are in Indian languages. The circulation by sale in India is over a million copies per annum and in the Madras Presidency and adjoining States about 250,000 copies. *President*—Sir Robert Stanes. *Secy.*—The Rev. W. E. H. Organe, B.A., B.D.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY, Madras. To form in Madras a regularly constituted body of Scotsmen, who may aid and relieve well-authenticated and deserving cases of temporary distress amongst Scots, take cognizance of, discuss and take steps in regard to, matters which possess a national interest, arrange for the celebration of St. Andrew's Day, and generally to promote fellowship and charitable co-operation among Scotsmen in the Presidency. Annual subscription Rs. 10. *President*—A. M. MacDougall. *Hon. Secy.*—C. G. Alexander, Post Box No. 51, Madras.

CATHOLIC FORMER PUPILS' ASSOCIATION (1889), St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly. The oldest Catholic Association in all India, Burma and Ceylon. The Association has a membership of nearly 1,500. The object of the Association is to strengthen the bond of union which should exist not only between the former pupils and their Alma Mater the College, but among the former pupils themselves; to foster, by means of this union, a readiness on the part of the members to render to one another brotherly

help and assistance in all their needs, whether spiritual or temporal; to support promising Catholic pupils who have not the means to prosecute their studies in the University classes; and to help destitute widows and children of deceased members. Admission—Open to all Catholic pupils of St. Joseph's College. Annual subscription annas 8 to Rs. 2, according to one's income; Life members Rs. 15 or 20. *Director*—The Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J. *Secy.*—Sir A. Jagannatha Pillai, K.S.G., Retired Police Inspector.

CATHOLIC INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN INDIA (1899), Vadamalai Pillai Street, Perambur Barracks Road, Madras. To promote the welfare and protect the rights and interests of the Indian Catholic community of the Madras Presidency. It has on its rolls 967 members and has branches in 25 towns and villages of Southern India. Its affairs are managed by an Executive Committee. Subscription—Patrons Rs. 250; Life members Rs. 30; Ordinary members Re. 1 per annum. *President*—His Grace Dr. J. Aelen, Archbishop of Madras. *Hon. Secy.*—M. Tambi, Vadamalai Pillai Street, Vepery.

CATHOLIC INDIAN (WITHOUT CASTE) BROTHERHOOD LEAGUE OF SOUTH INDIA (1920), 8, Broadway, Georgetown, Madras. To promote education, self-help, etc., among Catholics. *President*—G. David. *General Secy.*—P. Simon.

CHINTADRIPETTA CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (1881), Chintadripet, Madras. To diffuse useful knowledge based upon Christian principles, by means of lectures, discussions, publications, reading room, library, etc. A Reading Room with useful journals and magazines is attached to the Association. Membership open to all. Subscription—Those who earn an income of Rs. 100 and below, 4 annas, income above Rs. 100, 8 annas. *President*—J. E. Hensman, B.A., A.M.I.C.E. *Secy.*—R. D. Michael, B.A., B.L.

CHRISTIAN LITERATURE SOCIETY FOR INDIA (1858), Memorial Hall Compound, Madras. Provides literature both in English and the various vernaculars, of a healthy Christian character, both for general reading and for church and school purposes. Admission free. *President*—The Rt. Rev. The Lord Bishop of Madras. *Secy.*—Rev. J. Passmore.

COORG TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION (1918), Pollibetta. To promote temperance throughout the Province. Membership open to those who adopt and strictly adhere to the principle of total abstinence from all intoxicating beverages. Friends and young students may join and be styled "Associates" and no pledge of abstinence will be required of them. Subscription—Re. 1. *President*—Horace Robinson. *Hon. Secy.*—B. Ayappa.

DATTATHREYA TECHNICAL HOME FOR THE POOR (1921), 21, Varadiar Street, Mint Buildings, Madras. To ameliorate the condition of beggars, children and the destitute by the teaching of such handicrafts as spinning, weaving, carpentry, etc., and the imparting of moral and religious instruction. Free admission, boarding and lodging to all children who undergo training irrespective of caste or creed. Membership Rs. 12 per annum; Life members Rs. 500 or more. *President*—Swami Sharvananda of Ramakrishna Mission. *Secys.*—N. Balasundaram Mudaliyar, B.A., B.L., and M. D. Purushottama Rao Nayudu.

DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION, Mangalore (1907). The object of this Association is the amelioration of the condition of the Panchama classes and of such other backward people as the committee deem fit to help. The object of the Association is sought to be achieved by starting schools and other institutions for promoting education, industry, economy and temperance among the said people and by providing them with residential quarters and helping them to build homesteads. The Mission was founded and organized by Rao Sahib

K. Ranga Rao who has now handed over the management to the Servants of India Society. The Mission has under its management 6 free day schools for boys and girls; 3 night schools for young men; a special English class for teachers and old students; a free reading room and library; a free boarding house; an industrial workshop; a co-operative credit society; 9 mithramandalis for promoting temperance, economy and social service; and "Colonies" for houseless families. *President*—The Right Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri. *Secy. and Treasurer*—M. S. Ekambara Rao. *Joint Secy.*—A. B. Shetty.

DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION SOCIETY, Depressed Classes Mission School Buildings, Erukkancheri Road, Vyasarpadi, Perambur Barracks, Madras. To elevate the social and moral condition of the backward classes by promoting education, providing work, remedying their social disabilities, and preaching to them higher ideals of religion, morality, personal character and good citizenship. The Society maintains two day and eight night schools for the benefit of the poor. *President*—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Venkatasubba Rao. *Hon. Secy.*—Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chetti.

DEVADHAR MALABAR RECONSTRUCTION TRUST (1923), Servants of India Society, Calicut. Formed out of the Malabar Central Relief Committee and named after Mr. G. K. Devadhar, of the Servants of India Society, for his untiring efforts in the cause of relief during the rebellion of 1921. The object of the Trust is to educate and to improve the condition of the masses, mostly in the rebellion affected areas and create a healthy, contented and enlightened social and civic life among them. The programme of work is based on the Adult Education Scheme of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute. Work has been started in and around Tanur. Three night schools for labourers and three peoples' clubs for all the villagers to meet thrice a week in social fellowship and be instructed in all matters of general, social and civic interest, through talks and magic lantern shows, have been started. The benefits of the latter are occasionally extended to other places also by visiting them at convenient intervals. There is also an itinerant dispensary. Improved methods of weaving have been introduced and two Weavers' Co-operative Societies started. Agricultural demonstrations have been held and improved methods of cultivation are being gradually introduced. The organization is worked by the Servants of India Society. There are nine Trustees and an Advisory Committee to assist. The Trust gives a yearly grant to the Y.M.C.A. (rural department) doing similar work in Areakode. *President*—G. K. Devadhar. *Vice-President*—Diwan Bahadur G. T. Vurgese. *Hon. Secy. and Treasurer*—M. S. Madhava Rao (Servants of India Society).

DHANA LAKSHMI VILASA SAMAJAM (1900), 110, Purasawalkam High Road, Vepery, Madras. To study and cultivate the histrionic art; to raise the present standard of the Indian stage; to promote the physical, social and literary activities of its members and to help charitable institutions as far as possible. Membership open to all. Admission fee Re. 1 and monthly subscription 8 annas. *President*—Sir M. C. T. Muttayya Chettiyar, *Kt.*, M.L.A. *Secy.*—A. A. Arunachala Mudaliyar.

DRAVIDA MAHAJANA SABHA (1892), 26, Nallanna Mudali Street, Royapetta, Madras. To afford to the Panchamas and other depressed classes facilities for education, to improve their material condition and to remove their social disabilities. Membership open to members of the untouchable classes. Rs. 3 admission fee. *President*—V. G. Vasudeva Pillai. *Secy.*—M. Thangavelu Pillai.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION (1883), 19, Vaniar Street, Madras. To safeguard the rights and promote the interests of Europeans in India. Membership is open to all Europeans of British nationality. Subscription Rs. 10 per

annum. *President of the Council*—H. W. Carr. *General Secy.*—Lieut.-Col. J. D. Crawford, D.S.O., M.C. Madras Branch—*President*—A. M. McDougall. *Hon. Secy. and Treasurer*—J. B. Crawford.

FRIEND-IN-NEED SOCIETY (1819), 3, Poonamallee Road, Madras. To relieve the deserving poor and suppress mendicancy amongst the European and Eurasian Christians. Membership Rs. 10 per annum. *President*—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. G. Spencer, I.C.S. *Hon. Secy.*—K. P. Warmington.

GRAND LODGE OF THE HINDU TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATIONS IN MADRAS (1917), 35, Audiappa Naick Street, Georgetown, Madras. To unite the members of the various Hindu Temperance Associations in Madras and open new lodges in the suburbs, and whenever necessary to call for a united meeting of all the temperance workers in Madras and in the suburbs to take necessary action for the cause of total abstinence. Subscription 8 annas per annum for members. Affiliated Hindu Temperance Associations Re. 1 per quarter. *Grand Master*—P. S. Appadurai Mudaliyar. *Grand Recorder*—R. Balasundara Mudaliyar.

HEALTH BRIGADE (1919), Post Box No. 140, Madras. To impart instruction to the people in their vernacular language in regard to hygiene, sanitation and the cause and prevention of contagious diseases. *President*—Dr. K. Pandalai, LL.D. *Organizing Secy.*—B. Gajendra Mudaliyar.

HEALTH PROPAGANDA BOARD (1921), Victoria Buildings, Egmore, Madras. To stimulate and promote an interest in, and a knowledge of, all matters connected with the general and personal health of the population of Southern India; for the encouragement of sanitary and hygienic habits among all classes of the people; for the diffusion of information concerning epidemics and the means of combating them; and for such other objects, cognate to the promotion of the public health, as may be decided upon by the Board. *Chairman*—The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai, C.I.E., I.S.O.

INDIAN CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY, Cantonment, Trichinopoly. To promote the knowledge of Catholicism among Christians and Non-Christians in India by the diffusion of cheap literature: *Profer Lumen Coecls.* Patrons Rs. 200; Vice-Patrons Rs. 100; Life members Rs. 50; Members Rs. 3 per year. *Hon. Secy.*—Sir A. Jagannatha Pillai, K.S.G.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (1887), Georgetown, Madras. To further the moral, intellectual, social, and political advancement of the Indian Christian community. All Indian Christians resident in South India are eligible for membership. The term Indian Christians shall include Christians from Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and other colonies resident in South India. *President*—Dr. A. C. Asirvada Nadar, Grace Cottage, Portuguese Church St., Georgetown. *Hon. Secy.*—A. H. Chowriappah, Bar.-at-Law.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION (1896), Cathedral P.O., Madras. S.W. The Association endeavours to promote the cause of temperance by means of propaganda work such as periodical lectures, distribution of tracts and magic lantern exhibition amongst the poor and the working classes. *Patrons*—Diwan Bahadur Sir T. Sadasiva Ayyar, *Kt.*, The Rev. Canon M. G. Goldsmith, and Diwan Bahadur T. Ranga Achariyar. *Life Patron.*—The Rev. Father P. A. Anthony Nader, Rector, St. Anne's Institute, Calcutta. *President.*—Arthur Davies, M.A., Bar.-at-Law, Principal, Law College, Madras. *Hon. Secy.*—T. Manuel.

INDIAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION, MADRAS SECTION (1920), Senate House, Madras. The Association holds meetings from time to time for the discussion of economic questions with a view to stimulating definite contributions to the advance of knowledge. Annual subscription for members Rs. 6. Undergraduate students are eligible to become associates of the Association

on payment of Rs. 2 per annum. They are entitled to attend and take part at meetings and to receive publications but are not entitled to vote. *President*—His Excellency Lord Willingdon. *Secys.*—Dr. John Matthai and T. K. Duraiswami Ayyar.

Indian Red Cross Society (Madras Provincial Branch) (1920), Victoria Buildings, Commander-in-Chief's Road, Egmore, Madras. To help the sick and suffering, both military and civil. The Society also cares for the welfare of the troops and their families and is able by the new rules to help on almost any good cause. It also helps the Missionary hospitals by giving them such information as they require, and sends help to people in famine areas. *Provincial President*—Her Excellency the Lady Willingdon, C.I., D.B.E. *Hon. Secy.*—Mrs. T. H. Symons.

Indian Young Men's Union (1912), 43, Ayya Mudali Street, Chintadripet, Madras. To promote brotherhood, inculcate spiritual, moral, mental and physical culture and do social service. The Union runs a free night school, a literary branch, a free reading room and library, a Vedanta branch and a badminton branch. Membership open to all. Entrance fee for members and subscribers is 4 annas, while the minimum subscription is Re. 1–8–0. *President*—The Hon'ble Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, C.I.E., F.M.U. *Genl. Secy.*—M. Kunthanprasad Lal.

Karanthai Tamil Sangam (1911), Karanthattangudi, Tanjore. For the advancement of Tamil language and literature and Dravidian culture. The Sangam has got branches at Trichinopoly and Poraiyar and maintains a library and a free reading room at its headquarters. *President*—T. V. Umamaheswaram Pillai, B.A., B.L. *Secy.*—R. Venkatachalam Pillai.

Kellett Institute (1905), Venkatesa Naick Street, Triplicane, Madras. For religious and moral discussion and education. Lectures are delivered every Sunday evening on religious and moral subjects; and on literary, social and political subjects on alternate Thursdays. The Cocks Library is well supplied with books for the study of social problems. There is a Sociological Brotherhood attached to the Institute for the study of social problems and the practice of social service, hospital visitation, sanitary improvement, and education. Membership open to educated men. Subscription Re. 1 per annum. *Principal*—The Rev. D. G. M. Leith. *Secy.*—D. Michael.

Lady Ampthill Nurses' Institute (1904) and **South Indian Nursing Association** (1920), Western Castlet, Mount Road, Madras. The Association has for its object the supplying to patients in their own homes of fully trained and experienced nurses for cases of illness both among Europeans and Indians in Southern India. There are two classes of membership: Firm member and individual member. A firm member is liable to pay to the Association a minimum subscription of Rs. 25 in respect of every person connected with the firm who is to enjoy the privileges conferred by the Association, and an individual member is to pay a minimum annual subscription of Rs. 25. All subscriptions are due and payable in advance on the first day of July in every year. *President*—Her Excellency the Lady Willingdon, C.I., D.B.E. *Chairman of the Committee*—H. P. M. Rae. *Hon. Secy. and Treasurer*—J. G. R. Marsh.

Madras Adi-Dravida Mahajana Sabha (1892), Madras. To raise the social, moral and intellectual status of the Adi-Dravida communities by every possible means. Membership open to Adi-Dravidas only. The Sabha has various branches throughout the Presidency. *Life President*—P. V. Subrahmanyam Pillai. *Secy.*—Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah, *L'Allegro*, St. Thomas' Mount.

Madras Ambulance Corps (1915), 323, Thambu Chetti Street, Post Box No. 166, Madras. To have ever ready a reserve of trained and certified ambulance men, irrespective of race,

rank and religion, for the emergency treatment of accidents and cases of sudden illness with the materials available at hand until the wounded or the disabled are placed under medical hands; to promote and carry out works for the relief of the sick and the injured and to spread knowledge of sanitation among the masses. *Corps Organizer and Surgeon*—Rao Sahib Dr. U. Rama Rao, M.L.C. *Senior Supt., Secy. and Treasurer*—E. K. Govindaswami, B.A. *Superintendent*—C. L. Narayanaswami Mudaliyar.

MADRAS CHERIES' VIGILANCE ASSOCIATION (1921), 15, Mada Church Street, San Thome, Mylapore, Madras. For improvement of the cheries in Madras. *President*—Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chetti. *Secy.*—V. G. Vasudeva Pillai.

MADRAS COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION, Madras. Member's subscription Rs. 5 per annum; Life member Rs. 100. *Patrons*—His Excellency Lord Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I., His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, G.C.S.I., and His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin, G.C.I.E. *President*—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Coutts-Trotter. *Hon. Secy. and Treasurer*—K. Adiseshu.

MADRAS COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE (1919), Post Box No. 140, Madras. To promote voluntary social work and facilitate co-operation with the public authorities. The Council invites all voluntary Associations doing social work to get affiliated to the Council. The following are at present affiliated :—Social Service League, The Health Brigade, Depressed Classes Mission, The Sociological Brotherhood, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., The City Club, The Temperance League, The Cheries' Vigilance Society, The Abstainers' Fraternity, The Christian Service Union and the Maruthuvakula Sangam. *President*—Dr. K. Pandalai, LL.D., Bar.-at-Law. *Joint Hon. Secys.*—Rao Bahadur T. Varadarajulu Nayudu and B. Gajendra Mudaliyar.

MADRAS DRAMATIC SOCIETY (1838), Museum Theatre, Madras. To supplement the usually limited opportunities which are offered to the public to witness plays and other dramatic productions in Madras and to encourage local amateur talent in the representation of these dramatic performances, covering at the same time, as wide a range of plays as possible every year. *Patron*—His Excellency Lord Willingdon. *President*—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. E. Odgers. *Secy.*—A. E. Gawler.

MADRAS DRAVIDIAN ASSOCIATION (1912), Viraraghava Mudali Street, Triplicane, Madras. To ameliorate the condition and strive for the betterment and progress of the non-Brahman communities of this Presidency. *President*—The Hon'ble the Raja of Panagal. *Vice-President*—Rao Bahadur Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliyar, L.M.S., M.L.C. *Secy.*—S. G. Rangaramanujam, B.A., B.L.

MADRAS FINE ARTS SOCIETY (1898), Jarrett's Gardens, Egmore, Madras. To circulate art periodicals among members and to hold an annual exhibition of pictorial and industrial arts in February of each year. The annual exhibition is open to work done in India and to all work done outside India by persons normally resident there. There are prizes for all classes of painting and pictures, including photographs, and also for such industrial arts as metal and wood work, needle work and lace work. Membership is open to both Europeans and Indians, but is strictly limited. Annual subscription is Rs. 10. *President*—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. E. Odgers, Bar.-at-Law. *Secy.*—F. G. Butler, I.C.S.

MADRAS FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS' ASSOCIATION (1896), 2/6, Second Line Beach, Madras. To unite in one body the interests of the various Fire Offices represented in Madras, so that joint action may be taken in all matters relating to Fire Insurance generally. The Association is open to all firms or individuals representing Tariff companies transacting business in Madras, or Non-Tariff companies

which bind themselves to observe the rates and regulations prescribed by the Tariff, whether issued by the Fire Offices' committee or the local Association. Subscription Rs. 75 per annum to be paid in advance by each Fire Office represented. In the case of an Insurance Company having two or more agents, only one subscription need be paid. *Chairman*—A. C. Hanbury. *Secy.*—A. S. Killick.

MADRAS GUARDS REGIMENTAL INSTITUTE, (1857), Egmore, Madras. To promote the welfare of the corps. Members pay Rs. 2 per month and Honorary members pay Rs. 3. *President*—Major F. H. Wilson, V.D. *Hon. Secy.*—Sergeant Major H. Dray.

MADRAS HEALTH COUNCIL (1923), 81, Mount Road, Madras. To develop and co-ordinate public health propaganda throughout the Madras Presidency by mutual interchange of information with the local bodies and by suggesting improvements to the material already in their possession for propaganda work. A Technical Committee, purely consultative and advisory, of the Health Council, composed of medical men has been formed and guarantees as to the accuracy of the information are supplied. *President*—H.E. the Lady Willingdon, C.I., D.B.E. *Chairman*—A. M. McDougall. *Hon. Secy.*—Dr. B. Ethirajulu, B.S.SC.

MADRAS HINDU GOOD TEMPLARS' LEAGUE (1895), 35, Audiappa Naick Street, Madras. For the observance and propagation of total abstinence, social improvement and maintenance of a reading room and library. Membership is by election by ballot. The favourably balloted candidate has to give a solemn promise that he will be a total abstainer to the end of his life. Only Hindus are admitted as members of the League, a subscription of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 per quarter being charged to the resident and non-resident members respectively.

MADRAS HINDU SOCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION (1892). To promote social reform among Hindus, including female education, removal of restrictions as to the marriageable age and the re-marriage of widows, relaxation of the rules of caste, and discouragement and abolition of such other customs, habits, practices and prohibitions as are injurious to the well-being of individuals and of society. The members of the Association should not be less than 19 years of age. *Joint Secys.*—Rao Bahadur O. Kandaswami Chetti, 294, Thambu Chetti Street, George Town, Madras, and S. Somasundaram Pillai.

MADRAS HONORARY ASSISTANT REGISTRARS' ASSOCIATION OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCITIES, "Manonmani Vilas," Chintadripet, Madras. To promote and advance the co-operative interests of the city and of the Presidency of Madras in all its various branches and activities. *President*—P. Ramanathan, B.A., M.R.A.S., F.R.E.S. *Vice-President*—Srinivasa Mudaliyar, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Coimbatore. *Hon. Secy.*—Srirama Babu, B.A.

MADRAS LANDHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION (1890), Peter's Road, Royapetta, Madras. To promote and protect the interests of the Zamindars and other proprietors of estates in the Presidency of Madras. Membership is open to Zamindars and other proprietors who hold permanently settled estates in this Presidency and to Jenmis of Malabar to whom malikhana is paid by Government. Members of the Association are required to pay in advance an annual subscription calculated at the rate of one pie on every rupee of peishcush, the maximum subscription so payable being Rs. 1,000 and the minimum Rs. 25. *President*—Capt. Sir the Raja of Venkatagiri, K.C.I.E. *Secy.*—Rai Sahib G. Venkataranga Rao, M.A.

MADRAS LANDLORDS' ASSOCIATION, "Manonmani Vilas," Chintadripet, Madras. To promote and advance the political, industrial and commercial interests of the Vellalas of the city and of the Presidency of Madras. *President*—Lodd Govindoss. *Hon. Secys.*—P. Ramanathan, B.A., M.R.A.S., F.R.E.S., Diwan Bahadur G. Naraya

naswami Chetti and Khan Bahadur Muhammad Sadulla Badsha Sahib.

MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY AND AUXILIARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY (1812), College Road, Nungambakam, Madras. The Society possesses a library of over 60,413 volumes, which is especially complete in History, Biography, Travel, Literature and Fiction. Resident members pay a quarterly subscription of Rs. 10 or optionally a monthly subscription of Rs. 4. Non-resident members pay Rs. 10 quarterly. First and second-class subscribers having partial privileges, pay quarterly Rs. 5 and Rs. 3, respectively. Non-resident members and subscribers pay the carriage charges of books supplied to them. *President*—The Rev. Dr. E. Monteith Macphail, M.A., D.D., C.B.E. *Hon. Secy.*—Dr. John Matthai, B.A., B.L., B. LITT., D.SC.

MADRAS MARINE INSURANCE AGENTS' ASSOCIATION (1917), 2/6, Second Line Beach, Madras. To unite all agents and representatives of Marine Insurance Companies transacting business in the Madras Presidency in a body which shall take action in all matters affecting their common interests and welfare, and shall issue tariffs, regulate the rating of risks, and establish rules for the working of the business of marine insurance generally in the Madras Presidency. Membership open to all Marine Insurance Companies transacting business in the Madras Presidency. Subscription Rs. 75 per annum payable in advance. *Chairman*—A. C. Hanbury. *Secy.*—A. S. Killick.

MADRAS PANJRAPOLE (1906), Konnur Road, near Tawker's Choultry, Perambur Barracks, Madras. Intended to save as far as possible the lives of old and infirm cows, bullocks, horses, etc., from being slaughtered and from the hands of hackney carriage drivers, as the case may be, owing to the inability or unwillingness of their owners to maintain them when they become old or useless and take care of and feed them until they die a natural death. The rates for admission are as follows:—The minimum donation for the admission of a horse or pony Rs. 60. For cows, bullock, calf or buffalo Rs. 21 each and for sheep, dogs, birds, etc., Rs. 5 each. *Patron*—His Excellency the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E. *Chairman*—The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Justice Sir C. V. Kumaraswami Sastri, *Kt. Hon. Secy.*—D. K. Asher.

MADRAS PARSI ANJUMAN (1880), Main Road, Rayapuram, Madras. To establish and maintain religious and charitable institutions for the Parsis of Madras and to relieve individual co-religionists from distress. All Parsis professing the Zoroastrian religion are eligible to be members of the Anjuman on payment of a monthly subscription equivalent to not less than one per cent of the member's monthly income. *President*—H. Nowroji, B.E., A.M.I.C.E. *Secy.*—Khan Bahadur J. E. Batliwala.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY DISCHARGED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY (1921), Fort St. George, Madras. To give as far as may be possible, such help as may be needed, on release, to persons convicted of criminal offences, without distinction of race or creed; to make efforts to reclaim habitual offenders from a life of crime and to enable prisoners, after release, to lead honest and respectable lives; to make special arrangements with a view to prevent casual and juvenile offenders from becoming habitual offenders; to promote legislation and the application of the existing law to secure that sentences of imprisonment shall be passed only in cases which cannot adequately or appropriately be dealt with in any other way; and to collect funds and do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them. *Discharged Prisoners' Home*—13, *Bishop's Lane, Vepery*. Admission open to all. Patrons Rs. 1,000; Life members Rs. 200 in a lump sum; Ordinary members Rs. 5 per annum. *Patron*—His Excellency Lord Willingdon, G.C.S.I.,

G.C.I.E., G.B.E. *Patroness*—Her Excellency the Lady Willingdon, C.I., D.B.E. *President*—The Hon'ble Sir A. R. Knapp, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E. *Vice-Presidents*—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Venkatasubba Rao and G. F. Paddison, C.S.I., M.L.C. *Hon. Secys.*—Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chetti and R. V. Krishna Ayyar. *Hon. Treasurer*—W. Lamb.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATION (1921), Victoria Buildings, Egmore, Madras. This Association is affiliated as a Provincial Branch of "The Lady Chelmsford All-India League for Maternity and Child Welfare." The objects of the Association are: training health visitors and maternity supervisors, and giving financial assistance in the employment of trained personnel where necessary; propaganda in connection with the objects of the League; the formation and establishment of branches of the League; and the affiliation with the League of other bodies having similar objects, without unduly interfering with the organization and administration of affiliated institutions or with their powers of raising money; the doing of all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above or kindred objects and the opening of "Baby Welcomes" where children up to four years are given the elementary principles of personal cleanliness and treatment of minor ailments and mothers are given advice before and after child birth. The Association has opened "Baby Welcomes" in Madras at the following places: Thousand Lights, Mackay's Garden, Kilpauk, Chetput, Teynampet, Goya Tope, Chintadripet, Kasimode and Mylapore. There are centres in the Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, Tanjore, South Arcot, Chittoor, South Kanara, Vizagapatam, Ganjam, Bellary and Chingleput districts. *President*—Her Excellency the Lady Willingdon, C.I., D.B.E. *Vice-President*—T. E. Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. *Chairman*—Mrs. M. D. Devadoss. *Hon. Secy. and Treasurer*—Mrs. T. H. Symons.

MADRAS PROGRESSIVE UNION (1880), 95/96, Audiappa Naick Street, Madras. To impart moral and mental culture and make social and literary improvement by holding debates and reading essays; to maintain poor schools and a library and reading room and to diffuse useful knowledge. Membership open to all. Subscription 8 annas a quarter and Rs. 100 for a Life member. *President*—V. V. Srinivasa Ayyangar, B.A., B.L. *Secy.*—T. Annamalai Mudaliyar.

MADRAS PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE UNION, LTD. (1909), Royapetta, Madras. To propagate the principles of co-operation; to organize special types of societies; to assist local unions and district councils in the work of supervision; to serve as the recognized exponent of non-official co-operative opinion in this Presidency and to undertake such other work as will promote the cause of co-operation. The Union edits two monthly bulletins, one in English and another in Tamil, issues pamphlets for free distribution, and maintains a library and a reading room. Provincial Societies, Central Banking Unions, Supervising and Trading Unions are eligible for membership. The Union also conducts propaganda and training and holds the Provincial Annual Conference. *President*—Rao Bahadur A. Vedachala Ayyar, B.A. *Secys.*—K. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, B.A. L.T., K. G. Sivaswami Ayyar, B.A., S. K. Yegnanarayana Ayyar and Rao Sahib M. S. Seshachala Ayyar.

MADRAS SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION, (1914), 8, Broadway (G.N.S. School), Madras. To promote athletic and field games among the youths of the Madras Presidency. Annual tournaments and sports conducted by the Association open to all the pupils of high schools, in this Presidency affiliated to the Association. Subscription—Life members Rs. 100; Ordinary members Rs. 5 per annum. *President*—R. Littlehailes, M.A. *Joint*

Secys.—E. K. Govindaswami Mudaliyar, B.A. and G. Ratnam Pillai, B.A., L.T.

MADRAS SCHOOL BOOK AND LITERATURE SOCIETY (1820), Vepery, Madras. For the general diffusion of useful knowledge by the supply of approved school books at the cheapest possible rates, and for furnishing such other elementary works, both in the English and Vernacular languages, as might tend to the mental and moral improvement of the people. The production of school books is now well carried on by private agency and the main object of the society is now to help to form a good vernacular literature by means of giving pecuniary aid to authors for translations and original works. *President*—The Rev. Canon Sell, D.D. *Hon. Secy.*—The Rev. R. W. Peachey, M.B.E.

MADRAS SHORTHAND WRITERS' ASSOCIATION (1893), Muthialpet High School, Madras. To encourage and promote the study of Sir Isaac Pitman's Phonography by imparting instruction for a nominal subscription; to create and foster a healthy *esprit de corps* among the followers of the art, and to protect and promote the interests of shorthand-writers generally. Subscription for resident members Rs. 6 per annum, payable in advance, in quarterly instalments of Rs. 1-8-0. Learners should pay in addition to the annual subscription an admission fee of Rs. 2. Admission fee for members Re. 1. Mufassal members pay in advance Rs. 3 per annum plus the usual admission fee of Re. 1. *President*—The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E., I.S.O. *Secy.*—T. Ramanatha Ayyar.

MADRAS SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE (1912), 24, Harris Road, Mount Road, Madras. The object of the League is to stimulate and organize social work in Madras. The nucleus of the League was a band of friends, who, animated by sympathy for the suffering poor and a desire to ameliorate their condition, visited them in their homes in the autumn of 1912 and organized themselves for definite social work on 26th October 1912. Mrs. Whitehead was its first President and she did splendid work in that direction. She was succeeded by Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Retired High Court Judge, who is still its President. The League is doing very valuable work in the slums and cheries of Madras, one of its chief centres being Nariangadu where the League has a free night school, a co-operative housing society, a free reading room and library and a health centre for medical relief. There are 11 other centres in the city where it has schools and co-operative societies mainly for the depressed classes. There is a life worker attached to the League, Swami Rudrakoteswara, who visits the slums, etc., in and around Madras and gives talks to the people, including school children, on such subjects as hygiene, sanitation, temperance, education, etc., and he also visits the prisons in and near Madras to instil moral truths and obedience to laws among the prisoners. Exhibitions and magic lantern lectures on health subjects are arranged by the League in localities inhabited by the poor and the ignorant, and at festivals, etc., in and out of Madras. The League endeavours to further all efforts in the city for the relief of distress in any form. Ordinary members have to subscribe at least Rs. 10 a year and active members at least Rs. 2 a year. *President*—T. V. Seshagiri Ayyar. *Hon. Secys.*—Rao Bahadur T. Varadarajulu Nayudu, B.A., B.L., and K. V. Sesha Ayyangar, B.A., B.L.

MADRAS SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN (1908), 305, Tiruvottiyur High Road, Madras. To prevent the public and private wrongs of children and the corruption of their morals, and to help the destitute. Open to orphans and stray and destitute children. *President*—His Excellency the Governor of Madras. *Vice-President and Chairman of the Managing Committee*—The Hon'ble

Mr. Justice C. G. Spencer, I.C.S. *Vice-Presidents*—Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Tyagaroya Chetti, *Kt.*, M.L.C., and Diwan Bahadur Govindoss Chathurbujadoss. *Hon. Secy.*—Rai Bahadur B. Mopurappa.

MADRAS STUDENTS' ADVISORY COMMITTEE (1909), Law College, Madras. To furnish information and advice to Indians who contemplate going to England; to circulate to colleges and other institutions in India the educational, financial and social information collected by the High Commissioner's Office in London; and to communicate with the High Commissioner's Office on behalf of students before they start, or on behalf of their parents, when they are in England. All students of the Madras Presidency and of Native States whose colleges are affiliated to the Madras University are at liberty to correspond with or interview the Secretary and no fee is charged for advice and information given to them. *Secy.*—Arthur Davies, Principal, Law College, Madras.

MADRAS TEACHERS' GUILD (1895), 12, Nallathambi Street, Triplicane, Madras. To promote social intercourse between teachers and to better the condition of the teaching profession as a whole. Membership open to all engaged in the actual work of teaching or inspection and to those who have retired from such professions provided they have put in at least a service of 10 years before retirement. Others interested in education may be admitted as associates. Subscriptions vary according to the salary. *President*—Rao Bahadur A. C. Pranatartiaara Ayyar, B.A., I.S.O. *Genl. Secys.*—M. S. Sabesan, M.A., and G. Ratnam Pillai, B.A., L.T.

MADRAS TEMPERANCE LEAGUE (1890), Servants of India Society, Royapetta, Madras. To promote unity and co-operation among the various temperance organizations in the Madras Presidency, and to extend the temperance cause. Membership open to all Temperance Organizations and persons in sympathy with the movement. Subscription—Re. 1 per annum for members and affiliated societies. *President*—Diwan Bahadur Sir T. Sadasiva Ayyar, *Kt.*, B.A., M.L. *Hon. Secys.*—O. Rajavelu Chetti, M.A., B.L., and R. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A.

MADRAS VELLALA MAHAJANA SANGAM (1922), Post Box No. 140, Madras. For the promotion and advancement of the political interests of Vellala Communities. Admission fee is Re. 1 per annum and all Vellalas who are above the age of 18 are eligible for membership. *President*—P. Ramanathan, Solicitor, B.A., M.R.A.S., F.R.C.S. *Joint Secys.*—T. M. Venugopal and B. Gajendra Mudaliyar. *Mufassal Secy.*—C. Maduraikavi Mudaliyar.

MADRAS VELLALA SANGAM (1919), 361, Mint Street, Madras. For the social advancement of the Vellalas in general, and the educational, moral, and material advancement of the community in particular. Membership open to all Vellalas. Subscription—2 annas per mensem and annual subscription Re. 1. Admission fee Re. 1. *President*—P. Ramanathan, B.A., M.R.A.S., F.R.C.S. *Hon. Secys.*—T. M. Venugopal, B.A., B.L., and M. Kulandaivelu Mudaliyar.

MADRAS YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION (1918), Purasawalkam, Madras. To educate the poor labourers. The Association maintains a free night school which has 300 students on the rolls. Classes I to VIII have been recognized by the Government. *Secy.*—S. S. Namasivaya Mudaliyar. *Superintendent*—K. V. Masilamani Mudaliyar.

MADRAS YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP (1920), Vepery, Madras. To form in Madras a regularly constituted body of volunteer workers who would regularly visit and aid the poor, friendless and homeless patients during their illness in hospitals; and generally to promote fellowship and co-operation among Christian young men for social service work. Open to all young men. *President*—E. W. Legh, C.I.E., I.C.S. *Secy.*—M. Samuel Eleazer.

MADRAS YOUNG MEN SADHU CHETTI ASSOCIATION (1919), 17, Singanan Street, Park Town, Madras. To collect and publish literature relating to the origin and history of the community, to foster social union and cultivate feelings of brotherhood in the Presidency, to maintain free elementary schools, scouts' union, free reading room and library, to promote physical culture and to impart technical and industrial education for the welfare of the community. The Association manages at present two free schools, one at Choolai and another at Park Town. *President*—V. Govindaswami Chetti. *Hon. Secy.*—V. Ramaswami Chetti. *Organizer*—T. Muttuswami Chetti.

MAHARASHTRA ASSOCIATION (1917), 81/82, Big Street, Sarada Hall, Triplicane, Madras. All Marathi-speaking persons and others interested in Marathi language, literature and culture are eligible to become members of the Association. Life members Rs. 100; Patrons Rs. 500; A class members Re. ; B class members 8 annas and C class members 4 annas per mensem. *Secy.*—T. H. Raghavendra Rao.

MAHARASHTRA KSHATRIYA SABHA (1910), 2, Ellikandappan Street, Park Town, Madras. For the intellectual, moral and social development of members. Subscription—4 annas a month with an admission fee of 4 annas. *Joint Secys.*—P. M. Narayana Rao and Ranga Rao.

MARUTHUVAKULA SANGAM (1921), 1, Kumarappa Mudali Street, Mint Building P.O., Madras. To improve the condition of the community whose members are practising Indian medicine. Open to all members of the Maruthuva community and also its sympathisers on payment of an admission fee of Rs. 3 and a subscription of Rs. 6 per annum. *President*—Pandit S. S. Anandam. *Secy.*—V. Chakkravarthi Pandithar.

MIRSAHIBPET RATE-PAYERS' ASSOCIATION (1919), Gopathi Villa, San Thome, Madras. To serve as a medium for the representation of the grievances of the rate-payers to the municipal authorities. *President*—Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chetti. *Vice-President*—Khan Bahadur Raza Ali Khan. *Secys.*—D. Srinivasa Nayakar, Govindarajulu Mudaliyar, and Sudarsana Nayakar.

MUHAMMADAN EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN INDIA (1901), 11, Singanna Naick Street, Georgetown, Madras. To devise means for disseminating higher education among Muslims and to promote the study of Urdu, Persian and Arabic; to arrange for imparting religious instruction side by side with secular education; to help the poor but intelligent and deserving students with scholarships, books, school fees, etc. and to impress on the minds of the Muslim public by means of lectures, tracts and social gatherings the necessity for imparting western education to their children. The Association maintains a hostel for Muslim students, maintains religious instruction classes and awards about 25 scholarships every year. Membership open to all interested in Muslim education. Monthly subscription 8 annas. Minimum monthly subscription for mufassal members 4 annas. *President*—The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sir Md. Habib-ul-lah Sahib, *Kt.*, C.I.E. *Hon. Secy.*—Mir Zyn-ud-din, LL.B., Bar.-at-Law.

MUTHIALPET MUSLIM ANJUMAN (1913), 16, Mannady Street, Georgetown, Madras. To promote the educational, religious and other interests of the Muslim community. Open only to Muhammadans. Monthly subscription—Re. 1. *President*—Shifa-ul-mulk Zynulabideen Sahib, B.A. *Hon. Secy.*—Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib, B.A.

MYLAPORE SANGEETHA SABHA (1911), 3/8, East Mada Street, Mylapore, Madras. To afford encouragement and scope for the improvement of Indian music in all its aspects and if funds and circumstances permit to establish and conduct a music school. *President*—S. Srinivasa Ayyangar, B.A., B.L. *Secys.*—G. E. Sampathu Chettiyar and R. R. Bashyam Ayyangar, B.A., L.T.

NAIDU SANGAM (1917), 52, Pidariyar Koil Street, Georgetown, Madras. An Educational Association helping about 40 boys of all the sub-sects of the Nayudu community every year. *President*—The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. Ramabhadra Nayudu, F.M.U. *Secys.*—R. Madanagopal Nayudu, B.A., B.L. and M. Sundaram Nayudu, B.A.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR SUPPLYING FEMALE AID TO THE WOMEN OF INDIA (The Countess of Dufferin's Fund) (1887), Surgeon-General's Office, 82, Mount Road, Cathedral Post. For the medical tuition of women, including the teaching and training in India of women as qualified medical practitioners, nurses and midwives, and the medical relief of women including (i) the establishment, under female superintendence, of dispensaries and cottage hospitals, (ii) the opening of female wards for caste and gosha women under female superintendence in existing hospitals and dispensaries, and (iii) the supply of qualified female medical practitioners, trained nurses and midwives for women and children in hospitals and private houses. Life councillors Rs. 5,000 or upwards; Life members Rs. 500; Ordinary members shall pay an entrance fee of Rs. 10 and a minimum annual subscription of Rs. 5. *Patron*—His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E. *President*—Her Excellency the Lady Willingdon, C.I., D.B.E. *Vice-President*—Major-Genl. Sir G. G. Giffard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., K.H.S., I.M.S. *Hon. Secy. and Treasurer*—Dr. P. F. Mathias, B.A., M.B. and C.M. *Joint Hon. Secy.*—Major D. P. Johnstone, O.B.E., R.A.M.C.

NATIONAL FUND AND INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION (1906), Mahajana Sabha Hall, Mount Road, Madras. For the fostering and improving of indigenous industries, for the promotion of scientific and technical education and diffusion of knowledge on industrial matters, among the people, by means of demonstrations, lectures, leaflets and the like; the provision of scholarships for the study of industries in India or in any foreign country; the helping of students trained as above in the starting of industries; the establishment of a bureau of information relating to the industries, trade and commerce in India, etc. Membership open to all Indian students above the age of 21. Subscription—Rs. 3 per annum payable in advance. *President*—C. Gopala Menon, M.L.C. *Secys.*—Khan Bahadur Muhammad Sadulla Badsha Sahib and S. Rajagopala Achariyar, B.A.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION (1870), 21, Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W. 7. To extend a knowledge of India in England, and an interest in the people of that country; to cooperate with all efforts made for advancing education and social reform in India; and to promote friendly intercourse between British people and the people of India. To carry out the above objects a monthly magazine, called the *Indian Magazine*, is published containing articles of interest for both Indian and English readers. It also reports the proceedings of the Association and publishes matters of general and personal interest. For the encouragement of education among women and girls in India the Association sends grants from an education fund provided for the purpose to be expended in scholarships and prizes. The promotion of friendly intercourse in England is carried on by means of "At Homes," social gatherings, and visits to places of interest. A special feature of the association is to afford information and advice to those Indian students who may require to be helped in this way. In cases, where it is desired, students can be placed under the superintendence of the Association. In all the proceedings of the Association the principle of non-interference in religion is strictly maintained. Madras Branch—Annual subscription in this branch for membership is Rs. 15. Ladies and Gentlemen of all nationalities and position are admitted. The socials of the Association are held at the Ladies' Recreation Club, Egmore. *President*—The Hon'ble Sir Charles Todhunter, K.C.S.I., I.C.S.

Hon. Secys.—Rao Sahib C. J. Alwar Chetti, B.A., No. 5, Stringers' Street, Georgetown, Madras, and Mrs. F. G. Butler.

NURSES' ASSOCIATION, MADRAS. To promote the moral, material and social interest of trained and certified nurses and midwives by a system of registration and by doing such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above object. *President*—Mrs. T. H. Symons. *Vice-Presidents*—Mrs. D. Devadoss and Dr. O. Beadon. *Secy. and Treasurer*—Mrs. Hanna Angelo, 10, Mada Church Street, Rayapuram.

PACHAIYAPPA CLUB (1904), Pachaiyappa's College, Madras. To bring together the old pupils and friends of the Pachaiyappa's College, so that they may be associated in organized efforts for its gradual development into a National College. Membership open to all past and present pupils and friends of the Institution. Subscription For Life members Rs. 15 ; for old pupils and friends Re. 1 per annum and for present students 8 annas per annum. *President*—The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Justice Sir C. V. Kumaraswami Sastri, B.A., B.L. *Secys.*—E. K. Govindaswami Mudaliyar, B.A., C. S. Srinivasa Acharya, M.A., T. A. Ganesa Ayyar, B.A., L.T., and E. Vinayaka Rao, B.A., B.L.

PEOPLE'S SERVICE LEAGUE (1919), 264, Thambu Chetti Street, Madras. To form a healthy public opinion among the Non-Brahman community on questions of social service and to improve the physical, moral, mental and economic condition of the depressed classes. Open to Non-Brahmans only. *President*—Diwan Bahadur R. Venkataratnam Nayudu, M.A. *Secy.*—O. Rajavelu Chetti, M.A., B.L.

POOR SCHOOLS SOCIETY (1914), Nungambakam, Madras. For mass education and social service. Subscription—Patrons Rs. 100 and above; Supporters Rs. 5; Members Re. 1 per annum. *President*—The Honb'le Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, C.I.E. *Hon. Secy.*—T. E. Varada Achariyar.

PRESIDENCY SHORTHAND ASSOCIATION (1911), 21, Akbar Sahib Street, Triplicane, Madras. To coach up members for Government Examinations in Shorthand (Pitman's System) and conduct high speed examinations (all systems of Shorthand in English) every year and award medals and certificates. *President*—R. Ganesa Ayyar, Chief Reporter, "The Hindu." *Vice-President*—T. R. Ramanathan. *Secy.*—S. Mahadeva Ayyar.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSOCIATION (1912), Servants of India Society's Home, Royapetta, Madras. To represent grievances and needs of the travelling public to the authorities concerned; to organize public opinion to secure redress of passengers' grievances; to co-operate with Railway Administrations in rendering all advice and assistance to passengers. Membership open to all above 18 years of age. Subscription—Re. 1 per annum. *President*—Sir T. Sadasiva Ayyar, *Kt. Vice-Presidents*—A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M.L.C., Moosa Sait, M.L.C., Sami Venkatachalam Chetti M.L.C., and Rao Bahadur Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliyar, M.L.C. *Hon. Secys*—K. Parthasarathi Ayyangar and R. Suryanarayana Rao.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSOCIATION (1921), Villupuram. To safeguard the interests of the railway travelling public and to understand and seek to redress the grievances of railway passengers. Membership open to all residents of South Arcot over the age of 18. Subscription—Annas 4 per annum. *President.*—M. S. Venkatarama Ayyar. *Secy.*—V. Jayaraman, B.A., L.T.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION (MADRAS BRANCH), Mylapore, Madras. The Mission maintains in Madras a Students' Home, called the Ramakrishna Students' Home, which was established in 1905. It gives free boarding and lodging to indigent students of all castes. A Residential High School is attached to the Students' Home which has now 120 boarders. The Madras branch publishers, two monthly journals, Vedantakesari

in English and Ramakrishna Vijayam in Tamil. The Students' Home is on Sullivan's Garden Road, Mylapore. *President, The Students' Home, Madras Branch*—Swami Sharvananda. *Secy.*—Rao Sahib C. Ramaswami Ayyangar, B.A.

RAM MOHUN MISSION (1915), Bezwada. To propagate the ideals and aspirations of Raja Ram Mohun Roy. The Mission maintains a free dispensary and free library and reading room. Subscription—Re. 1 a year. *Secy.*—S. Venkataramayya.

RATE-PAYERS' ASSOCIATION, First and Second Divisions (1909). To bring matters of municipal irregularities and of civic interest to the notice of the Corporation or of the Government. Subscription—Re. 1 per annum. *President*—P. B. Cooper. *Hon. Secy.* —P. Sundaramurti Chetti.

RATIONALIST PRESS ASSOCIATION, LTD., 5 and 6, Johnson's Court, Fleet Street, London. Madras Presidency Branch, Cocanada. To promote a conception of nature, history, and the meaning of life in accord with the facts of experience and with the progress of science and criticism. The Association publishes in cheap form standard rationalist literature and original books by competent writers. *Chairman*—George Whale. *Secy.*—Charles T. Gorham. *Secy., Madras Presidency Branch, Cocanada*—M. V. V. K. Rangachari, B.A.

ROYAPETTA RATE-PAYERS' ASSOCIATION (1907), Gopathi Villa, San Thome, Madras. To serve as a medium for the representation of the grievances of the rate-payers to the municipal authorities. *President*—Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chetti.

SALVATION ARMY (1883), Broadway, Madras. Missionary, Philanthropic, Social. Membership free. *Territorial Commander*—Commissioner A. R. Blowers. *General Secy.*—Brigadier William Hancock.

SARASWATHI SANGAM (1908), 28, Pidariar Pagoda Street, Madras. To impart education to Hindu girls; to maintain reading rooms and librares; to render medical aid and famine relief; and to establish orphanages. Membership open to any Hindu gentleman or lady above the age of 18 and of good character. The applicant should be recommended by two members of the Board of Directors and elected by three-fourths of the same body. Entrance fee 8 annas only. The Sangam maintains two Girls' Schools, a free dispensary, a Deenasramam, an Industrial section, a free reading room and library and publishes a Tamil monthly "Sarasvathi," aiming at the uplift of women in particular. *President*—K. Nageswara Rao Pantulu. *Hon. Secy.*—V. Manikka Mudaliyar.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY (1905), Madras Branch, 1/22-A, Westcott Road, Royapetta, Madras. The Servants of India Society was founded by the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale, C.I.E., in 1905, and has its headquarters in Poona. Its objects are to train national Missionaries for the service of India and to promote by all constitutional means the true interests of the Indian people. Its members direct their efforts principally towards (1) creating among the people, by example and by precept, a deep and passionate love of the motherland, seeking its highest fulfilment in service and sacrifice; (2) organizing the work of political education and agitation, basing it on a careful study of public questions and strengthening generally the public life of the country; (3) promoting relations of cordial good-will and co-operation among the different communities; (4) assisting educational movements, especially those for the education of women, the education of backward classes and industrial and scientific education; (5) helping forward the industrial development of the country; and (6) the elevation of all depressed classes. Its government is vested in the first member or President assisted by a Council of three ordinary members elected by the ordinary members of the Society. In continuation of the relief work done in Malabar during the recent rebellion, the Society have undertaken

reconstruction work in the interior of Malabar and have opened a centre of work at Calicut. The active management of the Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore, founded by Rao Sahib K. Ranga Rao, has also been undertaken by the Society. *President*—The Right Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, B.A., L.T. *Vice-President*—G. K. Devadhar, M.A. *Secy.—(Madras Centre)* R. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A. *(Calicut Centre)* M. S. Madhava Rao, B.A. *(Mangalore Centre)* M. S. Ekambara Rao, B.A., L.T.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS (1877), High Road, Vepery, Madras. The prevention of cruel and improper treatment of animals and the amelioration of their condition generally. Membership open to all. Life members Rs. 500; Ordinary members Rs. 6 per annum. *President*—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. E. Odgers, Bar.-at-Law. *Hon. Secy.*—M. A. Tirunarayana Acharya, B.A., M.L.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS (1701), St. Paul's High School, Vepery, Madras. *Secy.*—The Rev. K. C. McPherson, M.A.

SOCIOLOGICAL BROTHERHOOD (THE KELLETT INSTITUTE) (1906), Venkatesa Naick Street, Triplicane, Madras. For stimulating the study of social questions and organizing social service. Maintains a night school. *President*—The Rev. D. G. M. Leith, M.A. *Secy.*—T. J. Kumaraswami, B.A.

SOURASHTRA SABHA (1900), Madura. Educational, Religious and Charitable. *Hon. Secy.*—K. K. Ranga Achariyar, Merchant, South Masi Street, Madura.

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT TEACHERS' GUILD (1920), Villupuram. To promote and facilitate interchange of thought; to promote co-operation among the members of the profession; to provide an official medium for expression of opinions; to establish a library and bureau of information; and to promote the welfare of teachers and the interests of education in general. Membership open to all teachers in the district individually or through affiliated Associations. Affiliated Associations of more than 20 members pay Rs. 8 a year; less than 20 members Rs. 5 a year; Elementary School Association Re. 1 a year; Middle School Rs. 2 a year. Individuals: Elementary Schools 4 annas a year; others 8 annas a year. *President*—K. A. Nilakanta Sastri. *Vice-President*—C. S. Rangaswami. *Secy.*—V. Jayaraman.

SOUTHERN INDIA BRAHMA SAMAJ (1864), 97, Anna Pillai Street, Georgetown, Madras. The Samaj maintains a Ragged day school and two free night schools for the benefit of the poorer classes and a free reading room. One hundred boys of the Brahmo Ragged School are fed every day at noon and clothed twice a year and at the Samaj aniversary about 85 boys are provided with clothes. Membership open to all who sympathize with the objects of the Samaj. *President*—Diwan Bahadur R. Venkataratnam Nayudu. *Secy.*—C. N. Ramayya.

SOUTH INDIAN ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION, LTD. (1901), Moore Pavilion, People's Park, Madras. To promote and encourage entertainments and athletic sports and games, and to promote social intercourse amongst the members of the Association. Open to all classes, castes and creeds for recreation, sports and games. Entrance fee is Rs. 25 and monthly subscription Rs. 2. *President*—The Hon'ble Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, C.I.E. *Hon. Secys.*—V. Bodhaguruswami Pillai and B. Gajendra Mudaliyar.

SOUTH INDIAN BRANCH OF THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION (1884), General Hospital, Madras. To promote medical and allied sciences and to maintain the honour and interests of the medical profession. Subscription Rs. 25 for members who hold a qualification registrable in the United Kingdom under the British Medical Act and is by election. Membership is open to medical men who hold the above qualification and Rs. 32 for members of the Royal Navy, Royal

Air Force, Army and Indian Medical Service. *Hon. Treasurer*—Lt.-Col. E. W. C. Bradfield, O.B.E., I.M.S.

SOUTH INDIAN MEDICAL UNION (1920), Madras. To promote the cause of medicine and allied sciences; to maintain the honour and interests of the medical profession in general; and to promote the formation and maintenance of private hospitals, schools, colleges, research institutes and the like. Any person having a qualification registrable under the Madras Medical Registration Act (IV of 1914) is eligible to become a member of the union. Members residing in Madras and its suburbs shall pay Rs. 10 per annum or Re. 1 per mensem; non-resident members shall pay Rs. 3 per annum. *President*—P. P. Pinto, B.A., M.B., C.M., Errabalu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras. *Hon. Secys.*—M. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., M.B., C.M., 16, Kutcherry Road, Mylapore and J. A. Iswariah, B.A., M.B., C.M., M.R.C.S. (ENG.), Broadway, Madras.

SOUTH INDIAN MOTOR UNION, LTD. (1904), 18, Mount Road, Madras. To encourage and develop the automobile movement in the Madras Presidency and Mysore. Subscription—Ordinary members: car owners, Rs. 15; cycle owners Rs. 5; and non-motorists Rs. 5 per annum. *Patron*—His Excellency Lord Willingdon. *President*—Lt.-Col. Bradford Leslie, R.E. *Secy.*—G. V. Scovell.

SOUTH INDIA TEACHERS' UNION (1908), Kellett High School, Triplicane, Madras. To promote the interests of education; to safeguard and improve the status, pay and prospects of its members and to promote a corporate feeling among the members by developing mutual sympathy and co-operation. Membership—The union consists of members of local associations of teachers having their own officers and rules, and also of individual members who are teachers and who pay an annual subscription of Re. 1. *President*—P. A. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., L.T. *Secy.*—S. Ramachandra Ayyar, B.A., L.T.

SRI MADHWA YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION (1921), Vizianagram. To promote the spiritual, intellectual and social welfare of the Madhwas. Membership open to all. First-class member 8 annas; Second-class member 4 annas and Third-class member 2 annas per mensem. Minimum annual subscription for a Patron Rs. 3. *Hony. President*—V. V. Krishna Rao. *Joint Secys.*—V. Venkata Rao and G. V. Ananda Rao.

SRI SARADA SAMAJAM (1920), Anantapur. A socio-religious institution for Hindu ladies. Has a good library of Telugu and Tamil books and maintains a Sanskrit school for girls. *President*—Mrs. H. Sankara Rao. *Secy.*—Mrs. N. K. Venkatesan.

ST. GEORGE'S HOMES (1914), Kaity, the Nilgiris. To provide a home for orphan, destitute and needy children of European and mixed descent, who receive a good Middle School education, and for whom suitable openings for employment are afterwards found. The Homes are managed on a definitely Christian basis, without any denominational attachment. *President*—H.E. Lord Willingdon. *Chairman of Board of Management*—The Hon'ble Sir Arthur R. Knapp, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E. *Vice-Chairman*—Sir Fairless Barber. *Principal and Secy.*—The Rev. W. Herbert Spencer.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION (1908), South Indian Provincial Centre, Victoria Buildings, Egmore, Madras. For the instruction of persons in rendering First Aid in cases of accidents or sudden illness, and in the transport of the sick and injured; the instruction of persons in the elementary principles and practice of nursing, and also of hygiene and sanitation, especially of a sick room; the manufacture and distribution by sale or presentation of ambulance material, and the formation of ambulance depots in mines, factories and other centres of industry and traffic; the organization of Ambulance Corps, Invalid Transport Corps and Nursing Corps; and generally the promotion of instruction and

carrying out of works for the relief of suffering of the sick and injured in peace and war, independently of class, nationality or denomination. *Chairman*—Major-General T. H. Symons, O.B.E., I.M.S. *Joint Secy.*—Lt.-Col. C. A. F. Hingston, O.B.E., I.M.S. *Asst. Secy.*—N. Rajaram Nayudu.

SUGUNA BUSHANA SABHA (1905), 102, Narayana Mudali Street, Madras. For the study of the histrionic arts. Membership open to all. Entrance fee Re. 1. Monthly subscription Re. 1. *President*—Diwan Bahadur S. Guruswami Chetti. *Hon. Secy.*—P. K. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.

SUGUNA VILASA SABHA (1891), Victoria Hall (Down Stairs), General Hospital Road, Madras. For the study and cultivation of the histrionic and other fine arts; the raising of the standard of the Indian stage; the improvement of vernacular dramatic literature; and the helping of charitable institutions as far as funds permit. *President*—T. V. Seshagiri Ayyar, B.A., B.L. *Vice-Presidents*—V. V. Srinivasa Ayyangar B.A., B.L. and the Hon'ble Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, C.I.E. *Secys.*—V. C. Gopalaratnam, B.A., B.L., and R. Madanagopal Nayudu, B.A., B.L.

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA LITERARY SOCIETY (1901), Vivekananda Town Hall, Dharmapuri. For religious and moral progress. *President*—Krishnaswami Nayudu. *Secy.*—D. H. Piddi Virappa Chettiyar.

TAMIL VAIDYA SANGAM, Madras. To promote the interests of the Tamil Siddha systems of medicine. *Vice-President*—O. Tanikachalam Chettiyar, M.L.C. *Secy.*—Swami Virudai Sivagnana Yogi.

TANJORE DISTRICT TEACHERS' GUILD (1912), Municipal High School, Mayavaram. *President*—R. Swaminatha Ayyar. *Secys.*—V. Mahadeva Ayyar, B.A., L.T., and V. Raghava Ayyangar.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION (1900), 12, Goods Shed Street, Madura. Membership open to those of the teaching profession and others interested in the cause of education. No admission fee. Members who get above Rs. 50 pay 4 annas and the rest 2 annas per mensem as subscription. *President*—S. S. Suryanarayana Sastri, M.A., B.SC., Bar.-at-Law, F.M.U. *General Secy.*—V. Aravamudan, B.A., L.T.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, Adyar, formed at New York, 1875, and incorporated at Madras, 1905. Its three declared objects are—(1) To form a nucleus of the Universal Brotherhood of Humanity, without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste or colour. (2) To encourage the study of comparative religion, philosophy and science. (3) To investigate the unexplained laws of nature and the powers latent in man. Every one willing to study, to be tolerant, to aim high, and to work perseveringly, is welcomed as a member. "The Theosophist" is the official organ of the society. *President*—Dr. Annie Besant. *Vice-President*—C. Jinarajadasa. *Recording Secy.*—J. R. Aria.

TOTAL ABSTAINERS' FRATERNITY (1909), 35, Audiappa Naicken Street, Georgetown, Madras. Motto "One Heart, One Way." The members pledge themselves not to take intoxicating drug or liquor till their death and endeavour to promote the cause of temperance. Subscription Rs. 2 per quarter. *Recorder*—C. J. Parthasarathi.

TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT TEACHERS' GUILD (1891), Trichinopoly. Membership is open to all gentlemen connected with or interested in educational work, provided they have had at least two years experience in teaching. The rate of subscription per annum is 4 annas for teachers drawing a salary under Rs. 30; 8 annas for those who draw less than Rs. 50; Re. 1 for those who draw less than Rs. 100 and Rs. 2 for Rs. 100 and above. *President*—P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar, M.A., L.T. *Secys.*—K. R. Krishnaswami Ayyar, B.A., L.T., Lecturer, Bishop Heber College, Trichinopoly, and S. T. Ramanuja Ayyangar, B.A., L.T.

TRIPLICANE ANNADANA SAMAJAM (1898), Pillayar Koil Street, Tiruvatiswaranpet, Madras. To feed and help poor people. Life member Rs. 100; Special member pays a subscription of not less than Re. 1 per mensem,

an Ordinary member is one who subscribes not less than 2 annas per mensem. *President*—M. O. P r thasarathi Ayyangar, M.A., M.L., Retired District Judge, Madras. *Secy.*—C. Adikesavalu Nayudu.

VAISYA KULA BERI CHETTIMAR SANGAM (1913), 38, Kachaleswarar Agraharam, Madras. For the general advancement of the community in educational, religious, social and political lines. Open to all adult members of the community. Subscription 4 annas per mensem, class A; and 2 annas per mensem, class B. *President*—K. Vadivelu Chettiyar. *Hon. Secys.*—O. Rajavelu Chettiyar, M.A., B.L. and N. Ramachandra Chettiyar (Acting).

VANNIAKULA KSHATRIYA MAHA SANGAM (1887), 7/8, Nainiyappa Naick Street, Park Town, Madras. To enlighten the people of the community about their former civilization and status and help them to attain them; to impart general and industrial education and training to Vannia boys; and protect and continue charities founded by the ancestors of Vannia community. Subscription: Life members Rs. 50 and above; Members not less than 2 annas per mensem. *President*—C. Srinivasa Nayakar. *Local Secy.*—R. Somasundaram Pillai. *Mufassal Secy.*—T. M. Ethiraja Nayakar.

WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION (1917), Headquarters, Adyar, Madras. The organization consists of a President, Vice-President, Honorary General Secretary, Treasurer and a Committee of an Advisory Council of the Secretaries of all the branches. It now has 50 branches in all parts of India and nearly 3,000 members. Subject to the adherence to the general aims and objects of the association, the branches are self-governing, arrange their own programme to suit local conditions and desires and manage their own finances. The official magazine of the Association is called *Stri-Dharma*. Through correspondence with the Headquarters Secretary and through the official magazine, the branches and members are linked into a unified sisterhood with a sense of strength, courage and inspiration which could not be got by entirely independent isolated educational centres. The political policy of the Association is to work for reforms through the Legislative Council. The aims, ideals and work of the Association are on a religious basis. The objects of the Association are to present to women their responsibility as daughters of India; to help them to realise that the future of India lies largely in their hands; to secure for women the vote for Municipal and Legislative Council as it is or may be granted to men; to secure for women the right to be elected as members on all Municipal and Legislative Councils; and to band women into groups for the purpose of self-development, education and for the definite service of others. Membership—Women who agree and co-operate with the objects of the Association may become members. Groups of women having the same aims can be affiliated to the Women's Indian Association. Members are asked, but not obliged, to pay a subscription of 12 annas a year to the Headquarters of the Association. The Association has started a "Women's Home of Service" in Madras, for the teaching of home industries to adult women. Over 100 pupils attend it, and a flourishing Baby Welcome Centre forms part of its activities. *President*—Dr. Annie Besant. *Vice-President*—Mrs. D. Jinarajadasa. *Hon. Genl. Secy.*—Mrs. M. E. Cousins. *Treasurer*—Mrs. A. Mahadeva Sastri.

YOUNG MEN'S ARYAN ASSOCIATION (1902), 116, Avathanam Papier Road, Choolai, Madras. To improve literature and athletics; cultivate histrionic art and promote social unity; to uplift the existing standard of the Indian stage; to improve the dramatic literature in vernaculars and to help charitable institutions as far as funds permit. Admission is only for amateurs and the admission fee is annas 8 and monthly subscription annas 8. *President*—Rao Bahadur

Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliyar, L.M.S., M.L.C. *Hon. Secys.*—M. Damodaram Nayudu, B.A., B.L., and S. Venkataswami Nayudu.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (1890), Esplanade Branch, Madras. The Y.M.C.A. endeavours to serve the public by attempting to meet the intellectual, physical, social and moral needs of young men and boys. A very good library and reading room, in-door games, hall for public lectures on all sorts of timely subjects and for social gatherings; a gymnasium well equipped and under the direction of a trained physical director; a school of commerce providing supplementary education in technical subjects for 300 students and an Employment Bureau which attempts to secure employment for dependable young men; religious lectures discussing various religions and holding up highest ideals; hostels providing accommodation for a hundred young men and an athletic field for out-door sports; these are the facilities afforded by the Y.M.C.A. for the all-round development of young men and boys. Membership fees vary from Rs. 4 to Rs. 15 depending upon income. Any young man or boy, of good character, may become a member. *President*—Arthur Davies. *Vice-Presidents*—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. G. Spencer, I.C.S., and Dr. John Matthai, M.A. *Genl. Secy.*—H. C. Herman, B.A.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (1890), Royapetta Branch, Madras. This branch maintains a very strong programme of group games, football, hockey and tennis, as well as reading room, lectures and social gatherings. *Secy.*—P. Asirvatham.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (1890), Vepery Branch, Madras. This branch provides hostel accommodation for 30 residents, reading room, library, billiards, in-door games and tennis and maintains players on various hockey and football teams. While the Branch is intended primarily for Anglo-Indian young men the membership is not exclusive and many opportunities are offered for friendly association of Indian and Anglo-Indian young men. *Secy.*—W. Hindle.

YOUNG MEN'S DRAVIDA ASSOCIATION (1920), Madras. For social, moral and material uplift of Dravidas. Admission fee—Re. 1. Subscription—4 annas per mensem. *President.*—V. G. Vasudeva Pillai. *Secy.*—P. C. Swami.

YOUNG MEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION (1914), Y.M.I.A. Buildings, 9, Armenian Street, Georgetown, Madras. To establish a young men's club with gymnasium, lecture hall, library, reading room, recreation rooms and residential quarters, mainly for students; to draw together students of all classes and creeds under a common roof so that they may recognize their common interests as citizens; to enable them to have lectures, discussions and classes; and so to train and develop their bodies that they may grow into strong and healthy men. The members of the Association consist of the following classes: Class A—Life members, who pay not less than Rs. 500 and who shall not be liable to pay any entrance fee or monthly subscription. Class B—Persons of 21 years of age and upwards, who shall be liable to pay an entrance fee of Rs. 25 and a monthly subscription of Re. 1. Class C-I—Teachers, public workers and others who shall be liable to pay only a monthly subscription of Re. 1. Class C-II—Mufassal residents who shall be liable to pay Rs. 3 for 6 months. Class D-I—Non-students who shall be admitted according to such rules and by-laws as may be framed by the Managing Committee and shall pay a subscription of Rs. 4 per annum payable half-yearly in advance. Class D-II—Students who shall pay a subscription of Rs. 2 per annum if paid in advance for a year or Rs. 1-8-0 for the long term, July to December, and Re. 1 for the short term, January to June. *President*—Dr. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar. *Vice-Presidents*—Sir T. Sadasiva Ayyar, Diwan Bahadur Govindas

Chaturbhujadas and K. S. Chandrasekhara Ayyar. *Managing Committee*: *Chairman*—Diwan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Ayyar. *Vice-Chairman*—Dr. Annie Besant. *Secys.*—A. Ranganatham Mudaliyar and G. Gopalaswami Chetti.

YOUNG MEN'S RAJPUT ASSOCIATION (1911), Chintadripet, Madras, S.C. To promote the physical, mental, moral, social and spiritual culture of the Rajput community, and to elevate its status from the backward condition and advance its interests. Membership open to all Rajputs of South India. Subscription—Local Rs. 3. Mufassal Re. 1-8-0. *President*—M. N. Singh, D.C. *Secy.*—M. R. Roop Singh.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (1892), 65, Poonamallee Road, Vepery, Madras. To assist women in Madras to their fullest development, spiritual, intellectual, social and physical, and to present fellowship and mutual service as the ideal life. A central home and two hostels are maintained by the association. There are branches of the Association at Georgetown, St. Thomas' Mount, Kilpauk, Royapetta, and other places in the town. Membership—Rs. 2-8-0 per annum. *President*—Mrs. Legh. *Genl. Secy.*—Miss Cross, M.A. (CANTAB).

Sports in Madras.

[By H. C. Buck, M.P.E., Adviser to Government on Physical Education and Principal of the National Y.M.C.A. School of Physical Education, Madras.]

Sports, and in fact all types of physical activity and recreation when wisely directed may be considered among the greatest educational forces in a community, province or nation. Owing to the fact that games and athletics are built upon the most primitive instincts of man they may, if poorly organized and improperly supervised, become the means of bringing out a whole host of bad qualities; or they may, if properly organized and supervised, be the means of transforming irresponsible boys and young men into dependable, trustworthy, efficient, influential citizens with strong moral characters. It is possible on the playground, the athletic field, and in the gymnasium, more than in the school room, to teach those valuable lessons which help to promote world brotherhood and world peace.

Those of us who have been in close touch with the promotion of games, tournaments, sports, and physical activities in general in Madras know from experience that we have the two kinds of sport here. We have the well organized, well directed, and supervised sort of play which directs the energies in the proper channel and naturally results in developing the gentlemanly athlete with all that is best in high ideals of sportsmanship, character, and health. On the other hand, we have that deplorable type of poorly organized and poorly or improperly directed competition in which the sole aim is to win and to win at any cost. We need more of the constructive, health building and character building sport. We must eliminate entirely the pot-hunting, quarrelsome, rowdy brand of athletics. The promotion of strictly amateur sport, or of "Sport for Sport's Sake," with no idea of material reward will do much to remove from athletics that unwholesome spirit which attaches itself to commercialized or professional activities, or to those which border on professionalism.

There are many good athletes and potentially good athletes in Madras. The results of the recent All-India Olympic Try-outs in Delhi in which three men from Madras Presidency, out of eight from all Provinces, were selected to represent India in the World Olympics at Paris in July 1924 is sufficient proof that Madras is not behind other parts of India in athletic participation. The records made by these men also indicate what can be

done through consistent training. Our athletes have inherent ability which, if properly developed, will enable them to rank with the best athletes of the world. They need only to be taught correct technique and to learn proper methods of training.

As I look at athletics in general in Madras, I see two outstanding reasons why the performances by our athletes do not compare favourably with those of athletes from some other parts of the world. One reason is that there is lack of the sort of organization and promotion that will ensure consistent preliminary training and discipline. The other reason is that there is entirely too much cigarette smoking among High School and College athletes to permit of the athlete injecting into his competition that very necessary "punch" which spells the difference between good performance and failure.

As regards the first-mentioned weakness we need to require of our athletes a period of consistent preliminary training and practice of correct technique prior to strenuous competition. Many of our Madras athletes do themselves considerably more harm than good by entering into competitive games and sports without this essential conditioning process; and what is equally bad, by attempting to participate in every item in a sports programme rather than be content to confine their efforts to one or two in which they might become proficient.

As regards the second fault, that of smoking, I might point to one or two instances at Delhi during the recent All-India Olympics. Two very good athletes in particular are on my mind as I realize how cigarette smoking damages one's chances of being "top-notch" instead of merely ordinary. Of these two athletes, one was an extremely good sprinter, the other an excellent hurdler and jumper. Both were in a class to be selected to represent India at Paris, but both were so addicted to the habit of cigarette smoking that it seemed impossible for them to abstain even during a short period of training or during the actual days of competition. For them their folly meant defeat, whereas had they received the necessary advice and instruction which they deserved they would no doubt have refrained from smoking and could have won their particular events.

The Olympic Sports in Madras and the All-India Olympics in Delhi have meant more than most of us realize. This was the first attempt in India to organize and conduct athletics on a strictly amateur basis and it has given such an incentive for clean amateur sport that a movement is now well under way to organize a National Amateur Athletic Federation to which similar Provincial Organizations will be affiliated. Our Madras Presidency Olympic Committee decided not to dissolve but to attempt to develop a Madras Presidency Amateur Athletic Federation affiliated to the proposed national Organization.

I am very hopeful of the future. We are steadily making progress and I am sure that if the people of Madras and of India generally will give their hearty support to such organizations as those suggested above India will before long stand among the best in the world not only in athletic performance but in national vitality, health and vigour.

India's participation in the World Olympics at Paris in July 1924 gives a much needed incentive to youths throughout the nation to develop the necessary physical fitness and athletic ability to be selected for the next world contests at Amsterdam in 1928, at Los Angeles in 1932, and so on, every four years. India has also been invited to participate in the Far Eastern Olympics which at present are contested between China, Japan and the Philippines. We would here be able to compare ourselves with other oriental nations. As far as Madras itself is concerned it means much to the advancement of our athletic life to have three men from this Presidency represent India at Paris. These men will learn much about sports while there and will bring back very valuable knowledge to be imparted in turn to other athletes of this province.

Chief credit for the welcome incentive which has been given to wholesome amateur sport in Madras is due to the

admirable service rendered by the Madras Olympic Committee. His Excellency Lord Willingdon, ex-Governor of Madras, as Patron of this organization, made it possible through his encouragement and support for the Committee to make a real contribution to the athletic life of Madras.

An article on suggested methods for improving athletic performance and sportsmanship, and for promoting national vitality would not be complete without making mention of the National Young Men's Christian Association School of Physical Education, Madras, where we are training educated young men to become physical directors. Such physical directors are trained, among other things, to conduct all types of physical activities along scientific lines, and they will make a great contribution toward the development of that spirit in games and sports which is conducive to healthy, wholesome, robust boyhood and manhood. It is our aim to induce every school and college to add to its staff at least one such educated and technically trained Physical Director.

We see in sports considerably more than mere "tamasha," and it is our hope that every student, every professional and business man, in fact every person of sedentary occupation, will take to games and outdoor recreation as the best method of keeping young and happy, as well as the best method of "keeping the doctor away."

Telephone.

The Madras Telephone Company, Limited.

Telegraphic Address: "Oakenpin, Madras."

A local Company styled "The Madras Telephone Company" was formed early in 1923 and acquired the business formerly carried on in Madras by the Oriental Telephone and Electric Company, Limited. The authorized capital of the Company is Rs. 50,00,000. The unrestricted dividends of the Company are limited under agreement with the Government to 12½ per cent on the paid-up capital, and any sums available for distribution in excess of this percentage are divisible among the subscribers, the Government and members of the Company. The dividend, however, is cumulative to the extent of 8 per cent per annum.

A type of telephone service which has become very popular for large offices, banks, etc., is that known as the "Private Branch Exchange." This consists of a switchboard with two or more lines connecting with the main exchange and a number of extension lines radiating to various departments. Not only does this permit departments to speak to other subscribers on the main exchange, but it also permits invaluable inter-departmental communications. The number of these private branch exchanges is comparatively large and this comprehensive type of service is much appreciated.

The Company's plans for building a new Exchange in Madras on the China Bazaar Road are now complete. An Automatic System of the most modern type will be installed and when the work of the installation is completed, Madras would be equipped with one of the most up-to-date telephone systems in India.

The Government Telephone Exchange in Madras will be closed down at the end of April and all lines thereon transferred to the Company's Exchange. The tariff rates shown in this book last year are now omitted for the reason that the principle of "Measured Rate" has now been approved by the Government and various local bodies and the settlement of a Measured Rate tariff is at present under discussion with the Government of India. The principle of Measured Rate of course is that the charge paid per subscriber shall bear

some relation to usage. It is expected that when the Measured Rate System is actually introduced, stimulus to development will be provided on account of the lower charges for the small user.

Chief Officials of the Madras Telephone Company, Limited.

Manager .. ... G. W. Bromhead.
Assistant Manager. J. A. R. Knox.
Assistant Engineer. A. G. Vere.

Tramways in Madras.

The Madras Electric Tramways (1904), Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Office: 1, Rundall's Road, Post Box No. 461, Vepery, Madras.

The Chief Terminus of the Madras Tramways is at Rayapuram.

Main lines—

	Miles.	Fare. RS. A. P.
Rayapuram to Egmore.	$3\frac{3}{4}$	0 2 0
" Barber's Bridge ...	6	0 2 6
" San Thome.	7	0 3 0

Branch lines—

	Miles.	Fare. RS. A. P.
Broadway to Washermanpet ...	$1\frac{3}{4}$	0 1 3
" Purasawalkam.	$2\frac{1}{4}$	0 1 9
Central Station to Wall Tax Road	$\frac{5}{8}$	0 0 6

Officers of the Company in England.

Chairman.—A. M. Quill.
Directors.—James Gray and J. G. B. Stone.
Secretary.—David Willock.
Joint Managers in Madras.—J. F. Jones, M.I.E.E., F.R.A.S., and A. J. Powell

TRAMWAYS (1922—23).

The route mileage operated upon by the Madras Electric Tramways increased during the year by 1 furlong and 38 yards to a total of 16 miles and 164 yards, of which 6 miles, 5 furlongs and 147 yards are double track. The line equipment is throughout on the overhead trolley system suspended by side or centre poles. The current is obtained from the Madras Electric Supply Corporation and the power station plant is kept in reserve. As in the last year the rolling stock consisted of 80 motor cars, 20 trailers, 1 special car, 1 road-metal carrying car and 1 watering car; but the average daily number of cars in service in 1922 was 68, i.e., 8 less than that of the previous year. One car was reconstructed during the year. The car mileage rose from 1,656,806½ miles to 1,803,543 miles, and the number of passengers also increased from 17,289,772 to 17,530,998.

Vehicular Rules and Fares.

Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1923.

(Under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, VIII of 1914.)

These rules came into force on 1st April 1923 and extend to the whole of the Madras Presidency.

Registration.—No motor vehicle should be used in a public place unless it has been registered. Motor vehicles which have been registered in other Provinces and in Native States such as Travancore, Cochin, Mysore, Pudukkottai, Hyderabad, etc., are exempted from further registration in the Madras Presidency.

Registering Authority.—Application for registration with particulars regarding the vehicle to be registered and the name and address of the owner, etc., should be made in the prescribed form to the Commissioner of Police in the City of Madras and to the respective District Superintendents of Police in the districts. Any change of address of the owner or transfer of ownership of the vehicle should at once be reported to the registering authority.

Fees.—Rs. 4 for motor cycles below $3\frac{1}{2}$ h.p.; Rs. 8 for all other motor cycles and motor cycles with side-cars; Rs. 16 for other motor vehicles; Rs. 32 for heavy motor vehicles which would be renewed annually on payment of Rs. 16. Motor vehicles which are let or plied for hire should be registered afresh on payment of Rs. 16 irrespective of any other permit granted to them, which may be renewed annually on payment of Rs. 8. Fee for duplicate copies of the registration certificates is half the original registration fee.

"Motor cycle" means a two, three or four-wheeled motor vehicle, fitted with a seat or seats, but without a carriage body (which includes a side-car) and weighing not more than five cwt.

A separate number is assigned to each registered motor vehicle, which, preceded by the distinguishing letter or letters prescribed for registering authorities, such as "M.C." for Madras City, "S" for Salem, etc., must be shown clearly in a prominent position both in front and rear of the motor vehicle, whenever it is in a public place. Every person driving a motor vehicle must obey directions of Police officers in charge of the regulation of traffic in public places, must drive in accordance with the rules of the road and keep within speed limits. Every vehicle must have a horn or whistle capable of giving sufficient warning of the approach of the vehicle. In Madras the horn must be of a single note and *sirens or whistles are not allowed.* No driver of a motor cycle should carry a passenger thereon or tow any other cyclist thereby within the Madras City and District Municipalities. No motor vehicle must be driven half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise unless it has three lighted lamps of suitable illumination, 2 attached on either side of the front, exhibiting a white light in the direction in which the vehicle is proceeding, and a third at the back of the vehicle exhibiting a red light in the reverse direction and a white light at right angles to the red, so as to render the register number of the car distinguishable from a reasonable distance. Provided that, in the case of a motor cycle, one white head light and one red rear light or a reflector capable of reflecting a red light from any light carried on another vehicle approaching from behind is sufficient and that, in the case of a side-car, a white light on the extreme end of the side-car should also be carried to show the breadth of the vehicle.

Motor vehicles let or on hire.

These must possess special permits granted by the Commissioner of Police in the City of Madras and the District Magistrate elsewhere and must be registered annually. In addition to the special permits, vehicles which are intended to be let or to ply for hire in areas under the control of local boards must obtain such licences from the Presidents of the District Boards concerned as may be

prescribed under the Madras Local Boards Act from time to time.

HEAVY MOTOR VEHICLES (i.e., exceeding 2 tons in weight, unladen).

Must be registered annually and the registered weight of the vehicle, the registered axle-weight of each axle and the highest rate of speed must be painted or plainly written, the speed on the left hand side, and the weights on the right. The axle-weight of any axle of a heavy motor vehicle used in a public place must not exceed the registered axle-weight; the axle-weight of any axle must not exceed 8 tons and the sum of axle-weights of all axles must not exceed 12 tons. Speed must not exceed 7 miles an hour; it must not exceed 5 miles if the registered weight of the vehicle exceeds 3 tons, or the weight of any axle exceeds 6 tons, or a trailer is attached to it. If, however, the tyres are pneumatic or of soft elastic material, the speed may not exceed 12 miles an hour where registered weight of any axle does not exceed 6 tons, 7 miles an hour where such registered weight exceeds 6 tons. Trailers hauled by heavy motor vehicles must satisfy conditions laid down for the latter, must have brakes and must have a person on each competent to apply the brake. More than 3 trailers must not at a time be hauled by a motor vehicle.

DRIVING LICENCES.

Driving licences are granted by the Commissioner of Police in the Madras City and the District Superintendents of Police in the mufassal, on the applicant for licence satisfying the licensing authority as to his ability to drive the class or classes of motor vehicle mentioned in the application, without danger to the public safety. Fee for the grant of a new licence and the renewal of a licence already granted is Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 respectively. *Licences presented after the period of expiry cannot be renewed and fresh licences only should be taken out on payment of Rs. 5.* Licences granted or renewed will be in force for 1 year from the date of issue and be valid throughout the Madras Presidency. Holders of licences granted in provinces other than Madras are not required during the currency of such licences to take out fresh licences to drive in the Madras Presidency. In the case of professional drivers two small unmounted duplicate copies of their photograph should be presented along with the application whether for a fresh one or for renewal if required. On such issue or renewal of every licence, the left thumb impression of an illeterate applicant shall be taken on the application and on the licence granted.

Madras Motor Cab Rules, 1921.

(Under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, VIII of 1914.)

A "motor-cab" or "taxi-cab" means a motor vehicle which is let or plies for hire within the municipal limits of the City of Madras and which has seating accommodation for not more than 7 passengers including the driver and which does not exceed 2 tons in weight when unladen.

Such of the motor vehicles rules as are not inconsistent with these rules apply to motor vehicles let or plying for hire.

No motor vehicle should be let or plied for hire within the municipal limits of the City of Madras without an owner's permit or be driven by any person not holding a driver's permit. The permits are granted by the Commissioner of Police, Madras, and are valid from the date of issue till the end of the succeeding March, the fee for the owner's permit being Rs. 5 and for the driver's permit Rs. 2.

The licensing authority will fix the number of persons and weight of luggage which a motor-cab may carry. Every part of a motor-cab should be kept in proper condition and repair. Every motor-cab should be fitted with a taxi-meter of an approved style to indicate to the hirer the fare chargeable and every such taxi-meter will be sealed

with the seal of the Commissioner of Police.

An indicator or flag with the words "for hire" painted on it should be so attached to the taxi-meter that it will be vertical when the taxi-meter is out of action. The vertical position of the indicator will show that the vehicle is available for hire, when no driver should, without reasonable excuse, refuse to accept a fare. The driver should proceed to the destination named by the hirer by the shortest and quickest route in the absence of reasonable cause to the contrary.

The following are the prescribed rates of fare and no driver or owner of a motor-cab should demand more :—

	RS.	A.	P.
(*a*) Between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m.—			
For the first mile ...	0	10	0
For every subsequent 1/5 mile ...	0	2	0
Minimum charge ...	1	0	0
(*b*) Between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.—			
For the first mile ...	0	12	0
For every subsequent 1/6 mile ...	0	2	0
Minimum charge ...	1	0	0

NOTE.—The above rates apply when a motor vehicle is used by four or any less number of persons.

	RS.	A.	P.
Detention.—Day or night, for every 4 minutes ...	0	2	0
For luggage or goods weighing 20 lb ...	0	2	0

(Goods or luggage to the weight of 100 lb. may be carried free in the place of each passenger short of the prescribed maximum.)

No charge for the distance from the cab-stand or garage to the place required, if the distance is less than 500 yards. Detention charge should not commence till 10 minutes after arrival at the required place. No charge for returning from place of discharge to the stand or garage if within municipal limits; if discharged outside municipal limits, 8 annas per mile or part of a mile up to municipal limits.

NOTE.—Nothing in the above rules prevents the owner of a motor vehicle from entering into a contract to let his motor vehicle for not less than a full day or for trips of more than 10 miles beyond the municipal limits of the Madras City at charges agreed upon between him and the hirer.

Madras Hackney Carriages Act, V of 1911.

(Main Provisions.)

"Hackney carriage" means any wheeled vehicle drawn or pushed by a man or horse, bullock or other animal and used for the conveyance of any person, which stands or plies for hire by the hour or day or according to distance.

Registration.—Every hackney carriage must be registered annually by the Commissioner of Police, who will grant a licence containing the register number of the carriage, its description, the number of passengers it is licensed to carry, etc. Hackney carriages are registered in three classes, namely, first, second and third.

Fees for Licence.

	RS.	A.	P.
(*a*) For every four-wheeled carriage drawn by two or more horses licensed to carry more than six passengers	3	0	0
(*b*) For every other four-wheeled carriage drawn by two horses ...	2	0	0
(*c*) For every other four-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse or by bullocks	1	0	0
(*d*) For every two-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse	0	8	0
(*e*) For every two-wheeled carriage drawn by one or more bullocks	0	4	0
(*f*) For every rickshaw, perambulator or other carriage drawn or pushed by a man	0	4	0

Fares.—The table below shows the rates of authorized fares. No owner or driver of a hackney carriage may demand more, nor any back fare for the return of the carriage from the place at which it was discharged. Contract to accept a lower fare is, however, valid. An abstract of the distances and fares printed in enamelled plates should be fixed conspicuously in every hackney carriage.

The driver of every hackney carriage must drive it to any place named by the hirer which is not more than 3 miles from the place of hiring in the case of vehicles of the description specified in clause (*f*) under *Fees for Licence*, above and 6 miles in the case of any other vehicle. Any person hiring a hackney carriage is entitled to the exclusive use of it provided he pays the prescribed fare. No other person may be admitted without his consent.

Luggage.—A small box or hand bag (not exceeding 24 × 15 × 9 inches) and a bundle of bedding or rugs may be carried free in all classes of carriage, provided that no rickshaw be compelled to take more than 20 lb. of luggage. For every other article of luggage, a charge not exceeding 2 annas may be levied.

Rates of Fares.

(*Under the Madras Hackney Carriages Act, V of 1911.*)

Fares may be paid according to distance or time at the option of the hirer to be expressed at the commencement of the hiring; if not otherwise expressed, they are to be paid according to time.

Time.	Pair horse carriages.	Carriage drawn by a single horse or pair of ponies.		Jutka and double bullock carriages.	Single bullock carriages.	Rickshaws.
		First class.	Second class.			
	RS. A. P.	RS A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
For first hour... ...	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
For each additional hour or part thereof.	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 3 0
Per trip. For first ½ mile ...	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
Per trip. For every subsequent ½ mile ...	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
Rate of speed ...	6 miles an hour.	5 miles an hour.	5 miles an hour.	4 miles an hour.	3 miles an hour.	3 miles an hour.
Stoppage over ¼ hour or part thereof ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 2 0

NOTE.—Minimum period of engagement by time must not be less than 2 hours.

These fares have received the sanction of the Government of Madras in G.O No. 552, Law (Judicial), dated 10th June 1921.

(Copies of list of fares and table of distances between stations in the Madras City are on sale at the Government Press, Mount Road, Madras, for 4 annas a copy.)

Weights and Measures.

As will be found from the table below, the weights and measures in use in this Presidency are of bewildering variety. They vary from district to district even as they vary from province to province. It has been long under consideration to standardize the weights and measures in use in India; and various special steps had at different times been taken in different parts of India for that purpose. In 1913 the Government of India appointed a committee to consider the whole problem once again. The committee reported in favour of a uniform system of weights to be adopted in India based on 180 grain-tola. The Government of India while approving the general principles of the report have left it to the Local Governments to take such action as they may think desirable in regard to the standardization of weights and measures, subject to the restriction imposed by section 80-A (3) (*f*) of the Government of India Act read with item 29 of part II of the first schedule to the Devolution Rules. The Board of Revenue which has been consulted on the subject is opposed to the introduction of legislation at present for the purpose of standardizing dry and liquid measures of capacity in this Presidency having regard to the present condition of political atmosphere. As regards standards of length and area the Board considers that no action is called for as the types recommended by the Weights and Measures Committee are already practically in force in this Presidency.

The Government generally agree with the Board that legislation is not desirable at present. They however consider that public opinion should be educated in favour of the railway system of weights, by publicity work, by adoption in school curricula and by other suitable measures. The Director of Public Instruction has been requested accordingly to include instruction in the railway system of weights—one maund = 40 seers; 1 seer = 80 tolas—in the syllabus of arithmetic for schools. The Board of Revenue has also been requested to take steps to maintain standard weights at the Presidency town and at important trade centres.

IMPERIAL.

Avoirdupois Weight.

27·34375 grains = 1 drachm.
16 drachms = 1 ounce.
16 ounces = 1 pound.
14 pounds = 1 stone.
28 pounds = 1 quarter.
4 quarters = 1 hundredweight.
20 hundredweights = 1 ton.

Imperial Railway Weight.

10 tolas = 1 chittack.
8 chittacks = 1 seer.
40 seers = 1 maund.
1 tola = weight of one rupee = 180 grains.
1 Ry. seer = 2·057 lb.
1 Ry. maund = 82·28 lb.

Madras Weight.

3 tolas = 1 palam.
8 palams = 1 seer.
5 seers = 1 viss.
8 visses = 1 maund.
20 maunds = 1 candy.

The table used by European merchants in Madras is slightly different from the above and is as follows:—

1 palam = $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz. avoirdupois.
40 palams = 1 viss = $3\frac{1}{8}$ lb.

8 visses = 1 maund = 25 lb.
20 maunds = 1 candy or baram = 500 lb.
Butchers' seer = 24 palams = 30 oz.
1 pound = $1\frac{3}{5}$ seers.
= $12\frac{4}{5}$ palams.
1 ton = $89\frac{3}{5}$ maunds.
= $4\frac{12}{25}$ candies.
= 2,240 pounds.

Imperial Measures of Capacity.

5 fluid ounces of water = 1 gill.
4 gills = 1 pint.
2 pints = 1 quart.
4 quarts = 1 gallon.
2 gallons = 1 peck.
4 pecks = 1 bushel.
8 bushels = 1 quarter.

A gallon contains 277·463 cubic inches and equals 10 lb. of distilled water 62° F.

6·25 gallons = 1 cubic foot.
1 gallon = ·16 cubic foot.
1 fluid ounce pure water weighs 1 oz. avoirdupois.

"A pint of pure water weighs a pound and a quarter."

One bushel = 8 gallons = 20·48 M. measures.

Madras Measures of Capacity.

These are extremely variable, and only a few of the most widely known are given.

8 ollocks = 1 Madras measure pucka or padi.
8 Madras measures = 1 marakkal.
1 marakkal = $\frac{1}{2}$ cubic foot = 500 fluid oz.

The type Madras measure is 108 inches cubic capacity, contains 62·5 fluid ounces and is usually 4·5 inches in diameter and 6·75 inches deep.

In Madras and Saidapet it is struck, elsewhere it is heaped.

The seer when used as a measure is about 80 tolas, but varies with the commodity that is being used.

Imperial Linear Measure.

3 barley corns = 1 inch.
12 inches = 1 foot.
3 feet = 1 yard.
$5\frac{1}{2}$ yards = 1 pole.
40 poles = 1 furlong.
8 furlongs = 1 mile.
3 miles = 1 league.

The chain used for measuring land is 4 poles or 22 yards and consists of 100 links, each link being $\frac{22}{100}$ yd. or 7·92 inches long.

10,000 sq. links = 1 sq. chain.
100,000 sq. links or 10 sq. chains = 1 acre.

A quarter anna is 1 inch in diameter.
A fathom = 2 yards.
A hand (for measuring animals) = 4 inches.

Imperial Square Measure.

144 sq. inches = 1 sq. foot.
9 sq. feet = 1 sq. yard.
$30\frac{1}{4}$ sq. yards = 1 sq. pole.
40 sq. poles = 1 rood.
4 roods = 1 acre.
640 acres = 1 sq. mile.
43,560 sq. feet = 1 acre.
4,840 sq. yards = 1 acre.
10 sq. chains = 1 acre.

The acre is universally used in revenue accounts, though different districts still use their local land measures. It is divided into cents, each $\frac{1}{100}$ part of an acre.

An acre has roughly four equal sides of 70 yards (208·71 feet).

Imperial Cubic Measure.

1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot.
27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard.

LOCAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Anantapur.

Weights.

21 tolas (or ·4114 of an oz.) = 1 seer.
1½ seers = 1 sava seer.
2 sava seers = 1 adi seer (3 seers).
2 adi seers = 1 panch seer (6 seers).
12 seers = 1 dhadiyam.
4 dhadiyams = 1 maund (25·92 lb.).
Ara seer = ½ seer.
Pavu = ¼ seer.
Ara pavu = ⅛ seer.
Chattack = 1/16 seer.

A seer of gold or silver weighs, as elsewhere, 24 tolas.

Grain Measure.

1 seer = 88 tolas weight of second sort rice heaped, divided into ara, pavu, etc., as before.

The next largest measure above the seer is the muntha whose capacity differs from taluk to taluk.

16 munthas = 1 thumu.
20 thumus = 1 putti.

The thumu and the putti are as inconstant in value as the muntha itself.

Liquid Measure.

The grain seer is used for milk, buttermilk and curd. Oil and ghee are generally sold by weight.

Arcot, North.

Weights.

3 tolas = 1 palam.
8 palams = 1 seer (kaccha).
5 seers = 1 viss.
2 visses = 1 dhadiyam.
4 dhadiyams = 1 maund.
20 maunds = 1 candy.

The pucka seer of Chittoor and Vellore is 72 tolas.

Measures.

8 padis = 1 marakkal or toom.
12 marakkals = 1 kalam.
400 marakkals = 1 garce.
40 kalams = 1 candy.

The toom or marakkal differs in different places of the district.

Milk, curds and buttermilk are sold by measure.

Ghee, oils and honey are sold by measure as well as by weight.

Land Measure.

1 kole or rod = 24 feet.
1 square kole = 576 square feet = 1 kuzhi (Tamil) or gunta (Telugu).
100 kuzhis or guntas = 1 kani = 57,600 square feet = 1·32 acres. Same as cawny of Tanjore.

Arcot, South.

Weights.

3 tolas = 1 palam.
8 palams = 1 seer.
40 palams (5 seers) = 1 viss.
50 palams = 1 tuk.

12 palams and a fraction (varying in different localities) = 1 rattal (for indigo).

The "French" pound is ·5 kilo. The groundnut candy is 240 kilos = 529·2 lb.

In the Salt Factories.

80 tolas = 1 seer.
40 seers = 1 Indian maund.
120 maunds = 1 garce (4·39 tons).

Grain Measure.

(Officially recognized.)

132 tolas of rice = 1 heaped Madras measure.
2 Madras measures = 1 marakkal.

The marakkal however varies in size in different taluks though at all places

12 marakkals = 1 kalam and 24 kalams are generally held equal to a cartload. Near Palur, a kalam = 36 Madras measures and 12 kalams go to the cartload.

Liquid Measure.

Usually as fractions and multiples of a Madras measure, ghee and oil are retailed by weight by the seer and palam above.

Arrack is sold by gallons and drams.

Linear Measure.

9 angulas (thumb's breadths) = 1 jan (span).
12 angulas = 1 adi (foot).
18 ,, = 1 molam (cubit, length from elbow to tip of middle finger).
2 molams = 1 gaja (yard).
2 gajas = 1 mar (distance between tips of the two middle fingers measured across the chest with the arms horizontal).

Land Measure.

24 feet = 1 kole (rod).
1 square kole (576 sq. ft.) = 1 kuli.
100 kulis = 1 kani (1·32 acres).

Bellary.

Weights.

Same as Anantapur.

Grain Measure.

1 seer = 84 tolas weight of a mixture of the 9 grains known as navadhanya, which seems = 86 tolas weight of paddy divided into ara, pavu, etc.

The multiples of this seer differ in different taluks: in Bellary taluk a putti weighs 2,560 seers.

Liquid Measure.

Same as Anantapur.

Chingleput.

1 gundu of firewood = 56 lb.
8 ollocks = 1 M.M.
4 M.M. = 1 Tiruvellur jodu.

Coimbatore.

8 rupees wt. = 1 palam.
15 palams = 1 viss.
8 visses = 1 maund.
10 maunds = 1 pothy.
20 maunds = 1 baram.
12 tulams = 1 pothy.

A palam of 3 rupees is used for drugs.

2 M.M. = 1 vallam.
33 vallams = 1 selagai.

There are a number of local measures which are gradually being replaced by the standard M.M.

The Coimbatore vallam is larger than the standard one and 30 only go to the selagai.

1 maund of jaggery = 26 lb.

When firewood is sold by the ton, the maund is often taken at 28 lb., i.e., 80th of a ton.

Cuddapah.

32 M.M. = 1 thumu.
20 thumus = 1 putti.

Ganjam.

Weights.

80 tolas = 1 seer.
5 seers = 1 viss.
8 visses = 1 maund.
8 maunds = 1 candy.

For gingelly, castor, coconut-oil and ghee, 1 seer = 22 tolas.

For onions, garlic, saffron, tamarind, potatoes and silk, 1 seer = 24 tolas.

For chillies, 1 seer = 105 tolas.

For vegetables, etc., 1 seer = 180 tolas.

For camphor, spices, 1 viss = 118 tolas.

Land Measure.

4 seers of rice and other grains = 1 thumu.
16 seers = 1 nowtie (cent).
20 nowties = 1 bharanam.
100 nowties = 1 acre.

Godavari.

Weights.

2 pampus = 1 yebulam.
2 yebulams = 1 padalam.
2 padalams = 1 viss (5 seers or 120 tolas).
2 visses = 1 yettedu.
4 yettedus = 1 maund (or 25 lb.).
20 maunds = 1 putti (or candy).

Fuel is sold by the following table:—
5 maunds = 1 kavadi.
4 kavadis = 1 putti.
1 putti dry jungle wood = 500 lb.
1 putti green jungle wood = 612 lb.
1 putti of jaggery = 504 lb.

Grain Measure.

5 tolas weight of rice = 1 gidda.
4 giddas = 1 sola.
2 solas = 1 manika or seer (holds 80 tolas weight of rice).
2 manikas = 1 adda.
2 addas = 1 kuncham (320 tolas weight of rice).
20 kunchams = 1 yedumu or kavadi.
2 yedumus = 1 pandumu.
2 pandumus = 1 palle putti (80 kunchams).
$7\frac{1}{2}$ palle puttis = 1 garce (garisa of 600 kunchams or 192,000 tolas weight of rice).
1 bag or busta of paddy = 166 lb.

Linear Measurement.

1 nulu = $\frac{1}{8}$ inch.
2 nulus = 1 pathika.

Land Measure (popular).

1 kuncham = 10 cents.
1 yedum = 2 acres.
1 pandum = 4 acres.

Kanara, South.

MANGALORE.

Weights.

24 tolas = 1 seer.
48 seers = 1 maund.
20 maunds = 1 candy.

Grain Measure.

1 pavu = $\frac{1}{4}$ seer.
2 pavus = $\frac{1}{2}$ seer.
14 seers = 1 kalasikay.
3 kalasikays = 1 muda.
42 mudas = 1 korgee.

NOTE.—One muda paddy seed is generally 4 kalasikays.

Liquid Measure.

1 kututhay = 12 rupees weight.
9 kututhays = 1 kutti.
2 kututhays = 1 seer.
10 kuttis = 1 maund.

Udipi—Liquids.

12 kudukthas = 1 baylay.

Madura.

Weights.

6 tolas (·4114 oz.) = 1 palam (nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz.).
20 palams = 1 viss.
6 visses = 1 thulam (about $18\frac{1}{2}$ lb.).
8 visses = 1 maund (about 25 lb.).

Grain Measure.

1 heaped measure = 132 tolas rice.
4 measures = 1 marakkal.
12 marakkals = 1 kalam.

Malabar.

CANNANORE.

30 lb. = 1 thulam.
20 thulams = 1 bharam.

NOTE.—In the above two cases 1 lb. = 40 rupees weight.

TELLICHERRY.

32 lb. = 1 thulam.
20 thulams = 1 bharam.

Nilgiris.

Land Measure.

28 adis or country feet = 1 kole = 24 English feet.
1 square kole = 1 guli = 576 sq.ft.
100 gulis = 1 cawny = 57,600 sq.ft. or 1·322 acres.
1 balla = 3·82 acres = 166,464 sq. ft.
60 × 40 feet or 2,400 sq. ft. = 1 manai or house-site.

Measures.

2 ollocks = 1 ullock.
8 ollocks = 1 padi or measure.
8 measures = 1 marakkal.
5 marakkals = 1 para.
400 marakkals = 1 garisa.
50 jodis (i.e., double measures or 100 Madras measures) = 1 palla.

Weights.

3 rupees weight (tolas) = 1 palam.
8 palams = 1 seer.
5 seers ($3\frac{1}{8}$ rattal) = 1 viss.
50 palams ($1\frac{1}{4}$ viss) = 1 tuk.
8 visses = 1 maund.
20 maunds = 1 bharam or candy.

Salem.

Measures.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ M.M. = 1 vallam.
40 vallams = 1 kandagam.
The vallam varies up to 3 M.M.

Weights.

The tuku is used, but varies from $1\frac{1}{2}$ visses to $2\frac{1}{2}$ visses according to the commodity.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ tukus = 1 thulam.
16 thulams = 1 sattai.
In Namakkal, 16 vallams = 1 moda.
6 modas = 1 podi.

Tanjore and Trichinopoly.

Weights.

16 pies = 1 palam or 3 tolas.
8 palams = 1 seer.
5 seers = 1 viss.
8 visses = 1 maund.
20 maunds = 1 candy.

Hides and leather are weighed in terms of a rattal of $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers.

Vegetables, tamarind, etc., in terms of tuku or edai of $6\frac{1}{4}$ seers.

Measures.

2 padis = 1 marakkal.
12 marakkals = 1 kalam.
2 kalams = 1 somai (load).
5 somais = 1 urai.
4 urais = 1 bandy load.
120 coconuts = 1 somai or load.
40 marakkals of onions = 1 podi or pack.
32 palams of oil (vegetable) = 1 sombu.
16 sombus = 1 adam.

A small padi, of which four go to the marakkal, is still largely used by the ryot. A seer, one-fifth of a padi, is used for measuring milk, etc. The kalam itself varies from taluk to taluk.

Land Measure.

144 sq. ft. = 1 kuli.
100 kulis = 1 ma.
3 ma's = 1 acre.
4 ma's = 1 kani.
20 ma's = 1 veli ($6\frac{74}{121}$ acres).

Tinnevelly.

Weights.

$5\frac{35}{64}$ rupees weight = 1 palam.
144 palams = 1 tulam (100 palams = 1 tulam in the south).
12 tulams = 1 pothi.
2 pothis = 1 candy (500 lb.)
1 tulam = $20\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
16 tulams = 1 podi in Ramnad district.
12 tulams = 1 podi of seed.
16 tulams = 1 podi of kappas—in cotton tracts north of Sattur.
72 palams = 1 edai in cotton tract.
25 palams = 1 edai in the south.
20 palams = 1 edai in Srivilliputtur taluk of Ramnad district.
$4\frac{1}{4}$ palams = 1 seer (Rs. 25 weight).

In the cotton tracts in the south 1 edai is equivalent to $10\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

Weights used for weighing Gold and Silver.

20 manchadis = 1 kalanji.
$\frac{4}{5}$ kalanji = 1 varagan edai.
$3\frac{5}{8}$ varagan edai = 1 rupee weight = 1 tola.

Grain Measure.

2 half mahanis = 1 mahani ($\frac{1}{16}$ measure).
2 mahanis = 1 ollock ($\frac{1}{8}$ Madras measure).
2 ollocks = 1 ullock ($\frac{1}{4}$ Madras measure).
2 ullocks = $\frac{1}{2}$ Madras measure.
4 ullocks = 1 nali (1 Madras measure).
$1\frac{1}{2}$ seers = 1 Madras measure.
96 Madras measures = 1 kottai (Koilpatti tract).
112 Madras measures = 1 kottai (in Tinnevelly).
120 Madras measures = 1 kottai (Ramnad district).
4 Madras measures = 1 marakkal.
48 Madras measures = 1 kalam.

In some parts of Ramnad—
3 Madras measures = 1 marakkal.
90 Madras measures = 1 kottai.

Land Measurement.

WET LAND.

8 seer padi = 1 marakkal (nearly 8 cents).
21 marakkals = 1 kota (163 cents).

DRY LAND.

21 kurukkams is the area which can be ploughed by one pair in a day.
8 kurukkams = 1 sangili.

or—
3 Madras measures = 1 marakkal.
30 marakkals = 1 kottai.
12 marakkals = 1 acre.

Vizagapatam.

Weights.

2 chatakas = 1 nantak = $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
8 nantaks = 1 seer = 10 oz.
5 seers = 1 visam or viss = $3\frac{1}{8}$ lb.
8 visams = 1 manugu or maund = 25 lb.
8 manugus = 1 kantlam = 200 lb.
20 manugus = 1 putti or candy = 500 lb.

The following table is also used side by side with the first:—
2 yebalams = 1 padalam = $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
2 padalams = 1 visam = 3 lb.
8 visams = 1 manugu = 24 lb.
8 manugus = 1 kantlam = 192 lb.
20 manugus = 1 candy = 480 lb.

Grain and Liquid Measures.

4 giddas = 1 sola.
2 solas = 1 tavva = $2\frac{1}{8}$ pints.
2 tavvas = 1 adda or manika = $4\frac{1}{4}$ pints.
4 addas = 1 kuncham = 17 pints.
20 kunchams = 1 buri putti (in Kondakerla firka).
80 kunchams = 1 pedde putti (in rest of taluk).
600 kunchams = 1 garisu (garce).

Other Weights and Measures.

Cotton.

1 skein = 120 yards.
7 skeins = 1 hank.
18 hanks = 1 spindle.
The number of hanks to 1 lb. = "counts."

Angular Measure.

60 seconds (″) = 1 minute (′).
60 minutes = 1 degree (°).
90 degrees = 1 right angle.

METRICAL SYSTEM.

Linear Measure.

10 millimetres = 1 centimetre.
10 centimetres = 1 decimetre.
10 decimetres = 1 metre.
10 metres = 1 decametre.
10 decametres = 1 hectometre.
10 hectometres = 1 kilometre.
10 kilometres = 1 myriametre.
1 millimetre = ·039370 inch.
1 metre = 3·28084 feet.
1 kilometre = ·62137 mile.

Square Measure.

1 hectare = 1 square hectometre = 2·4711 acres.

Weights.

1 gramme = ·03527 oz. (Avoirdupois).

1 kilogramme = 2·20146 lb. (Avoirdupois).

Dry Fluid Measure.

1 litre = ·21998 gallons.

The metrical system is based on the *metre* which is the ten-millionth part of the quadrant of a terrestrial meridian. The *litre* is the cube of the tenth part of the *metre*, and the weight of a *litre* of distilled water at its greatest density is a *kilogramme*.

CONVERSION TABLE.

For converting	Multiply by	Converse
Linear.		
Feet into links ...	1·5151	·66
Yards into links ...	4·545	·22
Chains into miles...	·0125	·80
Feet into metres ...	·3048	3·2809
Yards into metres.	·9144	1·0936
Chains into metres.	20·117	·049
Square.		
Square yards into square metres ...	·8361	1·196
Square yards into acres	·0002066	4,840
Square miles into acres	640	·001562
Capacity.		
Bushels into Madras measures ...	20·48	2·04883
Cubic inches into bushels ...	·00045	2219·7
Cubic feet into bushels ...	·778	1·285
Cubic feet into gallons ...	6·228	·1605
Cubic feet into Madras measures.	16·0	·0625
Gallons into litres.	4·543	·220
Gallons into Madras measures ...	2·57	·385
Litres into cubic feet	·03532	28·33
Lb. into cubic inches of water ...	27·74	·036
Weights.		
Lb. into cubic feet of water ...	·01605	62·2786
Cubic feet of water into tons.	·0278	35·9
Lb. into kilogrammes ...	·4536	2·2

VOLUME WEIGHT.

(1) Cereals.

1 M.M. of cholam weighs 3·1 lb.
1 M.M. of maize weighs 3 lb.
1 M.M. of millet, common, weighs 3·09 lb.
1 M.M. of Millet, Italian, weighs 3·57 lb.
1 M.M. of millet, Kodo, weighs 2·76 lb.
1 M.M. of millet, spiked, weighs 2·7 lb.
1 M.M. of paddy weighs 2·5 lb.
1 M.M. of ragi weighs 3·07 lb.
1 M.M. of samai weighs 3·1 lb.
1 M.M. of samva weighs 2·33 lb.

(2) Oil seeds.

1 M.M. of castor weighs 2·87 lb.
1 M.M. of gingelly weighs 2·57 lb.
1 M.M. of groundnut in shell weighs 1·75 lb.
1 M.M. of groundnut shelled weighs 2·5 lb.
1 M.M. of groundnut oil weighs 3·5 lb.
1 M.M. of linseed weighs 2·87 lb.
1 M.M. of safflower weighs 2·43 lb.

(3) Pulses.

1 M.M. of bengal gram weighs 3·13 lb.
1 M.M. of black gram weighs 3·3 lb.
1 M.M. of cow gram weighs 3·1 lb.
1 M.M. of dew gram weighs 2·66 lb.
1 M.M. of green gram weighs 3·43 lb.
1 M.M. of horse gram weighs 3·45 lb.
1 M.M. of red gram weighs 2·83 lb.
1 M.M. of field bean weighs 3·33 lb.

(4) Milk, etc.

1 M.M. of milk weighs 4· 13 lb.
1 M.M. of water weighs 4 lb.

Commerce and Industry.

Banking.

The Imperial Bank of India.

The formation on the 27th January 1921 of the Imperial Bank of India by amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras is an event of great importance in the history of Indian banking. The agreement between the Government of India and the Imperial Bank has resulted in important changes in the control of Government balances, in the resource operations of Government and in the movement of funds throughout the country.

The idea of a central banking establishment for British India was mooted as early as 1836, and was the subject of a minute by Mr. James Wilson, when Finance Member, in 1859. Again, in 1867, Mr. Dickson, the well-known Secretary of the Bank of Bengal, submitted detailed proposals for an amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks. On various later occasions, the matter was brought forward without result and it was discussed by the Chamberlain Commission on Indian Finance and Currency in 1913. The present scheme which has come to fruition was, however, the result of a *rapprochement* on the part of the Banks themselves as a result of the experience gained during the war and the realization of the desirability of strengthening and extending the banking system in India.

The history of the Presidency Banks in their relationship with Government, of which a clear and detailed description will be found in Sir James Brunyate's "An account of the Presidency Banks," falls into three well-defined stages. Prior to 1862, the Presidency Banks had the right of note issue, but were directly controlled by Government and the scope of their business was restricted by their charters. The second period was from 1862 to 1876. In 1862 the Banks were deprived of the right of note issue, though, by their agreements of that year, they were authorized to transact the paper currency business as agents of Government. As compensation for the loss of their right of issue, they were given the use of the Government balances and the management of the treasury work at the Presidency towns and at their branches. The old statutory limitations on their business were at the same time greatly relaxed, though the Government's power of control remained unchanged. In 1866, the agreements were revised and the paper currency business was removed from their control and placed under the direct management of Government. The third period dates from the Presidency Banks Act of 1876 by which nearly all the most important limitations of the earlier period were reimposed. Put very briefly, the principal restrictions imposed by this Act prohibited the Banks from conducting foreign exchange business, from borrowing or receiving deposits payable out of India, and from lending for a longer period than six months, or upon mortgage or on the security of immovable property or upon promissory notes bearing less than two independent names or upon goods, unless the goods or the title to them were deposited with the bank as security. At the same time Government abandoned direct interference in the management, ceasing to appoint official directors and disposing of their shares in the Banks. The Banks no longer enjoyed the full use of the Government balances. Reserve Treasuries were constituted at the Presidency towns into which the surplus revenues were drawn

and the balances left at the disposal of the Banks were strictly limited.

This system continued with only minor modifications until the present year. During the war, however, the policy was deliberately adopted of reducing the amount of balances held in the Reserve Treasuries and leaving much larger balances with the Headquarters of the Presidency Banks in order to assist the money market.

We now come to the Imperial Bank of India Act (XLVII of 1920). Under the new Act, the control of the Bank is entrusted to a Central Board of Governors with Local Boards at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and such other places as the Central Board, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may determine. The Central Board of Governors consists of—

(*a*) Managing Governors, not exceeding two in number, appointed by the Governor-General in Council on recommendation by the Central Board;

(*b*) the Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of the Local Boards;

(*c*) the Controller of the Currency, or other officer nominated by the Governor-General in Council and

(*d*) not more than four non-officials nominated by the Governor-General in Council.

Representatives of any new Local Boards, which may be constituted, may be added at the discretion of the Central Board.

The Controller of the Currency and the Secretaries of the Local Boards are entitled to attend the meetings of the Central Board but not to vote. Under the agreement with Government, however, which will be referred to later, the Governor-General in Council is entitled to issue instructions to the Bank in respect of any matter which in his opinion vitally affects his financial policy or the safety of the Government balances, and if the Controller of the Currency or such other officer of Government as may be nominated by the Governor-General in Council to be a Governor of the Central Board shall give notice in writing to the Managing Governors that he considers that any action proposed to be taken by the Bank will be detrimental to the Government as affecting the matters aforesaid, such action shall not be taken without the approval in writing of the Governor-General in Council. Under the Imperial Bank of India Act, provision is made for the increase of the capital of the Bank. The capital of the three Presidency Banks consisted of 3¾ crores of rupees in shares of Rs. 500 each, fully subscribed. The additional capital authorized is 7½ crores in shares of Rs. 500 each of which Rs. 125 has been called up, making the present capital of the Bank Rs. 11¼ crores, of which Rs. 5,62,50,000 will, on completion of the first call on the new shares, have been paid up. The reserve fund of the Bank is 3 crores 45 lakhs, and, on the 28th January 1921, the first balance sheet showed the Government balance at Rs. 7,96,50,000, other deposits at Rs. 76,43,40,000 and cash Rs. 27,04,85,000 with a percentage of cash to liabilities of 31·94.

The Imperial Bank of India Act follows the Presidency Banks Act of 1876 in defining absolutely the class of business in which the Bank may engage, though the older limitations are modified in some minor points. It permits for the first time the constitution of a London Office and the borrowing of money in England for the purpose of the Bank's business upon the security of assets of the Bank, but not the opening of cash credits, keeping cash accounts or receiving deposits in London except from former customers of the Presidency Banks. The Act provides for an agreement between the Bank and the Secretary of State, and this agreement, which was signed on the 27th January 1921 and is for a period of ten years determinable thereafter by either party with one year's notice, provides, *inter alia*, for the following important matters:—

(1) All the general banking business of the Government of India is to be carried out by the Imperial Bank.

(2) The Bank will hold all the Treasury balances at headquarters and at its branches. This involves the abolition of the reserve treasury system.

(3) Within five years the Bank undertakes to open 100 new branches, of which the Government of India may determine the location of one in four. It may be mentioned here that the branches and agencies of the three Presidency Banks prior to the date of amalgamation numbered 69, including the Colombo branch of the Bank of Madras. The Bank of Bengal had no branches prior to the proposal to transfer Government business to the Bank in 1861-62, but no less than 18 branches were established before 1868.

(4) The management of the Public Debt will continue to be conducted by the Bank for a specified remuneration.

(5) The Bank is entitled to transfer its funds through Currency free of charge, and Government will discontinue the issue of currency transfers or supply bills to the public between any two places in which a Local Head Office or a branch of the Imperial Bank is situated. The Bank in return undertakes to give the public every facility for the transfer of money between its Local Head-quarters and branches at rates not exceeding such rates as the Controller of the Currency may by special or general direction approve.

The maximum rates approved by the Controller of the Currency, which are uniform throughout India and Burma, for all telegraphic transfers or drafts issued by the Bank are as follows:—

For amounts of Rs. 10,000 and over, 1 anna per cent;

For amounts of Rs. 1,000 and over but less than Rs. 10,000, 2 annas per cent.

For amounts less than Rs. 1,000, the rates will be at the discretion of the Bank.

At the same time the opportunity was taken to bring the rates for Government currency transfers and supply bills into line with the rates approved for the Bank, the rates previously having ranged from 1 to 2 annas between treasuries in the same province and from 2 to 4 annas between a treasury in one province and a Currency Office or treasury in another province.

Those who are interested in this important development of Indian banking will find a well-informed article on the Imperial Bank of India in the Economic Journal of June 1921 from the pen of Mr. H. F. Howard. The concluding paragraph of Mr. Howard's article is extracted below :—

"It will no doubt be observed that the sphere and functions of the Imperial Bank of India do not coincide with those of a Central Bank under the strict definition of such an institution in countries where a highly developed banking system and a central discount market are in being. In such conditions the ideal to be followed in framing the constitution of a Central Bank is admittedly mainly that of a banker's bank, entrusted with the powers of the note issue, in addition to other Government business, but in various other respects strictly limited in its functions. But, as I trust, I have shown, conditions in India have been such as to necessitate evolution on other lines. The problem to be met differs, for example, widely from that which faced the framers of the Federal Reserve System in the United States, where many thousands of banks were already in existence and where it remained merely to shape the keystone to fit the arch. In India the complete foundations have still to be properly laid and we have to build up from the base.

"It would be premature also to attempt to forecast the lines which banking development in India will now follow. As has been seen, the policy with regard to the administration of the note issue and of the London remittance business of the Government has been left for future decision. It is probable that, in the event, advance will, as elsewhere, continue to be guided by the forces of natural evolution and shaped by the customs and traditions which the new bank may be expected, as time goes on, to bring into being."

Presidency Banks and the Imperial Bank of India.

The table below summarizes the capital, reserves, deposits and cash balances of the three Presidency Banks regarded as one bank up to the year 1920 and of the Imperial Bank of India in 1921 and 1922 :—

(In thousands of rupees.)

31st December.	Capital. (1)	Reserve and rest. (2)	Government or public deposits. (3)	Private deposits. (4)	Proportion per cent of Government deposits (column 3) to Total capital and deposits (columns 1 to 4). (5)	Proportion per cent of Government deposits (column 3) to Private deposits (column 4). (6)	Cash balances. (7)
					PER CENT.	PER CENT.	
1913 (pre-war year).	3,75,00	3,73,07	5,88,66	36,48,50	11·8	16·1	15,37,75
1914	3,75,00	3,89,17	5,61,52	40,04,08	10·5	14·0	20,83,92
1915	3,75,00	3,72,50	4,88,67	38,61,19	9·6	12·7	14,65,24
1916	3,75,00	3,60,99	5,20,58	44,70,87	9·1	11·6	17,27,25
1917	3,75,00	3,67,52	7,71,28	67,71,74	9·3	11·4	33,77,31
1918	3,75,00	3,44,58	8,64,28	50,97,75	12·8	16·9	17,07,62
1919	3,75,00	3,57,81	7,72,24	68,21,37	9·3	11·3	23,62,93
1920	3,75,00	3,77,79	9,02,63	78,01,90	9·5	11·6	26,03,34
1921*	5,62,24	4,14,54	6,80,01	65,77,99	8·3	10·3	13,60,23
1922	5,62.50	4,33,07	14,15,73	57,00,57	17·4	24·8	15,07,47

* The three Presidency Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras were amalgamated and formed into the Imperial Bank of India with effect from 27th January 1921, under the Imperial Bank of India Act, XLVII of 1920.

Progress of Banking.

Capital, Reserve, Deposits (Government and other) Cash, Investments and Dividend of the Bank of Madras on 31st December each year.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Year.	Paid-up capital.	Reserve and rest.	Total.	Deposits. Government (public).	Deposits. Private. Fixed.	Deposits. Private. Savings Bank.	Deposits. Private. Current.	Deposits. Private. Total.	Cash balance.	Investments.	Dividend for the year.
											PER CENT.
1880 ...	50	7	57	49				80	98	...	...
1885 ...	50	9	59	28				1,09	65	19	7
1890 ...	50	16	66	49				1,90	83	45	10½
1895 ...	50	18	68	72				2,76	1,19	45	10
1900 ...	60	24	84	37				2,73	1,31	67	8
1905 ...	60	33	93	51	(a)	(a)	(a)	3,46	1,67	71	10
1910 ...	60	51	1,11	72				5,67	1,84	85	12
1911 ...	60	54	1,14	59				6,25	1,66	1,04	12
1912 ...	75	72	1,47	75				7,43	1,96	1,13	12
1913 ...	75	76	1,51	87				8,06	2,19	1,18	12
1914 ...	75	79	1,54	91				7,62	2,67	1,34	12
1915 ...	75	68	1,43	87	3,38	20	4,45	8,03	2,56	1,84	12
1916 ...	75	58	1,33	1,04	3,99	24	5,37	9,60	2,87	1,63	12
1917 ...	75	54	1,29	88	3,77	22	6,21	10,20	4,96	95	12
1918 ...	75	55	1,30	1,02	4.14	21	5,19	9,54	2,71	1,40	12
1919 ...	75	48	1.23	1,04	4,81	24	7,11	12.16	4,37	1,75	12
1920 ...	75	48	1,23	1,19	8,24	31	7,24	15,79	5,06	2,13	18

(a) Details not available.

NOTE.—The three Presidency Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras were amalgamated and formed into the Imperial Bank of India with effect from the 27th January 1921, under the Imperial Bank of India Act, XLVII of 1920.

Capital, Reserve, Deposits (Government and other) Cash, Investments and Dividend of the Imperial Bank of India on 31st December each year.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Year.	Paid-up capital.	Reserve and rest.	Total.	Deposits. Government (public).	Deposits. Private. Fixed.	Deposits. Private. Savings Bank.	Deposits. Private. Current.	Deposits. Private. Total.	Cash balance.	Investments (Govt. and other authorized securities under the Act).	Dividend for the year.
											PER CENT.
1921 ...	5,62	4,15	9,77	6,80	(a)	(a)	(a)	65,78	13,60	12,46	16
1922 ...	5,63	4,33	9,96	14,16				57,00	15,07	9,79	16

(a) Details not available.

The Bank Rate.

Average bank rates of the Presidency Banks from 1870 to 1920 and of the Imperial Bank of India in 1921 and 1922.

Year.	Bank of Bengal.			Bank of Bombay.			Bank of Madras.		
	Half-year ending 30th June.	Half-year ending 31st Dec.	Annual average.	Half-year ending 30th June.	Half-year ending 31st Dec.	Annual average.	Half-year ending 30th June.	Half-year ending 31st Dec.	Annual average.
1870	5·47	6·00	5·73	5·53	4·97	5·25	4·50	4·50	4·50
1871	4·94	4·50	4·72	(a)	(a)	5·09	4·91	5·00	4·95
1872	6·36	3·56	4·96			5·10	5·94	6·00	5·97
1873	4·15	3·71	3·93			4·63	6·00	6·19	6·09
1874	8·74	3·70	6·22	8·85	4·30	6·57	7·89	7·00	7·44
1875	6·48	4·84	5·66	6·55	7·92	7·23	7·00	7·00	7·00
1876	7·42	6·11	6·76	8·35	5·62	6·98	6·75	6·00	6·37
1877	9·49	7·30	8·40	9·03	7·31	8·17	6·00	6·10	6·05
1878	6·53	4·03	5·28	7·18	5·00	6·09	7·00	7·00	7·00
1879	7·27	5·42	6·34	8·05	5·29	6·67	7·00	7·00	7.00
1880	5·39	3·91	4·65	5·72	4·30	5·01	6·47	4·27	5·37
1881	4·86	5·72	5·29	5·40	5·98	5·69	4·67	6·30	5·48
1882	8·18	5·02	6·60	8·08	4·13	6·10	8·29	4·13	6·21
1883	6·99	6·56	6·78	7·00	6·20	6·66	6·97	7·02	6·99
1884	8·81	3·95	6·38	9·03	4·17	6·60	8·42	4·13	6·27
1885	6·76	4·00	5·38	5·90	4·00	4·95	5·71	3·23	4·47
1886	5·92	6·15	6·04	6·35	6·50	6·42	5·48	5·64	5·56
1887	7·48	3·80	5·64	7·78	3·73	5·75	7·92	3·90	5·91
1888	5·74	5·18	5·46	5·40	5·51	5·70	5·78	5·44	5·61
1889	9·31	4·67	6·99	9·46	4·00	6·73	9·62	4·14	6·88
1890	8·26	3·32	5·79	9·21	3·28	6·24	8·14	3·32	5·73
1891	3·50	2·62	3·06	3·88	2·23	3·05	3·60	2·25	2·92
1892	3·88	3·11	3·50	3·97	3·04	3·50	4·03	3·07	3·50
1893	5·68	4·08	4·88	5·97	3·84	4·90	6·19	4·36	5·27
1894	7·42	3·36	5·39	7·55	3·46	5·50	6·72	3·31	5·01
1895	5·07	3·59	4·33	4·30	3·60	3·95	5·02	3·50	4·26
1896	5·77	5·61	5·69	5·85	5·10	5·47	6·00	5·28	5·64
1897	9·88	5·97	7·92	10·11	5·64	7·87	9·97	6·00	7·98
1898	11·02	5·11	8·06	12·03	4·55	8·29	11·09	4·51	7·80
1899	6·34	5·49	5·91	6·34	5·42	5·88	6·27	5·83	6·05
1900	6·41	4·27	5·34	6·90	3·79	5·34	7·24	4·50	5·87
1901	6·89	4·07	5·48	7·07	3·83	5·45	7·57	4·09	5·83
1902	6·17	3·55	4·86	6·25	3·43	4·84	7·00	4·02	5·51
1903	6·27	3·49	4·88	6·70	3·48	5·09	7·13	4·27	5·70

Average bank rates of the Presidency Banks from 1870 to 1920 and of the Imperial Bank of India in 1921 and 1922—*concld.*

Year.	Bank of Bengal.			Bank of Bombay.			Bank of Madras		
	Half-year ending 30th June.	Half-year ending 31st Dec.	Annual average.	Half-year ending 30th June.	Half-year ending 31st Dec.	Annual average.	Half-year ending 30th June.	Half-year ending 31st Dec.	Annual average.
1904	5·56	4·19	4·87	5·15	3·82	4·48	6·42	4·07	5·24
1905	5·56	4·63	5·09	5·77	4·42	5·09	6·04	4·19	5·11
1906	6·95	5·88	6·42	7·24	5·28	6·26	7·15	5·04	6·09
1907	7·63	4·58	6·10	7·81	4·11	5·96	8·24	4·54	6·39
1908	7·42	4·24	5·83	7·84	4·02	5·93	8·38	4·38	6·38
1909	6·58	3·91	5·24	6·47	3·82	5·14	7·55	4·41	5·98
1910	6·14	4·51	5·33	6·19	4·14	5·16	7·17	4·65	5·91
1911	6·66	4·36	5·51	6·55	3·52	5·03	7·59	4·35	5·97
1912	6·24	4·59	5·42	6·01	4·10	5·05	7·51	4·59	6·05
1913	6·57	5·33	5·95	7·23	4·62	5·92	7·76	5·54	6·65
1914	5·94	4·96	5·45	5·52	5·28	5·40	6·63	5·16	5·89
1915	5·84	5·54	5·69	5·84	5·31	5·57	5·87	5·54	5·70
1916	7·25	6·32	6·78	7·18	5·65	6·41	7·71	6·48	7·09
1917	6·69	5·36	6·03	6·70	5·42	6·06	8·00	6·64	7·32
1918	5·77	5·30	5·54	5·79	5·29	5·54	6·92	6·47	6·69
1919	6·24	5·00	5·62	6·28	5·00	5·64	7·31	6·00	6·65
1920	6·58	5·55	6·06	6·98	5·73	6·35	6·00	6·41	6·20

	Imperial Bank of India.		
	Half-year ending 30th June.	Half-year ending 31st December.	Annual average.
1921	6·04	5·11	5·57
1922	7 13	4·51	5·81

Banks in Madras.

Central Bank of India, Limited.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA.)

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs. 3,36,00,000
Paid-up	" 1,68,00,000
Reserve Fund	" 1,00,00,000

Head Office—Bombay.

Local Branches—Mandvi, Share Bazaar, Zaveri Bazaar, Abdul Rahiman Street.

Mufassal Branches—Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Asansol, Bara Bazaar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Chandausi, Delhi, Hyderabad (Dn.), Hapur, Jharia, Karachi, Kasur, Lucknow, Lahore, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Madras and Rangoon.

Managing Director—S. N. Poochkhanawala.
Madras Agent—R. S. Iyer.
Madras Accountant—J. M. Nalasett.
Madras Office—237, Govindappa Naick Street.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China (1853).

Head Office—38, Bishopsgate, London.

Capital in 600,000 shares of £5 each £3,000,000	Reserve Fund £3,800,000

Chief Manager—W. E. Preston.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Alor Star (Malay States)	Hongkong	Puket
Amritsar	Iloilo	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Karachi	Samarang
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Cawnpore	Madras	Sourabaya
Cebu	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Colombo	Medan	Tavoy
Delhi	New York	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Yokohama
Hankow	Penang	Zamboanga

Madras Agency—Esplanade, Post Box No. 58, Madras, E.

Agent—W. B. White. *Accountant*—W. E. Lang.

Imperial Bank of India.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, for the purpose of taking over the undertaking and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay, and the Bank of Madras.)

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT.

27th January 1921.

CAPITAL AND RESERVE.

Authorized Capital—Rs. 11,25,00,000 divided into 225,000 shares of Rs. 500 each.

Paid-up Capital—75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ...	Rs. 3,75,00,000
150,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125 paid	„ 1,87,50,000
	„ 5,62,50,000
Reserve liability of shareholders	„ 5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund as on 11th January 1921	„ 4,45,00,000

BRANCHES.

In addition to the three local head offices at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, the Bank has branches at the places mentioned below.

LIST OF BRANCHES IN THE MADRAS, BOMBAY AND BENGAL CIRCLES.

Madras.

Alleppey
Bangalore
Bellary
Berhampur
Bezwada
Calicut
Cocanada
Cochin
Coimbatore
Colombo
Conjeeveram (Sub-Agency)
Cuddalore
Cuddapah
Erode
Guntur
Kumbakonam
Madura
Mangalore
Masulipatam
Mount Road
Nandyal
Negapatam
Nellore
Ootacamund
Rajahmundry
Salem
Tellicherry
Tinnevelly
Trivandrum
Trichinopoly
Tuticorin
Vellore
Vizagapatam
Vizianagram

Bombay.

Ahmedabad
Do. (City Sub-Branch)
Ahmednagar
Akola
Amraoti
Bombay
Do. (Byculla)
Broach
Dhulia
Hubli
Hyderabad (Sind)
Indore
Jaipore
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)
Jubbulpore
Karachi
Khandwa
Larkhana
Bombay (Mandvi)
Nadiad
Nasik
Poona
Do. (City Branch)
Quetta

LIST OF BRANCHES IN THE MADRAS, BOMBAY AND BENGAL CIRCLES—*concld.*

Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)
Sholapur
Srinagar
Sukkur
Surat
Ujjain
Yeotmal

Bengal.

Abbotabad
Agra
Akyab
Aligarh
Allahabad
Ambala
Amritsar
Bankipore
Bareilly
Bassein
Benares
Calcutta
Do. (Burra Bazaar)
Do. (Clive Street)
Do. (Park Street)
Cawnpore
Chandausi
Chandpore
Chittagong
Cuttack
Dacca
Dalhousie
Darjeeling
Dehradun
Delhi
Ferozpore
Fyzabad
Gorakhpur
Hapur
Hathras
Hyderabad (Deccan)
Do. (Sub-Agency Parbhani)
Jalapaiguri
Jamshedpur
Jallandur
Kasauli
Lahore
Lucknow
Lyallpur
Mandalay (City)
Meerut (City)
Mooltan
Moradabad
Moulmein
Murree
Mussoori
Muttra
Muzafferpore
Mymensingh
Nagpur
Nainital
Narayangunge
Nowshera
Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Patna
Peshawar (City)
Rangoon
Rangpur
Rawalpindi
Sahranpur
Sargodha
Secunderabad
Serajgunge
Sialkot
Simla
Simla (Town Branch)

BUSINESS.

Current Accounts—Opened free of charge.
Fixed Deposits—Received at interest.
Savings Bank—Deposits received and interest allowed.
Government and other Securities—Received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, copies of rules, power-of-attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the local head offices, or branches of the Bank.

The Bank manages, on behalf of the Government, the Public Debt of India through its Public Debt Offices at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

London Office—5, Whittington Avenue, London, E.C. 3.

Madras Branch—Post Box No. 16, Madras.

OFFICERS.

Managing Governors—S. A. H. Sitwell and N. M. Murray (Officiating).
Manager, London Office—Sir Narcot Warren, K.C.I.E.
Secretary and Treasurer, Calcutta—D. S. Maclure.
Do. Bombay—R. A. Don.
Do. Madras—W. Lamb (Officiating).

Indian Bank, Limited, Madras.

(COMMENCED BUSINESS ON 15TH AUGUST 1907.)

Head Office—Madras; *Branches*—Cochin and Madura; *Local Offices*—Esplanade, Broadway; Mylapore, North Mada Street; and Triplicane, Big Street.

	RS.		RS.
Authorized capital, divided into 60,000 shares of Rs. 100 each	60,00,000	Paid-up capital as on 31st December 1923, 20,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, Rs. 50 paid	10,00,000
Issued capital	50,00,000	27,920 shares of Rs. 100 each, Rs. 10 paid	2,79,200
Subscribed capital	17,92,000	Reserve Fund	6,25,000

BUSINESS.

Current Accounts—Opened tree of charge and interest allowed at 2½ per cent per annum on daily balances. No incidental charges made.

Savings Bank Deposit Accounts—Opened with sums as low as Rs. 5 and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits—Received for 12 and 24 months at 5 and 5½ per cent per annum, respectively.

Loans, Overdrafts and Cash Credits—Granted against approved securities on terms which may be arranged.

Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, etc., sold and purchased; Valuables kept in safe custody; Interest and Dividends, Pay and Pension Bills collected; Outstation Cheques, Hundies, Bills and Promissory Notes bought, discounted and collected; Sterling Drafts procured; and Drafts issued or obtained on all places in India and Ceylon.

Banking Business of every description done. Rules of business may be had on application at any office of the Bank.

BANKING HOURS.

Week days except Saturdays, 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m. | Saturdays, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Registered Office—"Indian Bank Buildings," North Beach Road, Madras.

Telephone No. 414.

Secretary—Vidya Sagar Pandya.
Chief Accountant—D. R. Balaji Rao, B.A., B.L.

Madras Central Urban Bank, Limited.

(THE PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK FOR THE PRESIDENCY.)

Registered under the Co-operative Societies Act.

Established on 23rd November 1905.

Head Office—Luz Church Road, Mylapore.
Branch—Armenian Street, Georgetown.

Authorized capital ... Rs. 6,00,000 | Paid-up capital ... ... Rs. 5,39,450.

President—Dr. S. Swaminathan, Bar.-at-Law.

Vice-President—V. Ramdas Pantulu, B.A., B.L.
Secretary—V. C. Rangaswami, B.A.
Accountant—T. Raghavendra Rao, A.L.A A

BUSINESS.

The purpose of the Bank is to finance Co-operative Societies in the Presidency. Fixed and Recurring Deposits are received; Current and Savings Bank accounts are opened at very favourable rates of interest. The Government of Madras have authorized the investment in this Bank of all Local and Municipal Funds and of the security money tendered by all Government and Municipal Servants, Renters and Contractors.

Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

Authorized capital	£3,000 000	Paid-up capital	£1,050,000
Subscribed capital	£1,800,000	Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office—15, Grace Church Street, London, E.C. 3.

BRANCHES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Bombay	Howrah	Madras	Singapore
Calcutta	Kandy	Mauritius (Port Louis)	Batavia
Colombo	Karachi	Penang	Sourabaya
Delhi	Kota Bharu (Kelantan)	Rangoon	Simla
Galle			

AGENCIES.

Java	Australia	New York (U.S.A.)
Japan	New Zealand	South Africa

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England and Midland Bank, Limited.

MADRAS BRANCH.

"Mercantile Bank Buildings," Post Box No. 11.

OFFICE HOURS.

10 a.m. to 3 p.m.; On Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Acting Manager—R. D. Cromartie. *Accountant*—W. A. Cruden.

National Bank of India, Limited.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Head Office—26 Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 2.

BRANCHES.

Aden	Cochin	Kandy	Nairobi
Aden (Steamer Point)	Colombo	Karachi	Nakuru
Amritsar	Dar-es-salaam	Kisumu	Newera Eliya
Bombay	Delhi	Lahore	Rangoon
Calcutta	Entebbe	Madras	Tanga
Cawnpore	Jinja	Mandalay	Tuticorin
Chittagong	Kampala	Mombasa	Zanzibar

MADRAS BRANCH.

North Beach Road, Post Box No. 64, Madras, E.

Manager—W. H. H. Grahame. *Acting Accountant*—J. P. Sulley.

P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON UNDER THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1908 TO 1917, ON THE 3RD DAY OF MAY, 1920.)

Authorized capital, divided into 500,000 shares of £10 each	£5,000,000	Subscribed	£2,594,160
		Paid-up	£2,594,160
		Reserve	£ 115,000

BRANCHES.

Bombay, 82/84 Esplanade Road and Ballard Pier
Calcutta
Colombo
Hongong
Karachi
Madras
Shanghai
Singapore

MADRAS BRANCH, P.O. Box No. 57.

The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited, having branches in the East as well as Agents and Correspondents at home and abroad, and with its affiliated Bank, Allahabad Bank, Limited, and Branches, afford great facilities to its customers for the transaction of every description of Banking Business.

Current accounts opened; deposit accounts received on the usual terms; drafts, commercial and travellers' letters of credit issued on all the principal towns of the world; telegraphic and mail remittances effected; bills of exchange and treasury bills discounted, negotiated, or collected; documentary credits established; facilities given for freight collections and remittances; shipping disbursements arranged, acceptances given against shipping documents; stocks and shares bought and sold; coupons, drawn bonds and dividends collected; foreign exchange business transacted.

BANK SERVICE ON BOARD P. & O. AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES' SHIPS.

Outwards.—Intending passengers, when purchasing their tickets, can at the same time make arrangements with the Foreign Exchange Department of the West End Branch of the Bank (P. & O. House, No. 16, Cockspur Street, London, S.W. 1), for monies to be made payable on board the P. & O. and Associated Companies' ships, en route, at ports of call, or destination. They can also obtain Circular Letters of Credit which are cashable the whole world over, or exchange sterling for Indian or Australian notes and other foreign currencies appertaining to the Ports at which the steamers touch during the voyage.

Homewards.—For the convenience of passengers, a representative of the P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited (West End Branch), meets, during the busy season, the in-coming steamers of the P. & O. and Associated Lines on their arrival in the Port of London, and whilst on board is available for the purpose of converting all Foreign and Colonial notes and cash into sterling at the current rate of exchange, cashing Banker's Drafts and Cheques under Letters of Credit, and, if desired, opening Current Accounts or Deposit Accounts; and transacting Banking Business in general.

Bombay and Madras.—A representative from the Branch of the Corporation also boards the in-coming and out-going steamers at Bombay and Madras for the transaction of Banking business on behalf of passengers.

Chairman of the Board of Directors—The Rt. Hon. the Viscount Inchcape, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

Managing Director—James Mackenzie.

Head Office—122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. 3.

Triplicane Co-operative Bank.

Office—Triplicane High Road, Triplicane.

Registered in April 1923 with an authorized capital of Rs. 25,000 divided into 5,000 shares. Its area consists of the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th Municipal Divisions.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

President—Rao Bahadur Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliyar, L.M.S., M.L.C.
Vice-President—S. G. Rangaramanuja Mudaliyar, B.A., B.L.
Secretary—C. Kanakaraja Mudaly ar.

Chambers of Commerce.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce.

(*Founded in 1836.*)

Objects.—The Madras Chamber of Commerce is formed with a view to watch over and protect the interests of trade; to receive and collect information on all matters of mercantile interest bearing upon the removal of grievances and the promotion of the common good; to communicate with authorities and with individual parties thereupon; to receive references on matters of custom or usage in doubt or dispute, deciding on the same and recording the decision made for future reference; and to form by that and other means a code of practice whereby the transactions of business by all engaged in it may be simplified and facilitated.

Summary of Rules.—All merchants and other persons of British nationality engaged or interested in the general trade, commerce or manufactures of the Madras Presidency are eligible for membership; but persons of British nationality belonging to a foreign firm are regarded as foreign and are eligible only for Associate Membership. Any assistant signing a Firm, or signing *per procuration* for a Firm, is eligible for election as a member. Members who, during their absence from Madras, pay the regular subscription may be represented in the Chamber by their powers-of-attorney, as honorary members, subject to ballot, provided that such representative is himself of British nationality and is not employed by an alien firm. Honorary Members thus elected are entitled to vote and exercise all the privileges of ordinary members.

Merchants and other persons of alien nationality engaged or interested in the general trade, commerce or manufactures of the Madras Presidency after being duly proposed and seconded may be elected as Associate Members of the Chamber on payment of a monthly subscription of Rs. 30 paid monthly. Associate Members are not entitled to vote and exercise the privileges of ordinary members. They are, however, entitled to attend and speak, but not to vote, at any ordinary meeting of the Chamber and on the invitation of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman may attend under like conditions any special meeting of the Chamber or ordinary or special meeting of the Committee. The privileges accorded to an Associate Member may be withdrawn at any time by a majority of votes recorded at a special general meeting of the Chamber without any reason being assigned.

Persons desirous of joining the Chamber should be proposed by one member and seconded by another, and notice of same should be entered in the ballot book. The names and designation of persons desirous of joining the Chamber with the names of proposers and seconders should be intimated to members of the Chamber at least 7 clear days before the ballot takes place. The election will be by ballot on such day as the Committee for the time being may appoint. A ballot will not be valid unless a minimum of 15 votes are recorded and one negative vote in five shall exclude from membership. Voting by proxy is not allowed, nor by members whose subscriptions are in arrear.

The power of expulsion of members is reserved to the Chamber, to be decided by ballot by a majority at a special general meeting convened for that purpose. The executive duties of the Chamber are conducted by the Chairman with the assistance of a Committee, and all matters of importance are referred for the decision of the general body of subscribers, who are called together as often as is necessary by the Chairman, but not less frequently than once a month. Five members will form a quorum.

Every member on election has to pay an entrance fee of Rs. 100, provided that Banks, Corporate Bodies and Mercantile Firms may be represented on the Chamber by one or more members, and shall be liable for an entrance fee of Rs. 100 once in ten years for each.

The subscription of members shall not exceed Rs. 300 per annum, payable quarterly in advance, subject to reduction from time to time in accordance with the state of the Chamber's finances. Absentees in Europe to pay no subscription. Members and Associate Members temporarily absent from Madras to pay Re. 1 per month.

The price of all publications issued by the Chamber is doubled to those persons who are not represented on the Chamber, or who are not subscribing Members or Associate Members, provided that firms whose representatives on the Chamber are all out of India may secure the continuance of its privileges by a subscription of Re. 1 per month.

A Secretary is appointed by a majority of members in such way as the Committee for the time being may direct; and it is the duty of such Secretary to keep the records and accounts of the Chamber, to collect subscriptions, to conduct correspondence, and to act generally under the directions of the Committee.

At the annual general meeting which will be in the month of December, a Committee of not less than five members, the Chairman and Vice-Chairman being *ex-officio* members, will be elected to assist the Chairman in the disposal of the business of the Chamber. The representatives of the Chamber on the Legislative Council of the Governor of Madras are also *ex-officio* members of the Committee during their term of office. Not more than one member of a firm may serve on, or be voted for, by the same voter for the Committee.

At the annual general meeting, an Imports Sub-Committee, Exports Sub-Committee and a Skins and Hides Sub-Committee are elected, the Sub-Committees each to consist of not less than three members, and not more than one member of a firm to serve on, or be voted for, by the same voter for the same Sub-Committee.

Special general meetings may be convened on the requisition of the Chairman or of any three members of the Chamber, not being members of the same firm, notice of the subject of discussion to be given in the requisition calling the meeting.

Persons of distinguished position, members of other chambers of commerce and kindred associations, and Government and other officials interested in the general trade, commerce, or manufactures of Madras, after being duly proposed and seconded, may be elected honorary members of the Chamber without payment of entrance donation, or subscription on election. The election is made by ballot, a majority of two-thirds of the recorded votes being necessary to secure election.

Honorary members are not entitled to vote and exercise the privileges of ordinary members, but they are entitled to attend and speak, but not to vote, at any ordinary meeting of the Chamber and, on the invitation of the Chairman, or Vice-Chairman, may attend under like conditions any special meeting of the Chamber, or ordinary or special meeting of the Committee.

Mufassal Chambers of Commerce and any recognized association or corporate body engaged in, or interested in the general trade, commerce or manufactures of the Madras Presidency are eligible as members. Any such chamber or association so elected is entitled, in the person of its Chairman, or any of its individual members, to exercise all the privileges of ordinary members, and have the right of one vote. Any member of an affiliated Chamber or Association has the privilege of attending all meetings of the Chamber with a right of entering into the discussions, but one member only of each affiliated Chamber or Association has power to vote.

The Chamber undertakes arbitrations and surveys, the granting of Certificates of origin, and the registration of trade marks. The rules for the last named are given below :—

Rules for the Registration of Trade Marks (As amended in March 1920).—The following rules for the registration of trade-marks, tickets, etc., in its Trade-Mark Register have been adopted by the Madras Chamber of Commerce:—

(1) That each firm represented on the Chamber shall pay an entrance fee of Rs. 10, and be entitled to register an unlimited number of tickets or marks.

(2) That non-members of the Chamber shall pay a fee of Rs. 10 for each application for registration, and that in the event of a ticket or mark not being accepted for registration the sum of Rs. 5 shall be refunded.

(3) That, before any ticket or mark is registered, it shall be circulated to all members of the Chamber resident in Madras after which the Chamber at its next monthly meeting shall decide whether or no the tickets or mark shall be accepted for registration and no reason shall be assigned for that decision.

(4) That no trade-mark or ticket shall be registered on behalf of an Indian firm trading under a European name.

(5) That registration is merely evidence of the date of registration by the Chamber and cannot secure any right which the parties registering have not at law.

(6) That the Register shall be open to the inspection of any person, not a member of the Chamber, on payment of a fee of Re. 1.

Publications.—The following publications are issued by the Chamber :—Madras Price Current and Market Report, Tonnage Schedule and Madras Landing Charges and Harbour Dues Schedule.

Members and Office-bearers.—There are 50 Members and nine Honorary Members of the Chamber in the current year. Their names are given below :—

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Chairman.—T. M. Ross.

Vice-Chairman.—Sir James Simpson.

Committee.—H. F. P. Hearson; K. Kay; W. Lamb; A. J. Leech, M.L.C.; C. H. Straker.

Secretary.—H. E. H. Sladen.

Members.—W. Alexander; A. W. Acres; Sir S. R .M. Annamalai Chetti; Sir William Beardsell; E. Bradley; A. B. Bradshaw; D. S. Bremner; W. M. Browning; D. J. Castelli; G. A. Chambers; R. D. Cromartie; H. M. Ebrahim Sait; Sir Gordon Fraser, M.L.A.; F. H. Goffe; E. L. Goodman; W. H. H. Grahame; H. D. Harris; A. Harvey; J. C. Harvey; A. D. Hickie; H. R. Holme; P. Holt; J. F. Jones; R. Lee; S. E. Lyttelton; J. W. Macfarlane; Sir C. L. Magniac, Brig.-Genl.; D. G. McConechy; N. M. Murray; G. T. Pender; W. G. Penn-Simkins; A. J. Powell; B. C. Scott; J. A. Shelley; A. P. Symonds; W. H. Tod; A. S. Todd; S. D. Truscott; W. J. U. Turnbull; L. Walker; F. B. Wathen; W. B. White; N. C. Whitten; H. W. Wilson; J. C. Wilson; W. O. Wright.

Honorary Members.—Lt.-Col. B. Leslie; G. F. Paddison, I.C.S.; W. W. Robinson; J. M. Smith; H. Waddington; W. D. Woollam.

REPRESENTATIVES.

The following are bodies to which the Chamber is entitled to elect representatives whose names are also given against each:—

Madras Legislative Council.—A. J. Leech; C. E. Wood.

Madras Port Trust.—C. E. Wood, M.L.C.; A. J. Leech, M.L.C.; K. Kay; T. M. Ross.

Madras Municipal Corporation.—R. Lee; A. J. Powell; A. B. Bradshaw.

British Imperial Council of Commerce, London.—A. D. Jackson.

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce.

(Indian Chamber Buildings, North Beach, Madras.)

Objects.—The objects of the Chamber are those usual for such bodies, viz., the promotion of trade, especially in the Madras Presidency, and the interests of members. Special objects are stated to be:

"To maintain a library of books and publications of commercial interest, so as to diffuse commercial information and knowledge amongst its members.

"To establish Museums of commercial products or organize exhibitions either on behalf of the Chamber or in co-operation with others."

Like the Madras Chamber of Commerce, the Southern India Chamber also undertakes arbitrations and surveys and the registration of trade-marks. The rules for the latter will be given below.

Members.—There are two classes of members, permanent and honorary.

Permanent Members.—Merchants, bankers, shipowners, tradesmen, representatives of commercial, railway and insurance companies, brokers, persons and firms engaged in commerce or trade, agriculture, mining, manufacture, and joint stock companies or other corporations, and associations for any purpose or object connected with commerce or trade, agriculture, mining, manufacture or persons engaged in or connected with science, may be elected as permanent members of the Chamber. Any firm, joint stock company or other corporation eligible for election as a permanent member may become a permanent member in their conventional or corporate name.

Any permanent member may withdraw from the Chamber by giving two calendar months' notice in writing to the Secretary of his intention so to do and, upon the expiration of the notice, such member shall cease to be a member.

The subscription of permanent members carrying on business in Madras is Rs. 24 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance and that of permanent members carrying on business elsewhere than in Madras is Rs. 10 per annum, payable in advance. There is also an entrance fee of Rs. 25 payable on admission.

Honorary Members.—Honorary members are not required to subscribe to the funds of the Chamber.

Officials and others indirectly connected with the trade, commerce or manufactures in the Madras Presidency, or who may have rendered distinguished service to the interest represented by the Chamber, may be elected honorary members by the Committee, without any ballot, upon the proposal of any two permanent members of the Chamber.

Strangers visiting the Presidency may also be admitted by the Committee as honorary members for a period not exceeding two months on the proposal of any permanent member of the Chamber.

Honorary members are entitled to receive the last published report of the

Chamber and to attend and speak but not to vote at any General Meeting held during their membership, and may, upon the invitation of the President, any one of the Vice-Presidents or Chairman, as the case may be, attend under the like conditions any meeting of the Committee or of any Department Committee or Sub-Committee.

Officers.—A President, two Vice-Presidents, one or two Secretaries and 24 ordinary members of the Committee, excluding the President, and two Vice-Presidents. They are elected at each Annual General Meeting. Under the Madras Port Trust Amendment Act, 1915, the Chamber was accorded the right of electing two representatives to the Madras Port Trust. The Chamber also enjoys the right of electing a representative to the Madras Legislative Council, two Councillors to the Madras Corporation two representatives to the Senate of the University of Madras, and one to State Aid to Industries Board.

Rules for the Registration of Trade Marks.—The following rules for the registration of trade-marks, tickets, etc., have been adopted by the Southern India Chamber of Commerce :—

(1) That members of the Chamber be charged a fee of rupees three for each mark or ticket registered.

(2) That non-members be charged a fee of rupees eight for each mark or ticket registered.

(3) That each application for registration be circulated to all the members of the Committee of the Chamber.

(4) That a member of the Committee who objects to registration shall state the grounds of his objection.

(5) That the Committee, at a meeting, shall finally dispose of every application.

(6) That when an application is rejected, half the amount of the fee paid by the applicant shall be returned.

(7) That the Chamber's register of trade-marks, tickets, etc., shall be open to the inspection of any person not a member of the Chamber on payment of a fee of rupee one.

THE OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

President—Rao Sahib Sir M. C. T. Muttayya Chetti, *Kt.*

Vice-Presidents—Diwan Bahadur, Govindoss Chathurbhujadoss ; C. Abdul Hakim Sahib.

Honorary Secretaries—C. Gopala Menon ; Muhammad Musa Sait.

Executive Committee—Abdul Aziz, Khan Bahadur Haji Hakim Muhammad, M. A. Ahmed Badsha Sahib & Co., P. Alagasingari Nayudu, Rao Bahadur M. Balasundaram Nayudu, N. Desai Gounder & Co., A. R. Duraiswami Ayyangar, K. Govinda Achariyar ; M. Jamal Moideen Sahib & Co.; M. Kolandaivelu Mudaliyar ; M. Kothari, Chandulal, B.A., LL.B.; O. A. K. L. Lakshmanan Chettiyar; Roshan, M. A. Minulla Hussain Sahib & Co. ; Mohanlall Kanialall ; Moidu T. M. & Co.; Muhammad Kaleel Shirazee & Sons ; Rao Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar ; C. C. Nammalwar Chetty ; G. Narasimham ; Narayanadoss Girdhardoss ; G. A. Natesan & Co.; Secretary, The Indian Bank, Ltd.; V. Shanmukha Mudaliyar ; A. Subbarayudu; United Spinning and Weaving Mills, Choolai ; Venkatachalam Chetti, Swami ; M. Venugopal Nayudu ; Khan Bahadur Waljee Laljee Sait ; H. M. Zia-ud-din Sahib & Co.

Assistant Secretary— C. Duraiswami Ayyangar, B.A.;

REPRESENTATIVES.

Madras Lagislative Council—Mr. C. Gopal Menon ; *Madras Municipal Corporation*—P. Alagasingari Nayudu ; Muhammad Musa Sait, M.L.C.

Madras Post Trust.—Sir M. C. T. Muttayya Chettiyar, *Kt.* M.L.A., and Diwan Bahadur Govindoss Chathurbhujadoss.

Senate of the University of Madras— Chandulal M. Kothari, Esq., B.A. L.L.B.; Sir M. C. T. Muttayya Chettiyar *Kt.*, M.L.A.

State Aid to Industries Board—Mr. Narayanadoss Girdhardoss.

The Employers' Federation of Southern India.

Objects of the Federation.—The aim of the Federation is to encourage and promote better feeling between employer and employee, to encourage the payment of fair rates of wages, to collect and classify facts and statistics, to fix points of custom, to adopt forms of contract, to obtain the removal of grievances, to arbitrate on matters of dispute, to communicate with public authorities or kindred Associations, to encourage and secure united action among employers, generally to promote and protect the mutual interests of employers and employees and specially to safeguard the interests of employers against misguided and unfair action by employees and to do all such other lawful things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

Membership.—All persons employing upwards of 100 employees are eligible to join the Federation on payment of the annual subscription in advance and on signing a copy of the Rules and Regulations. The word "persons" shall include Partnerships, Associations, Corporations or Companies, but a separate subscription is payable for each Partnership, Association, Corporation or Company represented even if such representation be by one and the same person.

The word "employees" shall include Labour, Maistries, Foremen and Clerical Staff.

Admission to Membership is by ballot in the form agreed upon from time to time.

Any member wishing to retire from the Federation should give two calendar months' notice in writing to the Secretary and on retiring will cease to have any interest or claim on the funds of the Federation. A retiring member is bound to discharge all his obligations and undertakings to the Federation during and until the expiry of the curr tyear.

Subscription.—At each Annual General Meeting the rate of subscription to be paid by the Members' of the Federation for the next ensuing year is determined by resolution. For the first year the subscription is at the rate of Rs. 10 *per* 100 of employees or part of a 100 with a minimum of Rs. 25 and a maximum of Rs. 500, except that the Planters of Southern India may pay a combined annual subscription of Rs. 250 only, through their Central Association, the United Planters' Association of Southern India. For purposes of voting this joint subscription will count as one subscription only.

Management.—The affairs and funds of the Federation are managed by a Committee of a Chairman and five Members who are elected annually by ballot at a General Meeting to be held not later than the month of March in each year. Votes for the chair will count as votes for the Committee. The Secretary of the Madras Chamber of Commerce is ex-officio Secretary of the Federation, and the business of the Federation is carried on by the staff of the Madras Chamber of Commerce in return for such remuneration as may be agreed upon from time to time between the Committee of the Federation and the Committee of the Chamber.

Funds.—The Committee for the time being will have the control of the funds of the Federation, and pay all necessary expenses and generally manage its affair. The Committee may advance money either by way of loan or gift to any Member of the Federation to assist him in defending or filing a law suit or carrying on an arbitration, if, in their opinion, the principles involved in the said suit or arbitration affect the interests of the employers as a body. Provided always that no one sum exceeding Rs. 1,000 shall be advanced by way of loan or gift by the Committee without the sanction of a majority of the Members present at a General Meeting to be called to sanction such gift or loan.

Meetings.—The Committee may at any time call a General Meeting of the Members of the Federation when it appears to them necessary to do so. Any 5 Members may by a requisition addressed

to the Committee require them to call a General Meeting of Members and the Committee on receipt of such requisition shall call a Meeting at the earliest convenient date. Any such requisition shall express the object of the Meeting proposed to be called. One-fourth of the Members of the Federation shall be held to be a sufficient quorum to form any General Meeting when due notice of the intention to hold such meeting has been given. Each person (as defined above) being a Member of the Federation may be represented at any Meeting of Members by a partner or individual duly authorized.

Every subscription shall carry one vote.

All questions coming before a General Meeting shall be decided by a three-fourths majority of the votes of the Members present at that Meeting and such votes shall be accepted as the vote of the Federation.

OFFICE-BEARERS, 1923.

Chairman—W. O. Wright.

Committee—S. J. Green ; H. D. Harris ; H. R. Holme ; K. Kay ; A. J. Powell.

Secretary—H. E. H. Sladen.

Members—Addison & Co., Ltd., Madras ; Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., Madras ; Aspinwall & Co., Cochin ; Associated Printers, Madras ; Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Co., Ltd., Bangalore ; Bombay Co., Ltd., Madras ; Buckingham and Carnatic Co., Ltd., Perambur ; Burmah Oil Co., Ltd., Madras ; Chrome Leather Co., Ltd., Chromepet ; Coimbatore Mall Mills Co., Coimbatore ; Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Mills, Coimbatore ; Crompton Engineering Co., Ltd., Madras ; Deccan Sugar and Abkari Co., Ltd., Madras ; Diocesan Press, Madras ; East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Ltd., Madras ; English Electric Co., Ltd., Madras ; Glendale Tea Agency, Nilgiris; Goodacre & Sons, Wm., Cochin ; Indian Aluminium Co., Triplicane ; Madras Electric Supply Corporation, Vepery ; Madras Electric Tramway Co., Ltd., Vepery ; Madras Engineering Works, Rayapuram ; Madras Mail, Ltd., Madras ; Madras Tanning and Trading Co., Ltd., Madras ; Magnesite Syndicate, Madras ; Massey & Co., Madras ; McDowell & Co., Ltd., Madras ; New Malabar Timber Yards and Saw Mills, Kallai ; Oakes & Co., Ltd., Madras ; Oakley Bowden, Madras ; Oriental Telephone and Electric Co., Ltd., Madras ; Orr & Sons, P., Madras ; Parry & Co., Madras ; Richardson & Cruddas, Madras ; Simpson & Co., Madras ; Smith & Co., Ltd., W. E., Madras ; South India Industrials, Ltd., Madras ; Spencer & Co., Ltd., Madras ; Stanes & Co., Ltd., T., Coimbatore ; United Breweries, Ltd., Madras ; United Coffee Supply Co., Ltd., Coimbatore ; Wrenn, Bennett & Co., Madras; The United Planters' Association of Southern India.

The Madras Trades Association.

(No. 11, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, Madras.)

The objects for which the Association is established are: to promote the interests of the trading community of Madras and the general adoption of a more healthy system of trade with reference to credit and to consider all questions connected with the trade of Madras. The Association consists of firms engaged in trade in the Madras Presidency. Such firms are termed "Subscribers" to the Association and person or persons representing such firms are termed "Members." The subscribers are privileged to be represented by not more than two members, provided such persons are Directors or partners of the firm or hold a general Power of Attorney to sign the name of such firm. Each such member is entitled to one vote on payment by the said subscriber of one subscription for each member. In the event of any member being absent from Madras for a period of not less than 2 months, it is open to the

subscriber to appoint another member *pro tem.* Applicants who desire to join the Association should be proposed by one subscriber and seconded by another and have to be elected by ballot, a majority of two-thirds of those voting being necessary to secure admission. Every subscriber is to pay to the Association on the first day of every month in advance a monthly subscription of Rs. 10 or such amount as may from time to time be fixed by the Association for each representative up to a maximum of two. Members of kindred Associations, Chambers of Commerce and persons interested in general trade may be elected as Honorary Members without payment of the subscription. Such elections also are by ballot. Honorary Members are not entitled to vote, but are entitled to attend and speak at any general meeting of the Association. The Association is privileged to elect a representative to the Madras Legislative Council, two to the Madras Port Trust and three to the Madras Corporation.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Chairman—J. M. Smith (Messrs. P. Orr & Sons).

Vice-Chairman—A. M. Mac Dougall (Messrs. Simpson & Co.).

Treasurer—H. N. Brown (Messrs. Spencer & Co., Ltd.).

Secretary—Theodor Klein (Messrs. Wiele and Klein).

REPRESENTATIVES

Madras Legislative Council—L. C. Nicholson, M.L.C.

Madras Port Trust—A.M. MacDougall; J. M. Smith.

Madras Corporation—S. J. Green; H. N. Brown; H. Nurse.

Southern India Skin and Hide Merchants' Association.

(33, Errabalu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.)

The Association was started in the year 1917 with the object of protecting and promoting the interests of skins and hides trades. Membership is open to merchants, bankers, shipowners, tradesmen, representatives of commercial companies, brokers, persons and firms engaged in skins and hides trades and Joint Stock Companies or other corporations. Any firm, Joint Stock Company or other corporation eligible for election as an ordinary member may become an ordinary member in their conventional or corporate name. The admission fee for resident members is Rs. 25 and for non-resident members Rs. 10 and the annual subscription Rs. 24 and Rs. 10 respectively.

President—C. Abdul Hakim Sahib.

Honorary Secretaries—M. N. Abdul Rahiman Sahib and M. A. Abdur Rahim Sahib.

The Madras Piece-Goods Merchants' Association. Incorporated.

(125, Varadamuthiappan Street, Georgetown, Madras.)

The Association was started in the month of September 1918 and was incorporated in June 1919 under section 26 of the Indian Companies Act. Objects of the Association are: to create and encourage friendly feeling and unity amongst the merchants engaged in the piece-goods trade in Madras; to remove as far as it will be within the powers of the Association to do so, all the trade difficulties of the Piece-goods business in Madras and to frame such lines of conduct as will facilitate the trade; to adjust disputes or controversies between the members of the Association; to arbitrate in the settlement of disputes arising out of transactions in piece-goods between parties willing or agreeing to

abide by the judgment and decision of the Association; to maintain uniformity in the rules, regulations and usages of the piece-goods trade in Madras; to promote or oppose legislative and other measures affecting the trade in and the manufacture of piece-goods; to communicate with public authorities, Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations and other mercantile and business bodies throughout the world and concert and promote measures for the protection of the piece-goods trade and manufacture and of the persons engaged therein, etc. Admission is restricted to wholesale merchants in piece-goods in Madras. Admission fee is Rs. 10 and monthly subscription is Rs. 3. Since the looting in Madras in September 1918, the Association has undertaken to guard during nights the properties of merchants who are members of this Association and it maintains for that purpose an establishment of 15 watchmen who are pensioned Sepoys with one pensioned Havaldar at its head in Godown Street. A system of licensing brokers in piece-goods has been introduced by this Association and the trade in piece-goods has been regulated by the introduction of a set of by-laws for the same. A board of arbitration is constituted to settle all disputes arising out of transactionsin piece-goods amongst merchants. The Association has recently been granted the privilege of electing a representative from amongst its members to the Madras Port Trust.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR THE YEAR.

President—Khan Bahadur H. H. Muhammad Abdul Aziz Sahib of Messrs. H. H. Muhammad Abdul Aziz Sahib & Co., 27, Godown Street, Madras.

Vice-Presidents—Haji Abdul Rahim Sahib of Messrs. Haji Syed Hussain Sahib & Co., 24, Godown Street, Madras; K. Abdul Salam Sahib of Messrs. K. Sheik Meera Sahib & Co., 25, Godown Street, Madras; Voora Subbayya Chetti of Messrs. Voora Subbayya Chetti & Son, 38, Godown Street, Madras; B. Damodaram Chetti of Messrs. B. Munusawmy Chetty & Son, 28, Godown Street, Madras.

Honorary Joint Secretaries—Muhammad Musa Sait of Messrs. Muhammad Musa Haji Ebrahim Sait & Co., 32, Godown Street, Madras; Rao Sahib B. Papayya Chetti, Messrs. B. Papayya Chetti & Co., 65, Godown Street, Madras;

Treasurer—Saiyid Hussain Sahib, Messrs. Gulam Rasool Khan Sahib & Co., 29, Godown Street, Madras.

Manager—A. Sitaramayya.

The Rice, Grain and Sugar Merchants' Association.

(No. 2/23, Anderson Street, Georgetown, Madras.)

The objects for which the Association is established are to promote and protect the rice, grain and sugar trades (import and export) of India in general and of the Madras Presidency in particular and to endeavour and remove all difficulties in the way of easy transit of goods from place to place either by rail or by steamer and to secure proper legislation for regulating and controlling all import and export charges, tariffs and freights. Membership is open to all rice, grain and sugar merchants of Madras Presidency and brokers of Madras. Admission fee for members Rs. 12; subscription Rs. 24 per annum. For brokers, subscription is Rs. 10 per annum to be paid in advance.

President—Dada Ahmed Sait of Messrs. Janoo Hussain Sait, Madras.

Vice-Presidents—Hajee Muhammad Peer Muhammad Sait of Messrs. Hajee Shakoor Ganny Sait, Madras; and Kurpal Dongersee of Messrs. Kurpal Dongersee & Co., Madras.

Secretaries—A. Karim Abdulla Sait of Messrs. Dawood Hassan Sait, Madras; M. Venugopal Nayudu, Dubash, Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe & Co., Madras.

The Cocanada Chamber of Commerce.

(*Established 29th October* 1868.)

Objects.—To watch over and protect the interests of trade and to do all such things as may be conducive to the extension of trade, commerce or manufacture.

Membership.—There are two classes of Members: Resident and non-resident, resident members being those living in Cocanada and non-resident those living elsewhere. The entrance fee for a resident member is Rs. 100 and for a non-resident member Rs. 25 and the subscription Rs. 120 and Rs. 60 respectively. Election of Members is by ballot, a majority of two-thirds of the Members present, who should not be less than six in number, being necessary for election.

Officers.—The executive duties of the Chamber are conducted by a Chairman with the assistance of a committee consisting of two members who will, when called upon, give their decision upon all questions of mercantile usage and arbitrate upon any commercial matter referred to them for final judgment. Reference fee: for Members Rs. 16; for non-Members Rs. 32.

Committee—A. E. Todd (*Chairman*); C. Hodding; G. Attwood.

Secretary—G. A. LeStyne.

The Cochin Chamber of Commerce.

Objects.—The general objects of the Chamber are to promote, foster and protect the Commerce of the port of Cochin and the mercantile interests of the adjoining Indian States of Cochin and Travancore and of the Malabar Coast in a variety of ways.

Membership.—There are two classes of Members of the Chamber, namely, Chamber Members and Associate Members. Every Member elected previous to the 1st October 1920, is a Chamber Member.

All British European firms or individuals established at and doing business in the port of Cochin are eligible as Chamber Members if they had been elected previous to the 1st October 1920.

All other firms or individuals, other than nationals of any of the countries with which the British Empire was recently at war, engaged or interested in Commerce in the port of Cochin, the adjoining Indian States of Cochin and Travancore and on the Malabar Coast are eligible as Associate Members.

Associate Members are entitled to all the privileges of Chamber Members except the right to vote for any purpose whatsoever. Members are elected by ballot, a majority of two-thirds of the Chamber Members being required for election.

Entrance fees and subscriptions.—On election a Chamber Member should pay an entrance fee of Rs. 350 and an Associate Member Rs. 250.

The annual subscription of each Chamber Member is Rs. 100 and of each Associate Member Rs. 80, payable quarterly in advance.

Administration.—The business of the Chamber and the administration of its funds are managed by a Committee consisting of a Chairman, Honorary Secretary and two other Chamber Members to be appointed annually by ballot.

Honorary Members.—Gentlemen being British subjects who it is thought desirable by the Committee to invite, may be elected Honorary Members of the Chamber with no right of voting.

Chamber Members—Aspinwall & Co., Ltd.; Peirce, Leslie & Co., Ltd.; Volkart Brothers; Wm. Goodacre & Sons, Ltd.; The Imperial Bank of India; The

National Bank of India, Ltd.; The Bombay Company, Ltd; Parry & Co.; Madura Company, Ltd.; Shaw, Wallace & Co.; Geo. Brunton & Son; T. Stanes & Co., Ltd.; Harrisons and Crosfield, Ltd.

Associate Members—Darragh Smail & Co., Ltd.; Alfred Joensson Company, Inc.

Honorary Members—The Divisional Superintendent of Telegraphs.; The Port Officer; The Harbour Engineer.

Executive Committee—H. R. Haigh, (*Chairman*); C. W. Cole; P. F. C. Jourdain; S. C. Rae (*Honorary Secretary*).

The Tellicherry Chamber of Commerce, Tellicherry.

Formed with a view to watch over and protect the interests of trade at the port of Tellicherry.

All European firms or persons engaged in mercantile pursuits in Tellicherry are eligible as Members. The election of Members is by ballot, a majority of two-thirds of those voting at the Meeting being necessary for admission.

The entrance fee of each firm or person is Rs. 25 and the subscription Rs. 5 per month.

The affairs and funds of the Chamber are managed by the Honorary Secretary under the general supervision of the Members.

Members—Peirce, Leslie & Co., Ltd.; Volkart Brothers; Aspinwall & Co., Ltd.; Madura Company, Ltd.; W. T. Sargant & Sons; The Imperial Bank of India.

Honorary Secretary—L. King Church.

The Tuticorin Chamber of Commerce.

(*Established 24th November* 1906.)

Objects.—The general objects of the Chamber are to promote, foster and protect the Commerce of Tuticorin, by collecting and classifying all information bearing on its wants and interests, and exerting itself to obtain the redress of acknowledged grievances and the removal of pernicious restrictions; to decide differences on matters of local customs and usage, and to form a court of reconciliation and of arbitration to parties willing to abide by its decisions; to communicate with the public authorities, with similar Associations in other places, and with individuals on matters of trade; and finally by recording its proceedings and decisions to form a code of practice by which the transactions of business may be simplified and facilitated.

Membership.—All Europeans engaged in mercantile pursuits at Tuticorin or willing to aid in carrying into effect the objects of the Chamber, are eligible for Membership. Members can appoint only an European representative of their firm to attend Meetings and vote on their behalf. The Members are elected by ballot.

Fee.—The entrance fee of each Member is Rs. 25, and his half-yearly subscription Rs. 50, payable in advance.

Committee.—The affairs and funds of the Chamber are managed by a Committee of three of its Members, one of whom will hold the office of Chairman and they are to be elected in each of their offices by ballot at the Annual General Meeting of the Chamber, the new Committee to take office on the first day succeeding this Meeting and to continue to act until the holding of the next Annual General Meeting following.

Committee for 1924—A. F. Osborne (*Chairman*); D. W. Innes; W. R. H. Wait; T. Van Teylingen (*Secretary*.)

Members of the Chamber on the 31st December 1923—The Imperial Bank of India; The Bombay Company, Ltd.; Messrs. A. and F. Harvey.; The Madura Company, Ltd.; The National Bank of India, Ltd.; Messrs. Rally Brothers Agency; Messrs. Shaw, Wallace & Co. The South Indian Railway Company, Ltd.; Messrs. Volkart Brothers; Messrs. Harrisons and Crosfield, Ltd.; Messrs. J. H. Vavasseur & Co., Ltd.

CHAMBER'S REPRESENTATIVES, 1924.

Tuticorin Municipal Council.

W. R. H. Wait.

Tuticorin Port Conservancy Board, 1924—J. D. Kennedy; D. W. Innes; W. R. H. Wait.

Madras Tonnage Schedule.

(Sanctioned by the Madras Chamber of Commerce.)

Articles.	To the ton.
Alœs, in bags	20 cwt.
Do. in cases	50 feet.
Alum	20 "
Apparel	50 "
Arrowroot, in cases	50 "
Asafœtida, in bags	20 cwt.
Do. in cases	50 feet.
Bark, in bags	8 cwt.
Barilla	20 "
Bees' wax	20 "
Betel-nut	18 "
Bone meal and crushed bones...	20 "
Bone sinews in bales	50 feet.
Books	50 "
Borax or tincal	20 cwt.
Do. in cases	50 feet.
Brimstone	20 cwt.
Bullion	*Ad valorem.*
Cake lac, in bags	16 cwt.
Camphor, in cases	50 feet.
Cardamoms, in boxes	50 "
Do. in bags	10 cwt.
Carpets	50 feet.
Cassia in cases	50 "
Do. in bags	12 cwt.
Castor seed	20 "
Chillies, in bags	12 "
Do. in robbins	14 "
Chinaroot, in bags	11 "
Do. in boxes	50 feet.
Chiretta in bales	50 "
Cigars	50 "
Cloves, in bags	8 cwt.
Cloves, in chests	50 feet.
Coals	20 cwt
Cochineal	50 feet.
Coffee, in bags	18 cwt.
Do. in cases	17 "
Coir, Y. and fibre, screwed bls.	50 feet.
Do. in bds. and dhls. ...	10 cwt.
Copra, in bags	12 "
Coriander seed	20 "
Corundum	20 "
Cotton, in bales	50 feet.
Do. piece-goods	50 "
Do. yarn	50 "
Cotton-seed	20 cwt.
Cow and goat hair in bales ...	50 feet.
Cowries	20 cwt.
Cutch, in bags	17 "
Divi-Divi	20 "
Dholl	20 "
Elephants' teeth, in cases ...	50 feet.
Fenugreek seeds	20 cwt.
Ginger, in bags or bales ...	12 "
Do. in cases	50 feet.
Gingelly seed	20 cwt.
Gram	20 "
Groundnuts, in shell	20 "
Do. unshelled ...	20 "
Gums, cas., not enumerated ...	50 feet.
Do. in bags	20 "
Gunny bags	50 "
Do. cloth	50 "
Gunjah	50 "
Hemp, in bales	50 "

Articles.	To the ton.
Hides	50 feet.
Hoofs, horn shavings, and tips.	20 cwt.
Horns, cow and buffalo ...	20 „
Do. deer	20 „
Indigo	50 feet.
Jute, in bales	50 „
Lac dye	50 „
Leather in bales...	50 „
Linseed	20 cwt.
Mace, in cases	50 feet.
Machinery	50 „ or 20 cwt.
Magnesite in bulk or bags ...	20 „
Metals	20 „
Mica Tale and Mica Splittings, in cases	50 feet.
Do. waste in bags ...	20 cwt.
Myrabolams	20 „
Molasses	20 „
Motor car...	50 feet.
Mowra seed	20 cwt.
Mustard seed	20 „
Niger seed	20 „
Nutmegs, in chests	50 feet.
Nux vomica, in bags or cases...	20 cwt.
Oats	20 „
Oil, in cases	20 or 50 feet.
Do. in casks	20 cwt.
Oils, essential	*Ad valorem.*
Ore	20 cwt.
Paddy, in bags	20 „
Palmyra fibre, in bales	50 feet.
Do. in bundles ...	10 cwt.
Peas	20 feet.
Pepper, in bags	16 „
Planks and deals	50 „
Poonac	20 cwt.
Poppy seed	20 „
Rape seed	20 „
Raw silk, in bales	50 feet.
Redwood (for dunnage) ...	20 cwt.
Rhea, in bales	50 feet.
Rice, in bags	20 cwt.
Ricemeal...	20 „
Roping, in coils	50 feet.
Rubber, in cases	50 „
Rum, in casks	20 cwt.
Safflour seed	20 „
Sago, in cases	50 feet.
Do. in bags	20 cwt.
Saltpetre	20 „
Salt	20 „
Sharks' fins	16 „

Articles.	To the ton
Seed lac, in cases	50 feet.
Do. in bags	16 cwt.
Senna, in bales	50 feet.
Sharks' fins	16 „
Shells, rough, in bags... ...	20 cwt.
Shell lac, in cases	50 feet.
Do. in bags	16 cwt.
Silk piece-goods	50 feet.
Skins	50 „
Soap, country, in cases ...	50 „
Do. in bags... ...	16 cwt.
Sugar including jaggery, in bags	20 „
Tamarind, in cases or casks ...	20 „
Do. in bundles	20 „
Tapioca	50 feet.
Tea, in chests	50 „
Timber	50 lb. or 20 cwt.
Tobacco, in bales	50 „
Tortoise shell, in chests ...	50 feet.
Turmeric, in bags	16 cwt.
Wool, in bales	50 feet
All other articles not enumerated, in bales or cases at Steamers' option	50 feet or 20 cwt.
Silver plate and valuable cargo.	*Ad valorem.*
All other articles ...	20 cwt. or 50 feet.

Rule.—The articles mentioned in the margin are to be measured before shipment at the Press, Godown, or on the beach, at the option of the shipper and the measurement is to be entered on the face of the Bill of Lading. In measuring, the callipers are to take in the rope, or iron hoop on one side of the bale, and leave it out on the other. Half inches are to be given and taken alternately. Ten bales per cent, as a maximum, are to be measured, moiety to be chosen by the shipper and moiety by the ship; and, in the event of any dispute arising, the bales are to be measured by a Surveyor to be appointed by the Chamber of Commerce. The Surveyor's decision to be final, and his fee to be Rs. 5, one-half to be borne by each party. All other goods to be measured at the port of discharge.

> Coir, in bales, cotton, gunjah, hemp, jute, Munjeet, Senna Leaf, wool and sarsaparilla.

The Madras Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd.

Telephone No. 382. **Incorporated in England.** *Telegrams "Potential."*

(1, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.)

The tariffs for current supplied by the above Corporation are as follows :—

Lighting only	8 annas per unit.
Lighting and fans on the combined circuit ...	5 " "
Power for industries	Rs. 8 per K.W. of maximum demand plus 1 anna per unit consumed.

Handlooms in the Madras Presidency.

The census taken of the number of handlooms in the Presidency gives the following totals for each district :—

Guntur	14,974	Bellary	5,102
North Arcot	12,743	Godavari	5,078
Tinnevelly	11,394	Ramnad	4,989
Salem	10,841	Anantapur	4,841
Chingleput	10,600	South Arcot	4,646
Nellore	10,494	Kurnool	4,419
Malabar and Anjengo	7,886	Chittoor	3,862
Coimbatore	7,714	South Kanara	1,528
Vizagapatam	7,438	Madras City	1,527
Madura	6,493	Agency, Division	1,526
Kistna	6,349	Banganapalle State	929
Tanjore	6,299	Nilgiris	Nil.
Cuddapah	6,251		
Trichinopoly	5,898	Total ...	169,403
Ganjam	5,582		

Insurance Agents in Madras.

[ABBREVIATIONS: F. = Fire; G. = Fidelity Guarantee, Burglary, etc.; L. = Life; M. = Marine; Mc. = Motor Car; S. = Sickness and Accident; V. = Various classes.]

Name of Company.	Established.	Address of Head Office.	Agents in Madras.	Insurance business done.
Alliance Assurance Company, Limited.	1824	Bartholomew Lane, London, E.C. 2.	Bombay Company, Limited, Madras.	L. F. M. S. G.
			Binny & Company, Limited, P.B. No. 66, Madras.	F.
Argonaut Marine Insurance Company, Limited.	1918	Grace Church Street, London.	Hope, Prudhomme & Company, P.B. No. 125, Madras.	M.
Atlas Assurance Company, Limited.	1808	92, Cheapside, London ...	Binny & Company, Limited, P.B. No. 66, Madras.	F. M. S.
Baden Marine Insurance Company, Limited.	1840	Mannhai	The South India Industrials, Limited, P.B. No. 101, Madras.	V.
Bankers' and Traders' Insurance Company, Limited.	1821	Sydney	Shaw, Wallace & Company, P.B. No. 14, Madras.	F. M. S.
Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company, Limited.	1843	Batavia, Java	Hope, Prudhomme & Company, P.B. No. 125, Madras.	M.
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, Limited.	1863	Cold Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.	Binny & Company, Limited, P.B. No. 66, Madras.	M.
British Equitable Assurance Company, Limited.	1854	Queen Street Place, London.	Hope, Prudhomme & Company, P.B. No. 125, Madras.	F.
British General Insurance Company, Limited.	1904	8, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.	The South Indian Export Company, Limited, P.B. No. 37, Madras.	F.
Caledonian Insurance Company.	1805	3, Bucklersbury, London, E.C., and 2, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C. 2.	The South Indian Export Company, Limited, P.B. No. 37, Madras.	F. M. Mc.

Name of Company.	Established.	Address of Head Office.	Agents in Madras.	Insurance business done.
Canton Insurance Office, Limited.	1836	Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Company, Limited, Hongkong.	Gordon, Woodroffe & Company, P.B. No. 42, Madras.	M.
Central Insurance Company, Limited.	...	London	South India Industrials, Limited, P.B. No. 101, Madras.	F.
Century Insurance Company, Limited.	1885	18, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh.	Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Company, P.B. No. 261, Madras.	M.
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited.	1870	Hongkong	Binny & Company, P.B. No. 66, Madras.	F.
City of Glasgow Branch of the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company.	1838	30, Renfiold Street, Glasgow.	Gordon, Woodroffe & Company, P.B. No. 42, Madras.	L.
Clive Insurance Company, Limited.	...	Clive Buildings, Calcutta.	Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Company, P.B. No. 261, Madras.	Mc. V. G.
Colonial Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Limited.	...	60, Market Street, Melbourne.	Walker & Company, Limited P.B. No. 70, Madras.	M.
Commercial Union Assurance Company, Limited.	1861	24 to 27, Cornhill, London, E.C. 3.	W. A. Beardsell & Company, P.B. No. 7, Madras.	F. S. V. M. Mc. G.
			Commercial Union Assurance Company, Limited, Christian College Buildings, Madras.	F. L. M. S. G. Mc. V.
			Cealles & Company, Mount Road, Madras.	Mc. M. G. S. V.
			Oakes & Company, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Mc. F. G. M. S.
			Wilson & Company, P.B. No. 2, Madras.	F. M.
Common Wealth General Assurance Corporation, Limited.	...	Sydney	Shaw, Wallace & Company, P.B. No. 14, Madras.	M.

Eagle Star and British Insurance Company, Limited.	1807	1, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.	Hope, Prudhomme & Company, P.B. No. 125, Madras.	M. F. S. G.
			M. A. Kuddus Badsha Sahib & Company, P.B. No. 1215, Madras.	M. F. G. L. Mc.
Eastern Insurance Company, Limited.	1850	4, Clive Row, Calcutta ...	Bombay Company, Limited, Madras.	F. M.
			P. Holt & Company, Limited, P.B. No. 237, Madras.	M.
Employees Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited.	1880	Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, London, E.C. 4.	W. H. Brady & Company, Limited, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	V.
Essex and Suffolk Equitable Insurance Society, Limited.	1802	Colchester	P. Holt & Company, Limited, P.B. No. 237 Madras.	F.
Fuso Marine and Fire Insurance Company, Limited.	1917	Tokyo	Bombay Company, Limited. ...	M.
General Accident Assurance Corporation, Limited.	1885	Perth, Scotland	Parry & Company, Mount Road.	S. Mc.
General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, Limited.	1885	Do.	W. A. Beardsell & Company, Limited, P.B. No. 7, Madras.	F. S. Mc. G. V.
			P. Holt & Company, Limited, P.B. No. 237, Madras.	F. Mc. V. G. S.
			Parry & Company, P.B. No. 12, Madras.	
Gresham Life Assurance Society, Limited.	1848	Gresham Buildings, Fort, Bombay.	McDowell & Company, Limited, P.B. No. 36, Madras.	L.
Guardian Insurance Company, Limited.	1821	68, King William Street, London, E.C. 4.	Wilson & Company, Limited, P.B. No. 2, Madras.	F.
Harris Marian & Company ...	...	84, Leadenhall Street, London, E. C.	McDowell & Company, Limited, P.B. No. 36, Madras.	
Himalaya Assurance Company, Limited.	1919	5, Mission Row, Calcutta.	M. A. Kuddus Badsha Sahib & Company, P.B. No. 1215, Madras.	M. F.
Hongkong Insurance Company, Limited.	1868	Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Company, Limited, Hongkong.	Gordon, Woodroffe & Company, P.B. No. 42, Madras.	F.

Name of Company.	Established.	Address of Head Office.	Agents in Madras.	Insurance business done.
Imperial Live Stock and General Insurance Company, Limited.	1878	Imperial House, 27, Cavendish Square, London, W. 1.	Commercial Union Assurance Company, Christian College Buildings, Madras.	Live Stock.
			Imperial Live Stock Insurance Company, Limited, Christian College Buildings, Madras.	S.
			Oakes & Company, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	S.
Insurance Office of Australia, Limited.	1910	Sydney	Parry & Company, Mount Road, Madras.	M.
Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company, Limited.	1861	Batavia, Kali Besar Oost 10.	The South India Industrials, Limited, P.B. No. 101, Madras.	F. M. S. G. V.
Jupiter General Insurance Company, Limited.	1919	Great Western Buildings, 3, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Narayandas Girdhardas, 10, Mc Lean Street, G.T., Madras.	F. G. Mc. S.
Kobe Marine Fire and Transport Insurance Company, Limited.	...	Paris	South India Industrials, Limited, P.B. No. 101, Madras.	V.
La Fonciere Marine Insurance Company, Limited.	...	Do.	Do. do.	V.
L'Union Fire Insurance Company, Limited.	1828	9, Place Vendome, Paris, France.	Bombay Company, Limited, Madras.	F.
Law Union and Rock Insurance Company, Limited.	1806	2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.	The South India Export Company, Limited, P.B. No. 37, Madras.	F. L.
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, Limited.	1836	9, Clive Street, Calcutta; and 1, Dale Street, Liverpool.	Alfred, Young & Company, Limited, P.B. No. 40, Madras.	F. G. Mc. V. L. M.
			Oakes & Company, Mount Road, Madras.	Mc.

London Assurance Corporation.	1720	7, Royal Exchange, London, E.C. 3; and 1, King William Street, London.	Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Company, P.B. No. 261, Madras.	F.
			Gordon, Woodroffe & Company, P.B. No. 42, Madras.	F.
London and Lancashire Insurance Company, Limited.	1861	45, Dale Street, Liverpool.	Wilson & Company, P.B. No. 2, Madras.	F.
	1862	5, Lyon's Range, Calcutta.	The South Indian Export Company, Limited, P.B. No. 37, Madras.	Mc. G. S.
London and Provincial Marine and General Insurance Company, Limited.	1860	Royal Exchange, London.	Hope, Prudhomme & Company, P.B. No. 125, Madras.	M.
London and Scottish Assurance Corporation, Limited.	1862	66 & 67, Cornhill, London, E.C.	M. A. Ahmed Batcha Sahib & Company, P.B. No. 15, Madras.	L.
Manchester Assurance Company, Limited.	1808	London	South India Industrials, Limited, P.B. No. 101, Madras.	F. M.
Manufacturers Life Insurance Company, Limited.	1901	Canada	Samuel & Company, San Thome, Madras.	L. V.
Marine Insurance Company, Limited.	1836	20, Old Broad Street, London.	Walker & Company, Limited, P.B. No. 70, Madras.	M.
Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company, Limited.	...	16, Market Place, Sydney.	Walker & Company, Limited. P.B. No. 70, Madras.	M.
Merchants Marine Insurance Company, Limited.	1871	36/38, Cornhill, London, E.C. 3.	Parry & Company, Mount Road, Madras.	M.
Motor Union Insurance Company, Limited.	1906	St. James' Street, London.	Hope, Prudhomme & Company, P.B. No. 125, Madras.	M. F. S.
			South India Industrials, Limited, P.B. No. 101, Madras.	Mc.
National Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Limited.	1863	67, George Street, Edinburgh.	W. A. Beardsell & Company, P.B. No. 7, Madras.	V.
			Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Company, P.B. No. 261, Madras.	G.
National Indian Life Insurance Company, Limited.	1907	6/7, Clive Street, Calcutta.	National Indian Life Insurance Company, Limited, P.B. No. 150, Madras.	L. V.
National Insurance Company of Great Britain, Limited.	1897	184, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.	W. A. Beardsell & Company, Limited, P.B. No. 7, Madras.	F.

Insurance Agents in Madras—*cont.*

Name of Company.	Established.	Address of Head Office.	Agents in Madras.	Insurance business done.
National Insurance Company of Great Britain, Limited.	1897	184, St., Vincent Street, Glasgow.	National Insurance Company of Great Britain, Christian College Buildings, Madras.	F.
			Commercial Union Assurance Company, Limited, Christian College Building, Madras.	F.
Netherlands India Sea and Fire Insurance Company.	1870	Messrs. Tideman and Van Kerchem, Batavia.	Binny & Company, P.B. No. 66, Madras.	F. M.
New India Assurance Company, Limited.	1919	Bombay	New India Assurance Company, P.B. No. 270, Madras.	F. M. S. G. Mc. V.
			Oakes & Company, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Mc.
New Zealand Insurance Company, Limited.	1859	Auckland, New Zealand ...	Taylor & Company, P.B. No. 51, Madras.	F. Mc.
			Parry & Company, Mount Road, Madras.	F. M.
Nord Dentache Insurance Company.	1857	Hamburg	M. A. Kuddus Badsha Sahib & Company, P.B. No. 1215, Madras.	M.
Northern Assurance Company, Limited.	1836	Moore Gate, London, E.C.	McDowell & Company, P.B. No. 36, Madras.	F. L. M. S. Mc.
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, Limited.	1809	64, Princes Street, Edinburgh; and 61, Threadneedle Street, London.	W. A. Beardsell & Company, Limited, P.B. No. 7, Madras.	F. G. Mc. S.
			Parry & Company, Mount Road, Madras.	L. F. S.
			Taylor & Company, P.B. No. 51, Madras.	F. Mc.
			Walker & Company, Limited, P.B. No. 70, Madras.	L.

North China Insurance Company, Limited.	1863	Union Buildings, The Bund, Shanghai.	Bombay Company, Limited, Madras.	M. F.
Norwich Union Life Insurance Society.	1808	Norwich, England ...	M. A. Ahmed Batcha Sahib & Company, P.B. No. 15, Madras.	L.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Limited (Accident Branch).	1797	Norwich, England ...	M. A. Ahmed Batcha Sahib & Company, P.B. No. 15, Madras.	S.
			Binny & Company, P.B. No. 66, Madras.	F. Mc. S.
			South India Industrials, Limited, P.B. No. 101, Madras.	F. S.
Ocean Marine Insurance Company, Limited.	1859	2, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.	Parry & Company, Mount Road, Madras.	M.
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Ltd.	...	Post Box No. 148, Bombay.	Oriental Assurance Company, P.B. No. 8, Madras.	L.
Palatine Insurance Company, Limited.	1900	1 and 2, Royal Exchange Buildings, London.	Binny & Company, P.B. No. 66, Madras.	F.
Phoenix Assurance Company, Limited.	1782	Phoenix House, King William Street, London.	Binny & Company, P.B. No. 66, Madras.	F.
			Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Company, P.B. No. 261, Madras.	L.
			P. Holt & Company, Limited, Madras.	L.
Phoenix Assurance Company, Limited.	1872	The Phoenix Assurance Company, Limited, 8, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.	Walker & Company, P.B. No. 70, Madras.	F.
Queensland Insurance Company, Limited.	1885	Sydney	Shaw, Wallace & Company, P.B. No. 14, Madras.	F. M. S.
Railway Passengers' Assurance Company.	...	London	South India Industrials, Limited, P.B. No. 101, Madras.	V.
Reliance Marine and Fire Insurance Company, Limited.	...	King William Street, London, E.C.	McDowell & Company, Limited, P.B. No. 36, Madras.	F. M.
Royal Exchange Assurance ...	1720	Royal Exchange, London, E.C. 3.	Binny & Company, P.B. No. 66, Madras.	M.
			Parry & Company, Mount Road, Madras.	L. F. M. Mc.
Royal Exchange Assurance ...	1720	Royal Exchange, London, E.C. 3.	Hope, Prudhomme & Company, P.B. No. 125, Madras.	M.

Insurance Agents in Madras—*cont.*

Name of Company.	Established.	Address of Head Office.	Agents in Madras.	Insurance business done.
Royal Insurance Company, Limited.	1845	Royal Insurance Buildings, Liverpool and London.	Bombay Company, Limited, Madras.	F. L. M. S. V. G. Mc.
			Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Company, P.B. No. 261, Madras.	L.
Royal Insurance Company, Limited.	1845	North John Street, Liverpool.	Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Company, P.B. No. 261, Madras.	Mc.
			Bombay Company, Limited, Madras.	F. M. L.
			Oakes & Company, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	F. L. M. Mc.
Schiffahrts Assecuranz Gesceuschaft Aktiengesells chaft.	...	Mannheim	The South India Industrials, Limited, P.B. No. 101, Madras.	V.
Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society.	...	Balmer, Lawrie & Company, 103, Clive Street, Calcutta.	Walker & Company, Limited, P.B. No. 70, Madras.	L.
Scottish Union and National Insurance Company, Limited.	1824	5, Walbrook, London and Edinburgh.	Binny & Company, P.B. No. 66, Madras.	F.
			Hope, Prudhomme & Company, P.B. No. 125, Madras.	L.
Societie Nazionale Di Assecuragione.	...	......	South India Industrials, Limited, P.B. No. 101, Madras.	V.
Standard Life Assurance Company.	1825	3, George Street, Edinburgh.	Hope, Prudhomme & Company, P.B. No. 125, Madras.	L.
			Binny & Company, P.B. No. 66, Madras.	L.
State Assurance Company, Limited.	1891	Liverpool	Walker & Company, Limited, P.B. No. 70, Madras.	F.
			South India Industrials, Limited, P.B. No. 101, Madras.	F.

Sun Insurance Office	1710	Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.	Parry & Company, Mount Road, Madras.	F. M.
Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada.	1865	Montreal	Shaw, Wallace & Company, P.B. No. 14, Madras.	L.
Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company, Limited.	1860	13, Royal Exchange, London.	Wilson & Company, P.B. No. 2, Madras.	M.
Thomas Cook & Son	...	Ludgate Circus, London, E.C. 4.	Binny & Company, P.B. No. 66, Madras.	V.
Tokio Marine and Fire Insurance Company, Limited.	1879	Tokio	McDowell & Company, Limited, P.B. No. 36, Madras.	F. M.
			Gordon, Woodroffe & Company, P.B. No. 42, Madras.	V.
Triton Insurance Company, Limited.	1850	4, Clive Road, Calcutta ...	Binny & Company, Limited, P.B. No. 66, Madras.	F. M.
			P. Holt & Company, Limited, Madras.	M.
Union Assurance Society, Limited.	1714	1 and 2, Royal Exchange Buildings, London.	Gordon, Woodroffe & Company, P.B. No. 42, Madras.	F.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited.	1835	Union Assurance Society of Canton, Limited, Hongkong.	Gordon, Woodroffe & Company, P.B. No. 42, Madras.	F. M.
			Taylor & Company, Limited, P.B. No. 51, Madras.	F. M.
Union Marine Insurance Company, Limited.	1863	11, Dale Street, Liverpool.	Taylor & Company, Limited, P.B. No. 51, Madras.	M.
United India Life Assurance Company, Limited.	1906	2, Kondi Chetty Street, Esplanade, Madras.	United India Life Insurance Company, Limited, Esplanade, Madras.	L.
West of Scotland Insurance Office, Limited.	...	131, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.	P. Holt & Company, Limited, P.B. No. 237, Madras.	F.
Western Assurance Company...	1851	Toronto and London ...	M. A. Kuddus Badsha Sahib & Company, P.B. No. 1215, Madras.	M. F.
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited.	1862	Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited, Shanghai.	Gordon, Woodroffe & Company, P.B. No. 42, Madras.	M.
Yorkshire Insurance Company.	1824	Bank Buildings, Princess Street, London, E.C.	Binny & Company, P.B. No. 66, Madras.	F. V. M. S.
			Gordon, Woodroffe & Company, P.B. No. 42, Madras.	F.

Joint Stock Companies, Madras Presidency.

PART I.

NOTE.—Year of registration is given after the name of the Company.

Classification and name of Company.	Capital.			Objects of the Company.	Situation of registered office.
	Authorized.	Subscribed.	Paid-up.		
I. BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE.	RS.	RS.	RS.		
(a) *Banking and Loan.*					
(i) Banking (48).					
Calicut Bank, Ltd. 1908 ...	5,00,000	1,65,210	1,65 210	Banking ...	Calicut.
Cannanore Bank, Ltd. 1918.	2,00,000	1,18,370	1,01,952	Do. ...	Tellicherry.
Chalapuram Bank, Ltd. 1906.	4,00,000	40,000	36,685	Do. ...	Calicut.
Chirakkal Ravi Varma Elaya Raja Bank, Ltd. 1920.	1,00,000	31,470	21,078	Do. ...	Tellicherry.
Edappal Bank, Ltd. 1923.	1,00,000	...	...	Do. ...	Palghat.
Enamavu Catholic Syrian Bank, Ltd. 1922.	20,000	12,400	1,240	Do. ...	Do.
Ganapathi Bank, Ltd. 1917.	20,000	2,135	2,135	Do. ...	Tinnevelly.
Ilanji Bank, Ltd. 1904 ...	1,00,000	97,700	49,020	Do. ...	Tenkasi (Tinnevelly).
Indian Bank, Ltd. 1907.	60,00,000	47,90,500	12,79,050	Do. ...	Madras.
Kalpathi Patasala Bank, Ltd. 1923.	90,000	35,685	1,697	Do. ...	Palghat.
Kanara Bank, Ltd. 1906.	3,00,000	3,00,000	3,00,000	Do. ...	Mangalore.
Kanara Banking Corporation, Ltd. 1906.	3,50,000	1,00,000	91,160	Do. ...	Udipi (South Kanara).
Kanara Enterprise, Ltd. 1920.	2,00,000	26,950	14,405	Do. ...	Puttur (South Kanara).
Kerala Bank, Ltd. 1919 ...	1,00,000	72,500	37,750	Do. ...	Palghat.
Kottayam Bank, Ltd. 1921.	1,00,000	24,100	12,630	Do. ...	Tellicherry.
Kuthuparamba Bank, Ltd. 1920.	50,000	4,100	2,720	Do. ...	Do.
Madras City Union Bank, Ltd. 1922.	1,00,000	7,000	1,750	Do. ...	Madras.
Maharashtra Nidhi, Ltd. 1921.	1,00,000	9,060	4,530	Do. ...	Do.

Joint Stock Companies—*cont.*

Classification and name of Company.	Capital. Autho-rized.	Sub-scribed.	Paid-up.	Objects of the Company.	Situation of registered office.
I. BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.		
(*a*) *Banking and Loan* —cont.					
(i) Banking (48)—*cont.*					
Malabar Bank, Ltd. 1892.	6,00,000	2,00,160	2,00,160	Banking ...	Tellicherry.
Mankada Bank, Ltd. 1921.	3,00,000	59,000	44,140	Do. ...	Palghat.
Merchants Bank, Ltd. 1919.	2,00,000	1,59,100	1,57,700	Do. ...	Tanjore.
Nadar Bank, Ltd. 1921 ...	20,00,000	3,81,150	1,78,460	Do. ...	Tuticorin (Tinnevelly).
Nambudiri Bank, Ltd. 1920.	5,00,000	2,65,000	1,85,700	Do. ...	Palghat.
Nayar Bank, Ltd. 1917.	2,00,000	93,400	57,115	Do. ...	Tripriar (Palghat).
Nedungadi Bank, Ltd. 1913.	10,00,000	7,94,200	6,60,235	Do. ...	Calicut.
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society, Ltd. 1885.	50,000	50,000	50,000	Do. ...	Madras.
Palghat Bank, Ltd. 1921.	3,00,000	22,550	8,435	Do. ...	Palghat.
Pangal Nayak Bank, Ltd. 1920.	2,00,000	1,25,000	1,25,000	Do. ...	Udipi (South Kanara).
Pretoria Victors Bank, Ltd. 1901.	2,00,000	6,225	2,835	Do. ...	Kurichi (Tinnevelly).
Pulapatta Bank, Ltd. 1920.	1,00,000	19,100	3,801	Do. ...	Palghat.
Puthiyara Bank, Ltd. 1920.	50,000	22,830	11,532	Do. ...	Calicut.
Ramnatkara Bank, Ltd. 1923.	50,000	...	...	Do. ...	Do.
Saraswathi Bank, Ltd. 1922.	2,00,000	8,500	8,500	Do. ...	Tinnevelly.
Sengunthar Bank, Ltd. 1920.	1,50,000	1,18,000	50,600	Do. ...	Tenkasi (Tinnevelly).
South Indian Bank, Ltd. 1903.	3,00,000	3,00,000	3,00,000	Do. ...	Tinnevelly.
Sri Rajagopal Bank, Ltd. 1922.	4,00,000	61,750	48,113	Do. ...	Palamcottah.

Joint Stock Companies—*cont.*

Classification and name of Company.	Capital.			Objects of the Company.	Situation of registered office.
	Authorized.	Subscribed.	Paid-up.		
I. BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.		
(*a*) *Banking and Loan*—cont.					
(i) Banking (48)—*cont.*					
Sri Sitarama Mercantile Bank, Ltd. 1909.	4,00,000	28,815	25,910	Banking ...	Kurnool.
Tellicherry Bank, Ltd. 1914.	2,00.000	1,07,213	59,640	Do. ...	Tellicherry.
Tinnevelly Bank, Ltd. 1896.	2,00,000	1,87,200	1,74,600	Do. ...	Tinnevelly.
Tiruvannore Bank, Ltd. 1919.	1,00,000	43,100	38,502	Do. ...	Calicut.
Tiruvateswarar Hindu Janopakara Nidhi, Ltd. 1909.	20,000	20,000	20,000	Do. ...	Madras.
Union Bank, Ltd. 1908 ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	1,00,000	Do. ...	Kumbakonam.
Uthara Kerala Bank, Ltd. 1922.	50,000	12,550	9,672	Do. ...	Tellicherry.
Valapad Bank, Ltd. 1915.	50,000	29,840	29,840	Do. ...	Ponnani (Palghat).
Varier Bank, Ltd. 1921 ...	1,00 000	31,300	6,340	Do. ...	Palghat.
V.G. Industrial and Banking Co., Ltd. 1921.	50,000	10,480	5,626	Do. ...	Tellicherry.
Visvakarma Bank, Ltd. 1920.	20,000	5,885	3,365	Do. ...	Do.
Wynaad Bank, Ltd. 1921.	50,000	12,225	12,225	Do. ...	Do.
Total ...	1,67,10,000	92,14,753	47,01,058		
(iv) Nidhis and Chit Associations (263).					
Adambakkam Hindu Thanasekara Nidhi, Ltd. 1916.	1,64,000	1,64,000	1,08,785	Mutual loan.	St. Thomas' Mount, Madras.
Adoni Hindu Fund, Ltd. 1901.	99,990	30,417	28,119	Do.	Adoni.
Adoni Mutual Benefit Permanent Fund, Ltd. 1890.	3,99,960	1,19,050	1,13,624	Do.	Do.

Joint Stock Companies—*cont.*

Classification and name of Company.	Capital. Authorized.	Capital. Subscribed.	Capital. Paid-up.	Objects of the Company.	Situation of registered office.
I. BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE—*cont.* (*a*) *Banking and Loan* —cont. (iv) Nidhis and Chit Associations (263)—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.		
Adoni Public Fund, Ltd. 1911.	1,99,980	1,99,170	76,242	Mutual money lending.	Adoni.
Agrahara Samakulam Lakshmi Narayana Nidhi, Ltd. 1919.	1,00,000	8,350	8,350	Do.	Coimbatore.
Anamalai Union Bank, Ltd. 1922.	1,00,000	7,000	7,000	Do.	Do.
Ananda Mutual Benefit Fund, Ltd. 1922.	20,000	200	...	Chit ...	Madras.
Anantapur Mutual Benefit Permanent Fund, Ltd. 1888.	3,99,960	1,38,470	1,03,020	Mutual loan.	Anantapur.
Annur Varthaka Sahaya Nidhi, Ltd. 1919.	1,00,000	74,720	74,720	Do.	Coimbatore.
Anuparpalaiyam Shanmuga Vilas' Banking and Trading Co., Ltd. 1923.	1,00,000	21,125	...	Loan ...	Do.
Athipalaiyam Narasingaperumal Devalaya Paripalana Nidhi, Ltd. 1913.	1,00,000	49,250	49,250	Mutual money lending.	Do.
Athipalaiyam Srimath Ramanuja Kripa Vilasa Nidhi, Ltd. 1913.	1,00,000	66,750	66,750	Do.	Do.
Avanashi Brihath Karunambigai Nidhi, Ltd. 1905.	1,00,000	49,825	49,825	Mutual loan.	Do.
Bapatla Mutual Benefit Co., Ltd. 1902.	1,00,000	46,050	14,368	Do.	Bapatla (Guntur).
Bellary Brucepetta Benefit Society, Ltd. 1894.	99,984	34,986	19,134	Do.	Bellary.
Bellary Brucepetta Hindu Mutual Benefit Permanent Fund, Ltd. 1882.	2,49,930	1,33,128	1,24,727	Do.	Do.
Bellary Brucepetta Teru Bazaar Permanent Public Fund, Ltd. 1886.	99,984	87,164	54,512	Do.	Do.

Joint Stock Companies—*cont.*

Classification and name of Company.	Capital.			Objects of the Company.	Situation of registered office.
	Authorized.	Subscribed.	Paid-up.		
I. BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.		
(*a*) *Banking and Loan* —cont.					
(iv) Nidhis and Chit Associations (263)—*cont.*					
Bhagiodayam, Ltd. 1921.	1,00,000	5,250	5,250	Mutual loan.	Coimbatore.
Bhuvanagiri Hindu Sasvatha Paropakara Nidhi, Ltd. 1907.	1,99,980	1,11,150	49,777	Mutual money lending.	Bhuvanagiri
Bodipalaiyam Sri Sambath Ganapathi Janasahaya Nidhi, Ltd. 1917.	1,00,000	80,000	80,000	Banking and loan.	Coimbatore.
Chandrapuram Sri Srinivasa Karuna Nidhi, Ltd. 1920.	1,00,000	56,500	56,500	Do.	Do.
Chennai Dhana Sekara Vara Nidhi, Ltd. 1888.	7,84,946	864	864	Mutual loan.	Madras.
Chennai Komaleswaranpettai, Hindu Benefit Fund, Ltd. 1914.	29,970	11,251	9,591	Mutual money lending.	Do.
Chennai Sri Andal Dhana Sekara Saswatha Nidhi, Ltd. 1913.	3,60,000	18,658	17,486	Do.	Do.
Chennai Sri Ekambareswarar Saswatha Nidhi, Ltd. 1908.	2,94,000	1,16,193	1,12,712	Mutual money lending.	Do.
Chennimalai Sri Thandapani Bank, Ltd. 1923.	1,00,000	46,800	22,300	Chit ...	Erode.
Chettipalaiyam Shanmuga Nidhi, Ltd. 1919.	1,00,000	56,450	56,450	Banking and loan.	Coimbatore.
Chettipalaiyam Sri Kalyana Venkatesa Perumal Jananukula Nidhi, Ltd. 1913.	1,00,000	98,750	98,750	Mutual money lending.	Do.
Chettipalaiyam Sri Maragatha Vinayaka Thravya Sahaya Nidhi, Ltd. 1919.	1,00,000	87,350	87,350	Do.	Do.
Chidambaram Hindu Saswatha Jananukula Nidhi, Ltd. 1898.	9,99,900	8,85,870	3,92,849	Mutual loan.	Chidambaram (South Arcot).

Joint Stock Companies—*cont.*

Classification and name of Company.	Capital.			Objects of the Company.	Situation of registered office.
	Authorized.	Subscribed.	Paid-up.		
I. BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.		
(*a*) *Banking and Loan*—cont.					
(iv) Nidhis and Chit Associations (263)—*cont.*					
Chingleput Dhana Lakshmi Sahaya Saswatha Nidhi, Ltd. 1918	1,66,000	81,838	33,787	Banking and loan.	Chingleput.
Chingleput Dhana Sekara Nidhi, Ltd. 1883.	2,50,000	1,61,458	52,875	Mutual loan.	Do.
Chinnamanaickenpalaiyam Renuka Vilasa Nidhi, Ltd. 1920.	1,00,000	31,500	31,500	Banking and loan.	Coimbatore.
Chinnathadagam Sri Dhana Lakshmi Vilasa Nidhi, Ltd. 1922.	1,00,000	22,000	22,000	Mutual loan.	Do.
Chintadripet Saswatha Ala Nidhi, Ltd. 1914.	89,505	180	180	Banking and loan.	Madras.
Chittoor Saswatha Nidhi, Ltd. 1904.	7,28,952	2,72,076	1,14,678	Mutual loan.	Chittoor.
Chokkampalaiyam Sri Ganesa Varthaka Sahaya Nidhi, Ltd. 1922.	1,00,000	54,250	54,250	Banking and loan.	Coimbatore.
City Jeevadhara Mutual Benefit Co., Ltd. 1919.	30,000	8,760	...	Do.	Madras.
Coimbatore Amba Vilasa Nidhi, Ltd. 1912.	2,00,000	1,19,093	1,19,093	Mutual loan and money lending.	Coimbatore.
Coimbatore Anuparpalaiyam Bank, Ltd. 1919.	1,00,000	90,000	90,000	Banking and loan.	Do.
Coimbatore Arya Vysya Commercial Bank, Ltd. 1921.	50,000	20,500	20,500	Do.	Do.
Coimbatore Aryan Bank, Ltd. 1923.	1 00,000	10,500	...	Do.	Do.
Coimbatore Bazaar Bank, Ltd. 1919.	1,00,000	85,000	85,000	Do.	Do.
Coimbatore Central Bank, Ltd. 1919.	1,00,000	73,475	73,475	Do.	Do.
Coimbatore City Bank, Ltd. 1918.	1,00,000	85,000	85,000	Do.	Do.

Joint Stock Companies—*cont.*

Classification and name of Company.	Capital.			Objects of the Company.	Situation of registered office.
	Authorized.	Subscribed.	Paid-up.		
I. BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.		
(*a*) *Banking and Loan*—cont.					
(iv) Nidhis and Chit Associations (263)—*cont.*					
Coimbatore Dravia Sahaya Nidhi, Ltd. 1902.	2,00,000	1,60,000	1,60,000	Mutual loan.	Coimbatore.
Coimbatore Easwara Sahaya Nidhi, Ltd. 1922.	1,00,000	11,000	11,000	Banking and loan.	Do.
Coimbatore Gaja Lakshmi Bank, Ltd. 1921.	2,00,000	71,300	71,300	Do.	Do.
Coimbatore Ganga Varga Sanga Banking and Trading Co., Ltd. 1920.	1,00,000	72,150	72,150	Banking and trading.	Do.
Coimbatore Hindu Kripakara Nidhi, Ltd. 1905.	5,49,924	4,76,475	2,53,123	Banking and loan.	Do.
Coimbatore Indian Bank, 1922.	1,00,000	90,000	9,000	Do.	Do.
Coimbatore Industrial Bank, Ltd. 1922.	1,00,000	6,500	6,500	Do.	Do.
Coimbatore Janopakara Nidhi, Ltd. 1883.	2,50,000	1,32,500	1,32,500	Do.	Do.
Coimbatore Karpaka Nidhi, Ltd. 1920.	1,00,000	81,900	81,900	Do.	Do.
Coimbatore Karuna Nidhi, Ltd. 1921.	1,00,000	54,750	54,750	Do.	Do.
Coimbatore Labourers Bank and Stores, Ltd. 1920.	1,00,000	86,525	86,525	Banking and trading.	Do.
Coimbatore Lakshmi Bank, Ltd. 1918.	1,00,000	50,000	50,000	Banking and loan.	Do.
Coimbatore Mahajana Bank, Ltd. 1917.	2,00,000	87,975	87,975	Do.	Do.
Coimbatore Mercantile Bank, Ltd. 1918.	2,50,000	72,900	72,900	Do.	Do.
Coimbatore Natarajar Bank Ltd. 1923.	1,00,000	11,750	...	Do.	Do.
Coimbatore National Bank, Ltd. 1922.	1,00,000	17,000	17,000	Do.	Do.

Joint Stock Companies—*cont.*

Classification and name of Company.	Capital. Autho-rized.	Sub-scribed.	Paid-up.	Objects of the Company.	Situation of registered office.
I. BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.		
(*a*) *Banking and Loan* —cont.					
(iv) Nidhis and Chit Associations (263)—*cont.*					
Coimbatore Raja Rajeswari Nidhi, Ltd. 1914.	1,00,000	60,000	60,000	Banking and loan.	Coimbatore.
Coimbatore Sabapati Bank, Ltd. 1913.	1,00,000	90,000	90,000	Banking and trading.	Do.
Coimbatore Sarva Jana Sowkyabhivardhini Nidhi, Ltd. 1900.	1,50,000	1,14,150	1,14,150	Banking ...	Do.
Coimbatore Saswatha Nidhi, Ltd. 1905.	3,94,000	1,55,255	1,55,255	Mutual loan.	Do.
Coimbatore Sowcars Bank, Ltd. 1921.	1,00,000	87,600	87,600	Do.	Do.
Coimbatore Sri Chodambigai Nidhi, Ltd. 1920.	2,00,000	75,000	75,000	Banking and loan.	Do.
Coimbatore Sri Jayalakshmi Bank, Ltd. 1922.	1,00,000	16,000	16,000	Do.	Do.
Coimbatore Sri Krishna Vilasa Nidhi, Ltd. 1906.	2,00,000	1,06,500	1,06,500	Mutual money lending.	Do.
Coimbatore Sri Ramar Bank, Ltd. 1917.	1,50,000	1,25,000	1,25,000	Banking and loan.	Do.
Coimbatore Sri Ranganathar Karuna Vilasa Nidhi, Ltd. 1908.	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	Mutual money lending.	Do.
Coimbatore Sri Vani Vilasa Nidhi, Ltd. 1920.	1,50,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	Banking and loan.	Do.
Coimbatore Star Bank, Ltd. 1921.	1,00,000	36,500	36,500	Do.	Do.
Coimbatore Subrahmanya Nidhi, Ltd. 1922.	1,00,000	18,000	18,000	Banking and trading.	Do.
Coimbatore Town Bank, Ltd. 1904.	2,00,000	1,85,575	1,85,575	Banking ...	Do.
Coimbatore Union Bank, Ltd. 1916.	3,00,000	1,40,800	1,15,627	Banking and loan.	Do.
Commercial Association, Ltd. 1910.	2,79,910	2,57,420	1,56,775	Mutual money lending.	Walajabad.

Joint Stock Companies—*cont.*

Classification and name of Company.	Capital.			Objects of the Company.	Situation of registered office.
	Authorized.	Subscribed.	Paid-up.		
I. BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.		
(a) *Banking and Loan*—cont.					
(iv) Nidhis and Chit Associations (263)—*cont.*					
Commercial Bank, Ltd. 1919.	1,00,000	33,650	33,650	Banking and loan.	Coimbatore.
Commercial Benefit Fund, Ltd. 1922.	20,000	...	...	Chit ...	Madras.
Conjeeveram Audisonpettah Dhana Rakshaka Nidhi, Ltd. 1883.	20,80,000	5,65,010	2,31,340	Mutual loan.	Conjeeveram.
Coonoor Subrahmanya Vilasa Upakara Nidhi, Ltd. 1911.	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	Mutual money lending.	Coonoor.
Cuddalore Hindu Permanent Mutual Benefit Fund, Ltd. 1921.	6,75,000	6,16,455	2,65,218	Mutual loan.	Cuddalore.
Dharapuram Janopakara Nidhi, Ltd. 1907.	2,00,000	1,32,549	1,32,549	Mutual money lending.	Coimbatore.
Dharmavaram Mutual Benefit Permanent Fund, Ltd. 1920.	99,990	35,806	33,911	Banking and loan.	Anantapur.
Edayarpalaiyam Ayarkula Virthi Nidhi, Ltd. 1919.	1,00,000	89,050	89,050	Do.	Coimbatore.
Edayarpalaiyam Maha Vishnu Bank, Ltd. 1919.	1,00,000	62,500	62,500	Do.	Do.
Egmore Benefit Society, 3rd Branch, Ltd. 1886.	15,00,000	5,55,478	5,44,275	Mutual loan.	Madras.
Ekanampet Dhananukula Saswatha Nidhi, Ltd. 1923.	1,37,500	28,400	490	Chit ...	Chingleput.
Erode Bank, Ltd. 1902 ...	2,00,000	1,64,000	1,57,320	Banking ...	Erode.
Erode Ratna Deepa Nidhi, Ltd. 1921.	1,00,000	51,550	51,550	Banking and loan.	Do.
Gajalakshmi Vilasa Sahaya Nidhi, Ltd. 1920.	20,000	120	120	Do.	North Arcot.
Ganapathi Sri Kumaresar Nidhi, Ltd. 1920.	2,00,000	1,25,000	1,25,000	Do.	Coimbatore.
Georgetown Benefit Society, Ltd. 1920.	20,000	300	300	Chit ...	Madras.

Joint Stock Companies—*cont.*

Classification and name of Company.	Capital.			Objects of the Company.	Situation of registered office.
	Authorized.	Subscribed.	Paid-up.		
I. BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.		
(a) *Banking and Loan*—cont.					
(iv) Nidhis and Chit Associations (263)—*cont.*					
Golden Benefit Society, Ltd. 1922.	10,000	500	500	Chit ...	Madras.
Gooty Mutual Benefit Permanent Fund, Ltd. 1893.	99,990	31,250	29,071	Banking ...	Gooty.
Gooty Sri Kanyaka Parameswari Fund, Ltd. 1915.	1,99,980	1,50,480	31,907	Mutual money lending.	Anantapur.
Govindanaickenpalaiyam Sri Janaki Ramakrupa Vilasa Nidhi, Ltd. 1918.	1,00,000	56,475	56,475	Banking and loan.	Coimbatore.
Govindanaickenpalaiyam Tirumal Paripalana Nidhi, Ltd. 1910.	1,00,000	56,850	56,580	Mutual money lending.	Do.
Harpanahalle Sri Venkatramanaswami Permanent Bhandar, Ltd. 1920.	99,980	69,300	30,051	Mutual loan.	Bellary.
Hindu Bank, Ltd. 1911 ...	39,995	805	349	Banking ...	Mannargudi (Tanjore district).
Hindu Monthly Savings Fund, 7th Branch, Ltd. 1916.	1,68,000	97,104	85,644	Mutual loan.	Madras.
Hindu Parasparopakara Nidhi, Ltd. 1922.	1,000	800	...	Chit ...	Do.
Hindupur Mutual Benefit Permanent Fund, Ltd. 1918.	99,995	35,806	33,911	Banking and loan.	Anantapur.
Idigarai Devalaya Paripalana Nidhi, Ltd. 1906.	1,00,000	89,525	89,525	Mutual money lending.	Coimbatore.
Idigarai Majira Govindanaickenpalaiyam Sri Kodandarama Kripa Vilasa Nidhi, Ltd. 1909.	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	Do.	Do.

Joint Stock Companies—*cont.*

Classification and name of Company.	Capital.			Objects of the Company.	Situation of registered office.
	Authorized.	Subscribed.	Paid-up.		
I. BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.		
(*a*) *Banking and Loan* —cont.					
(iv) Nidhis and Chit Associations (263)—*cont.*					
Irukur Subramanier Kripa Vilasa Nidhi, Ltd. 1921.	1,00,000	72,900	72,900	Banking and loan.	Coimbatore.
Kaity Sri Jaya Lakshmi Vilasa Nidhi, Ltd. 1921.	1,00,000	15,250	15,250	Mutual loan and trading.	The Nilgiris.
Kalangal Sri Kalyana Venkataramanaswami Vilasa Nidhi, Ltd. 1912.	1,00,000	73,125	73,125	Mutual money lending.	Coimbatore.
Kalladaikurichi Lakshmi Vilasa Permanent Fund, Ltd. 1919.	49,980	33,516	5,784	Mutual loan.	Tinnevelly.
Kandha Govindan Chavadi Sri Balachandra Ganesa Nidhi, Ltd. 1917.	1,00,000	85,075	85,075	Banking and loan.	Coimbatore.
Kanjapalli Sri Ganesa Sahaya Nidhi, Ltd. 1919.	50,000	23,500	23,500	Do.	Do.
Karamadai Ranga Raja Nidhi, Ltd. 1922.	1,00,000	19,000	...	Do.	Do.
Karamadai Sri Ranganathadaya Nidhi, Ltd. 1919.	1,00,000	53,040	53,040	Do.	Do.
Karichipalaiyam Ramanuja Vilasa Nidhi, Ltd. 1922.	1,00,000	17,000	17,000	Banking and trading.	Do.
Kartary Veerasiva Lingayat Union Bank, Ltd. 1921.	1,00,000	21,225	21,225	Banking and loan.	Coonoor (The Nilgiris).
Karur Vysya Bank, Ltd. 1916.	2,00,000	1,40,875	1,32,675	Do.	Trichinopoly.
Kollegal Srimud Devanga Vamsabhi Vardhani Nidhi, Ltd. 1919.	50,000	30,380	30,380	Do.	Coimbatore.
Konavaikkalpalaiyam Gopala Gokula Virthi Nidhi, Ltd. 1921.	1,00,000	49,175	49,375	Do.	Do.

Joint Stock Companies—*cont.*

Classification and name of Company.	Capital. Authorized.	Sub-scribed.	Paid-up.	Objects of the Company.	Situation of registered office.
I. BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.		
(a) *Banking and Loan* —cont.					
(iv) Nidhis and Chit Associations (263)—*cont.*					
Kshatrias Fund, Ltd. 1919.	1,000	680	680	Banking and loan.	Madras.
Kulittalai Dravia Sahaya Nidhi, Ltd. 1907.	1,00,000	97,925	86,399	Mutual money-lending.	Trichinopoly.
Kulittalai Union Bank, Ltd. 1918.	50,000	20,800	20,800	Banking and loan.	Do.
Kumbakonam Bank, Ltd. 1904.	2,50,000	2,49,500	1,66,982	Banking ...	Kumbakonam.
Kumbakonam Mutual Benefit Fund, Ltd. 1903.	22,50,000	11,56,635	4,95,111	Mutual loan.	Do.
Kuniamuthur Jana Sahaya Nidhi, Ltd. 1905.	2,69,932	1,09,789	1,04,134	Do.	Coimbatore.
Kuniamuthur Sri Ramachandra Kripakara Nidhi, Ltd. 1922.	1,00,000	15,000	15,000	Banking and loan.	Do.
Kunnathur Dhana Sekara Saswatha Nidhi, Ltd. 1913.	2,99,040	39,508	9,815	Mutual money lending.	Chingleput.
Kunnathur Sri Krishna Bank, Ltd. 1921.	1,00,000	36,500	36,500	Banking and loan.	Coimbatore.
Kurichi Sri Valeswarar Bank, Ltd. 1921.	1,50,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	Do.	Do.
Lakshminaickenpalaiyam Sri Venugopala Deva Nayaki Alaya Paripalana Nidhi, Ltd. 1912.	1,00,000	68,100	68,100	Banking and trading.	Do.
Madakasira Mutual Benefit Permanent Fund, Ltd. 1920.	99,990	48,795	27,768	Banking and loan.	Madakasira (Anantapur).
Madanapalle Lakshmi Kanta Nidhi, Ltd. 1894.	3,99,960	97,318	89,866	Banking Company.	Madanapalle.
Madanapalle Sri Venkateswara Nidhi, Ltd. 1920.	3,99,840	2,90,208	1,46,231	Do.	Do.
Madras Benefit Co., Ltd. 1922.	1,00,000	3,200	1,600	Chit ...	Madras.

Joint Stock Companies—*cont.*

Classification and name of Company.	Capital.			Objects of the Company.	Situation of registered office.
	Authorized.	Subscribed.	Paid-up.		
I. BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.		
(*a*) *Banking and Loan*—cont.					
(iv) Nidhis and Chit Associations (263)—*cont.*					
Madras Christian Benefit Fund, Ltd. 1903.	1,93,500	1,82,472	86,776	Mutual loan.	Madras.
Madras Hindu Permanent Fund, Ltd. 1912.	1,64,000	2,132	260	Banking ...	Do.
Madras Mutual Benefit Permanent Fund, Ltd. 1913.	99,990	29,452	21,906	Mutual money-lending.	Do.
Madras Native Permanent Fund, Ltd. 1878.	2,10,000	18,500	13,203	Granting loan to members.	Do.
Madras Purasawalkam Hindu Janopakara Saswatha Nidhi or Permanent General Benefit Fund, Ltd. 1882.	9,00,000	6,95,325	2,60,943	Mutual loan.	Do.
Madras Samayobagara Benefit Co., Ltd. 1919.	30,000	750	750	Banking and loan.	Do.
Madukarai Jananukula Nidhi, Ltd. 1911.	1,00,000	79,575	79,575	Mutual money-lending.	Coimbatore.
Madura Hindu Permanent Fund, Ltd. 1894.	25,50,000	18,70,064	7,55,705	Mutual loan.	Madura.
Mahatma Gandhi Porul Upakara Nidhi, Ltd. 1922.	10,000	...	...	Chit ...	Madras.
Malamachampatti Sri Bakya Sahaya Pathma Nidhi, Ltd. 1919.	1,00,000	48,350	48,350	Banking and loan.	Coimbatore.
Malamachampatti Sri Sithi Ganesa Dravya Sahaya Nidhi, Ltd. 1919.	1,00,000	49,750	49,750	Do.	Do.
Mandai Viswabrahma Sarva Sahaya Nidhi, Ltd. 1917.	1,10,000	34,687	15,480	Do.	Trichinopoly.
Mayavaram Permanent Fund, Ltd. 1917.	7,99,800	2,15,400	89,933	Do.	Mayavaram.

Joint Stock Companies—*cont.*

Classification and name of Company.	Capital.			Objects of the Company.	Situation of registered office.
	Authorized.	Subscribed.	Paid-up		
I. BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.		
(a) *Banking and Loan* —cont.					
(iv) Nidhis and Chit Associations (263)—*cont.*					
Mettupalaiyam Lakshmi Vilasa Nidhi, Ltd. 1904.	1,00,000	52,825	52,825	Mutual loan.	Mettupalaiyam (Coimbatore).
Mettupalaiyam Sri Ranga Raju Nidhi, Ltd. 1921.	1,00,000	22,300	22,300	Do.	Do.
Mettupalaiyam Sri Sarada Nidhi, Ltd. 1905.	2,00,000	1,70,500	1,70,500	Do.	Do.
Mettupalaiyam Town Bank, Ltd. 1919.	1,00,000	88,000	88,000	Do.	Do.
Mudalipalaiyam Sivananda Nidhi, Ltd. 1923.	1,00,000	27,750	27,750	Loan ...	Coimbatore.
Muthialpet Benefit Fund, Ltd. 1895.	2,16,000	1,49,034	44,516	Mutual loan.	Madras.
Mutual Investment Fund, Ltd. 1916.	6,00,000	5,880	4,300	Do.	Do.
Mylapore Hindu Permanent Fund, Ltd. 1872.	99,99,948	33,58,921	30,87,292	Banking, and loan.	Do.
Narayani Bank, Ltd. 1919.	1,00,000	82,250	82,250	Do.	Mettupalaiyam (Coimbatore).
Negapatam Permanent Fund, Ltd. 1902.	4,99,950	4,83,480	2,36,445	Mutua loan.	Negapatam.
Nellore Permanent Fund Ltd. 1888.	9,00,000	6,58,149	2,61,319	Do.	Nellore.
North Madras Mutual Benefit Co., Ltd. 1891.	20,000	1,000	1,000	Banking, loan and chit.	Madras.
Nungambakkam Saswatha Dhana Rakshaka Nidhi, Ltd. 1883.	2,05,000	64,902	58,292	Mutual loan.	Do.
Ondipudur Vijaya Ganapathi Bank. 1922.	1,00,000	22,200	22,200	Banking and trading.	Coimbatore.
Ondipudur Sri Rama Goshty Nidhi, Ltd. 1922.	75,000	12,500	12,500	Banking and loan.	Do.
Ootacamund Sri Kistna Vilasa Nidhi, Ltd. 1911.	1,00,000	57,800	57,800	Banking ...	Ootacamund.

Joint Stock Companies—*cont.*

Classification and name of Company.	Capital.			Objects of the Company.	Situation of registered office.
	Authorized.	Subscribed.	Paid-up.		
. BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.		
(*a*) *Banking and Loan* —cont.					
(iv) Nidhis and Chit Associations (263)—*cont.*					
Papanaickenpalaiyam Damodara Vilasa Nidhi, Ltd. 1921.	1,00,000	95,000	95,000	Banking and loan.	Coimbatore.
Papanaickenpalaiyam Dhana Lakshmi Vilasa Nidhi, Ltd. 1913.	3,00,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	Mutual money-lending.	Do.
Papanaickenpalaiyam Pudur Rama Vilasa Nidhi, Ltd. 1907.	2,00,000	1,01,425	1,01,425	Do.	Do.
Papanaickenpalaiyam Pudur Sri Venkatesa Vilasa Nidhi, Ltd. 1910.	2,00,000	1,75,000	1,75,000	Do.	Do.
Park Town Hindu Permanent Fund, Ltd. 1920.	20,000	4,980	1,395	Chit ...	Madras.
Parobakara Dravya Sahaya Benefit Co., Ltd. 1922.	16,000	320	320	Do.	Do.
Pattu Muhammadan Mutual Benefit Co., Ltd. 1922.	20,000	3,000	2,897	Do.	Chingleput.
Peelamedu Karivaratharaja Devalaya Paripalana Nidhi, Ltd. 1919.	2,00,000	1,39,900	1,39,900	Banking and loan.	Coimbatore.
Peelamedu Radha Krishna Bank, Ltd. 1916.	2,25,000	1,43,175	1,43,175	Do.	Do.
Penukonda Maruti Benefit Permanent Fund, Ltd. 1922.	49,995	30,645	5,520	Do	Anantapur.
Penukonda Mutual Benefit Permanent Fund, Ltd. 1890.	1,49,985	1,19,655	49,353	Mutual loan.	Penukonda (Anantapur).
Periyanaickenpalaiyam Sri Kari Varada Perumal Devalaya Paripalana Nidhi, Ltd. 1911.	1,00,000	57,475	57,475	Banking, loan and trading.	Coimbatore.

Joint Stock Companies—*cont.*

Classification and name of Company.	Capital.			Objects of the Company.	Situation of registered office.
	Authorized.	Subscribed.	Paid-up.		
I. BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.		
(*a*) *Banking and Loan*—cont.					
(iv) Nidhis and Chit Associations (263)—*cont.*					
Periyanaickenpalaiyam Sri Radhakrishna Vilasa Nidhi, Ltd. 1919.	1,00,000	56,650	56,650	Banking and loan.	Coimbatore.
Podanur Bank, Ltd. 1895.	50,000	48,060	24,589	Do.	Tanjore.
Pollachi Ganesher Nidhi, Ltd. 1922.	1,00,000	6,500	6,500	Do.	Coimbatore.
Pollachi Town Bank, Ltd. 1917.	2,00,000	92,450	92,450	Do.	Do.
Pollachi Union Bank, Ltd. 1921.	2,00,000	58,300	58,300	Do.	Do.
Presidency Muslims Mutual Benefit Co., Ltd. 1920.	20,000	12,000	12,000	Chit ...	Chingleput.
Purasawalkam Dhana Vardhana Saswatha Nidhi, Ltd. 1896.	2,49,900	2,29,125	98,011	Mutual loan.	Madras.
Purasawalkam Hindu Santhatha Sanga Nidhi (1st Branch), Ltd. 1879.	3,90,000	1,93,270	68,374	Loan ...	Do.
Purasawalkam Hindu Santhatha Sanga Nidhi, Ltd. 1873.	3,00,000	1,63,000	39,197	Do. ...	Do.
Purasawalkam Permanent Fund, Ltd. 1922.	1,50,000	4,495	4,016	Nidhi ...	Do.
Ramanathapuram Rajakula Nidhi, Ltd. 1922.	1,00,000	7,000	7,000	Banking and loan.	Coimbatore.
Salem Dhanopakara Nidhi, Ltd. 1886.	80,000	64,575	64,675	Do.	Salem.
Salem Mercantile Bank Ltd. 1895.	50,000	42,775	12,575	Do.	Do.
Salem Town Bank, Ltd. 1919.	99,600	73,680	73,680	Do.	Do.
Sarasvathi Vilasam Shanmugananda Nidhi, Ltd. 1923.	20,000	1,000	750	Chit ...	Vellore.

Joint Stock Companies—*cont.*

Classification and name of Company.	Capital.			Objects of the Company.	Situation of registered office.
	Authorized.	Subscribed.	Paid-up.		
I. BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.		
(*a*) *Banking and Loan*—cont.					
(iv) Nidhis and Chit Associations (263)—*cont.*					
Satyamangalam Karpaka Nidhi, Ltd. 1909.	2,00,000	1,02,000	98,578	Mutual money lending.	Satyamangalam (Coimbatore).
Seeranaickenpalaiyam Madha Lakshmi Vilasa Danopakara Nidhi, Ltd. 1922.	50,000	23,020	23,020	Mutual loan.	Coimbatore.
Seeranaickenpalaiyam Sri Rukmani Nidhi, Ltd. 1922.	1,00,000	41,050	41,050	Banking and loan.	Do.
Seeranaickenpalaiyam Thanalakshmi Bank, Ltd. 1922.	50,000	10,000	10,000	Do.	Do.
Selakarichal Bank, Ltd. 1918.	1,00,000	57,650	57,650	Do.	Do.
Shiyali Janopakara Nidhi, Ltd. 1903.	7,99,920	4,41,540	9,812	Mutual loan.	Shiyali (Tanjore).
Sivaganga Sri Minakshi Swadeshi Saswatha Nidhi, Ltd. 1907.	2,38,500	1,70,331	56,896	Do.	Ramnad.
Sorathuperiankuppam Sri Rama Sahaya Nidhi, Ltd. 1915.	99,990	5,049	3,649	Do.	South Arcot.
Sowrashtra Bank, Ltd. 1920.	20,000	1,000	100	Chit ...	Madras.
Sree Minakshi Vilasam Benefit Co., Ltd. 1922.	20,000	...	...	Do. ...	Do.
Sri Janaki Vilasa Nidhi, Ltd. 1915.	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	Banking and loan.	Coimbatore.
Sriman Madhwa Siddanta Onnahini Nidhi, Ltd. 1881.	3,00,000	2,74,225	2,74,225	Do.	Madras.
Sri Paramananda Benefit Co., Ltd. 1918.	20,000	5,135	5,135	Mutual loan.	Do.
Sri Rameswaraswami Permanent Fund, Ltd. 1890.	49,995	11,445	6,721	Do.	Bellary.

Joint Stock Companies—*cont.*

Classification and name of Company.	Capital. Autho-rized.	Sub-scribed.	Paid-up.	Objects of the Company.	Situation of registered office.
I. BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.		
(*a*) *Banking and Loan* —cont.					
(iv) Nidhis and Chit Associations (263)—*cont.*					
Sri Sudharsana Investment Ltd. 1923.	1,25,000	...	...	Chit ...	Chingleput.
Srirangam Janopakara Nidhi, Ltd. 1892.	3,75,900	3,36,828	1,43,196	Mutual loan.	Trichinopoly.
Sriranganachiyar Saswatha Nidhi, Ltd. 1904.	99,990	33,819	13,245	Do.	Do.
Sri Sita Vilas Nidhi, Ltd. 1910.	2,00,000	1,31,250	1,31,250	Do.	Coimbatore.
Sri Venkatachalapathi Nidhi, Ltd. 1920.	1,09,000	75,000	75,000	Do.	Do.
Srivilliputtur Permanent Fund, Ltd. 1897.	21,00,000	5,47,680	2,10,139	Do.	Ramnad.
Srivilliputtur Sri Venkatachalapathi Permanent Fund, Ltd. 1913.	2,82,072	1,35,240	31,205	Do.	Do.
Srivilliputtur Vaniga Vysia Sanga Nidhi, Ltd. 1921.	2,69,892	1,74,132	19,061	Do.	Do.
St. Joseph Benefit Fund, Ltd. 1919.	20,000	1,000	1,000	Chit ...	Madras.
Sundakkoimuthur Sri Kamatchi Vilasa Nidhi, Ltd. 1918.	1,00,000	89,050	89,050	Banking and loan.	Coimbatore.
Sundara Vilasa Co., Ltd. 1920.	20,000	1,250	1,250	Nidhi and chit.	North Arcot.
Tanjore Permanent Fund Ltd. 1901.	45,00,000	31,55,760	14,67,147	Mutual loan.	Tanjore.
Tirunageswaram Janopakara Saswatha Nidhi, Ltd. 1913.	3,78,000	62,934	62,934	Do.	Chingleput.
Tiruppattur Lakshmi Vilasa Nidhi, Ltd. 1906.	1,50,000	1,44,696	1,32,508	Do.	North Arcot.
Tiruppur Lakshmi Vilasa Nidhi, Ltd. 1905.	1,00,000	96,125	96,125	Do.	Coimbatore.
Tiruppur Sriminakshisundara Vilasa Nidhi, Ltd. 1917.	1,00,000	94,150	94,150	Do.	Do.

Joint Stock Companies—*cont.*

Classification and name of Company.	Capital.			Objects of the Company.	Situation of registered office.
	Authorized.	Subscribed.	Paid-up.		
I. BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.		
(*a*) *Banking and Loan* —cont.					
(iv) Nidhis and Chit Associations (263)—*cont.*					
Tiruppur Town Bank, Ltd. 1922.	2,00,000	24,000	24,000	Banking and loan.	Coimbatore.
Tiruvalur Janopakara Saswatha Nidhi, Ltd. 1890.	1,99,920	69,048	26,669	Mutual money lending.	Chingleput.
Tiruvarul Bank, Ltd. 1918.	1,00,000	50,000	50,000	Mutual loan.	Coimbatore.
Trichinopoly City Bank, Ltd. 1910.	49,995	14,895	5,804	Banking and loan.	Trichinopoly.
Trichinopoly Hindu Savings Bank, Ltd. 1888.	2,47,980	2,04,792	93,305	Do.	Do.
Trichinopoly Kottai Hindu Jananukula Ela Nidhi, Ltd. 1901.	1,82,510	10,804	6,180	Do.	Do.
Trichinopoly Palakarai Fund, Ltd. 1902.	2,19,240	1,49,388	64,258	Do.	Do.
Trichinopoly Sarva Jana Fund, Ltd. 1902.	1,87,000	17,518	7,380	Do.	Do.
Trichinopoly Tennore Hindu Permanent Fund, Ltd. 1886.	2,99,970	2,98,800	1,95,396	Do.	Do.
Trichinopoly Varakaneri Subrahmanya Janopakara Hundi, Ltd. 1899.	1,50,000	1,46,520	87,710	Do.	Do.
Trichinopoly Varthaka Sangam, Ltd. 1888.	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	Do.	Do.
Trichinopoly Union Bank, Ltd. 1905.	2,00,000	99,602	72,894	Mutual loan.	Coimbatore.
Udamalpet Nidhi, Ltd. 1902.	2,00,000	1,41,190	1,41,190	Do.	Do.
Uppiliyapuram Vamana Vilasa Nidhi, Ltd. 1920.	2,00,000	1,35,000	1,35,000	Banking and loan.	Do.
Uppiliyapuram Vivasaikal Bank, Ltd. 1922.	1,00,000	25,000	25,000	Do.	Do.

Joint Stock Companies—*cont.*

Classification and name of Company.	Capital.			Objects of the Company.	Situation of registered office.
	Authorized.	Subscribed.	Paid-up.		
I. BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.		
(a) *Banking and Loan*—cont.					
(iv) Nidhis and Chit Associations (263)—*cont.*					
Vadagupalaiyam Sri Achutha Vilasa Nidhi, Ltd. 1922.	1,00,000	48,550	48,050	Banking and loan.	Coimbatore.
Vadugupalaiyam Sri Sarangapani Vilasa Nidhi, Ltd. 1919.	2,00,000	1,08,800	1,08,800	Do.	Do.
Vadakkolur Manniswar Nidhi, Ltd. 1922.	1,00.000	37,350	37,350	Do.	Madras.
Vasanta Fund, Ltd. 1918.	1,00,000	10,220	8,023	Do.	Coimbatore.
Vattamalai Palayam Rama Mohan Bank, Ltd. 1920.	1,00,000	1,00,000	30,000	Do.	Do.
Veera Keralam Kunjikar Lakshmi Vilasa Nidhi, Ltd. 1921.	1,00,000	49,850	49,850	Mutual money-lending.	Do.
Veeravandiputhur Sri Jayalakshmi Kripa Vilasa Nidhi, Ltd. 1922.	1,00,000	13,000	13,000	Banking and loan.	Do.
Velandipalaiyam Sri Nantha Gopala Krishna Vilasa Bank, Ltd. 1921.	1,00,000	55,800	55,800	Do.	Do.
Velandipalaiyam Yathavakula Balakrishna Vilasa Nidhi, Ltd. 1922.	1,00,000	19,500	19,500	Do.	Do,
Vellore Commercial Bank, Ltd. 1901.	20,00,000	3,62,500	3,62,500	Do.	North Arcot.
Vellore Dhanalakshmi Bank, Ltd. 1923.	20,000	300	300	Chit ...	Do.
Vellore Madavara Nidhi Branch, Ltd. 1914.	10,00,000	3,19,375	1,58,925	Banking and loan.	Do.
Vellore Mercantile Bank, Ltd. 1909.	7,00,000	3,93,400	3,92,620	Nidhi and chit.	Do.
Vellore Mercantile Fund, Ltd. 1908.	6,50,000	2,43,750	1 60,720	Mutual loan.	Do.
Venkatapuram Kannan Karunakara Nidhi, Ltd. 1919.	1,00,000	64,750	64,750	Banking and loan.	Coimbatore.

Joint Stock Companies—*cont.*

Classification and name of Company.	Capital. Autho-rized.	Sub-scribed.	Paid-up.	Objects of the Company.	Situation of registered office.
I. BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.		
(*a*) *Banking and Loan* —cont.					
(iv) Nidhis and Chit Associations (263)—*cont.*					
Venkatapuram Sri Parthasarathi Bank, Ltd. 1921.	1,00,000	51,850	51,850	Banking and loan.	Coimbatore.
Venkatapuram Sri Krishnaswami Vilasa Nidhi, Ltd. 1922.	1,50,000	77,425	77,425	Do.	Do.
Venkatapuram Sri Venkatachalapathi Dhana Sahaya Nidhi, Ltd. 1923.	1,00,000	10,500	10,500	Loan ...	Do.
Venkatramana Vilasa Nidhi, Ltd. 1919.	50,000	40,100	40,100	Banking and loan.	Do.
Venugopalaswami Mutual Benefit Co., Ltd. 1922.	50,000	...	...	Chit ...	Madras.
Villupuram People's Mutual Benefit Society, Ltd. 1895.	3,09,867	1,11,087	46,903	Mutual loan.	Villupuram.
Vikravandiputhur Sri Lakshmi Karuna Vilasa Nidhi, Ltd. 1909.	1,00,000	78,000	78,000	Mutual money lending.	Coimbatore.
Viravandi Sri Ranganathanukula Dravia Sekara Nidhi, Ltd. 1913.	1,00,000	33,050	33,050	Do.	Do.
Vriddhachalam Janopakara Nidhi, Ltd. 1905.	1,49,940	82,305	32,437	Mutual loan.	Vriddhachalam (South Arcot).
Walajabad Banking Co., Ltd. 1908.	3,00,000	2,80,000	2,74,050	Mutual money lending.	Chingleput.
Walajabad Dhana Sekara Saswatha Nidhi, Ltd. 1900.	12,80,000	12,24,232	79,063	Mutual loan	Do.
Walajabad Saswatha Nidhi, Ltd. 1898.	12,19,512	12,15,900	5,77,652	Do.	Do.

Joint Stock Companies—*cont.*

Classification and name of Company.	Capital.			Objects of the Company.	Situation of registered office.
	Authorized.	Subscribed.	Paid-up.		
	RS.	RS.	RS.		
I. BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE—*cont.*					
(*a*) *Banking and Loan* —cont.					
(iv) Nidhis and Chit Associations (263)—*cont.*					
Woriyur Alliance Bank, Ltd. 1907.	1,49,985	80,757	37,031	Banking and loan.	Trichinopoly.
Woriyur Commercial Bank, Ltd. 1894.	3,49,970	3,12,410	1,54,326	...	Do.
Total of (iv) ...	7,24,90,783	3,71,45,128	2,49,66,183		
Total of (*a*) ...	8,92,00,783	4,63,59,881	3,96,67,241		
(*b*) *Insurance.* (1)					
United India Life Assurance Co., Ltd. 1906.	2,00,000	1,05,350	73,345	...	...
Total of (*b*) ...	2,00,000	1,05,350	73,345		
Total of Banking, loan and insurance.	8,94,00,783	4,64,65,231	3,97,40,586		
II. TRANSIT AND TRANSPORT.					
(*b*) *Railways and Tramways.* (2)					
Madras Provincial Railway Co., Ltd. 1917.	12,00,000	1,07,800	60,925	Construction of railway.	Trichinopoly.
Tirupati-Chiratanur Tramway Co., Ltd. 1922.	1,25,000	2,760	2,662	Tramway ...	Madras.
Total of (*b*) ...	13,25,000	1,10,560	63,587		
(*c*) *Motor Traction, dealing and manufacturing.* (15)					
Kanara Public Conveyance Co., Ltd. 1914.	1,00,000	73,340	72,905	Bus service.	Mangalore.
Chari and Chari, Ltd. 1920.	2,00,000	5,000	5,000	Do.	Madras.

Joint Stock Companies—*cont.*

Classification and name of Company.	Capital.			Objects of the Company.	Situation of registered office.
	Authorized.	Subscribed.	Paid-up.		
II. TRANSIT AND TRANSPORT—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.		
(c) *Motor Traction, dealing and manufacturing* (15)—cont.					
Dharapuram Indian Motor Industrials, Ltd. 1914.	50,000	42,000	24,750	Bus service.	Coimbatore.
Erode Transit Co., Ltd. 1917.	20,000	870	870	Do.	Erode.
Garage, Ltd. 1920 ...	5,00,000	1,47,500	1,45,750	Dealing in motor-cars.	Madras.
Inland Transport Service, Ltd. 1922.	7,50,000	...	...	Carriers by land, river and canal.	Do.
Kerala Motor Service, Ltd. 1920.	1,00,000	37,060	15,065	Motor transport.	Palghat (Malabar).
Krishna Sahayam Motor Service, Ltd. 1921.	50,000	2,000	400	Motor service.	Palghat.
Madras Autocar Transit Co., Ltd. 1919.	2,50,000	1,19,500	1,19,500	To run cars.	Madras.
Malabar Transporters, Ltd. 1922.	5,00,000	1,00,000	16,753	Carriers with the help of steam and petrol power.	Calicut.
Nilambur Motor Service Co., Ltd. 1918.	50,000	27,450	27,450	Public carriers.	Do.
Ram Pal & Co., Ltd. 1922.	2,00,000	60,000	60,000	Trade in motor vehicles.	Tinnevelly.
South Arcot Industrial Works, Ltd. 1922.	25,000	25,000	16,100	Motor service.	Cuddalore.
Tiruppur Motor Transport Co., Ltd. 1921.	1,00,000	41,000	41,000	Do.	Coimbatore
West Coast Trading and Motor Service Co., Ltd. 1920.	50,000	17,900	6,880	Import and export of motor vehicles.	Calicut.
Total of (c) ...	29,45,000	6,98,620	5,52,423		

Joint Stock Companies—*cont.*

Classification and name of Company.	Capital.			Objects of the Company.	Situation of registered office.
	Authorized.	Subscribed.	Paid-up.		
	RS.	RS.	RS.		
II. TRANSIT AND TRANSPORT—*cont.*					
(d) *Shipping, Landing and Warehousing.* (1)					
Moffussil Warehouse and Trading Co., Ltd. 1894.	3,00,000	2,79,500	2,79,500		
Total of (*d*) ...	3,00,000	2,79,500	2,79,500		
Total of Transit and transport.	45,70,000	10,88,680	8,95,510		
III. TRADING AND MANUFACTURING.					
(*a*) *Mutual Trading Associations.* (6)					
Bapatla Co-operative Association, Ltd. 1910.	50,000	16,050	9,859	Co-operative stores.	Bapatla (Guntur).
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Co-operative Society, Ltd. 1878.	2,00,000	1,60,135	1,58,724	Purchasing necessaries of life for retail for the railway employees.	Madras.
South Indian Railway Co-operative Stores Society, Ltd. 1908.	1,00,000	90,845	90,128	Co-operative stores.	Trichinopoly.
Sri G. Subrahmanya Swadesa Pandakasalai, Ltd. 1916.	20,000	10,000	9,324	Trade in Swadeshi articles.	Tuticorin.
Tanjore National Co-operative Emporium, Ltd. 1907.	20,000	4,580	4,565	Co-operative stores.	Tanjore.
Tiruppattur Hindu Co-operative Stores, Ltd. 1912.	38,385	4,585	4,585	Do.	Tiruppattur (North Arcot).
Total of (*a*) ...	4,28,385	2,86,195	2,77,185		

Joint Stock Companies—*cont.*

Classification and name of Company.	Capital. Authorized.	Subscribed.	Paid-up.	Objects of the Company.	Situation of registered office.
III. TRADING AND MANUFACTURING—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.		
(*b*) *Printing, Publishing and Stationery.* (39)					
Addison & Co., Ltd. 1914.	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	Printers, Stationers, etc.	Madras.
Andhra Grandhalaya Press, Ltd. 1921.	3,00,000	26,500	14,725	Printing and publishing.	Bezwada.
ndhra Sahitya Sammelanam. 1922.	2,00,000	10,580	3,516	Publishing Telugu books.	Godavari.
Arya Kerla Co., Ltd. 1923.	20,000	3,500	2,100	Printing and publishing.	Calicut.
Associated Printers, Ltd. 1904.	6,00,000	5,78,000	5,78,000	Do.	Madras.
Bardswell Printing House, Ltd. 1922.	10,000	6,000	3,000	Printing ...	Madura.
Coimbatore Star Press, Ltd. 1920.	20,000	7,775	7,775	Printing and publishing.	Coimbatore.
Devandra Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd. 1923.	50,000	...	...	Do.	Madras.
Everyman's Publishers, Ltd. 1920.	50,000	24,100	24,100	Do.	Do.
Higginbothams, Ltd. 1913.	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	Printers, Publishers and Booksellers.	Do.
Indian Engineer Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd. 1921.	1,00,000	5,030	3,022	Printing and publishing.	Do.
Indian Publishing House, Ltd. 1920.	5,00,000	63,050	22,106	Printers, Publishers and Booksellers.	Do.
Islamia Printing Press, Ltd. 1919.	20,000	5,130	5,130	Do.	Tellicherry.
Kerala Patrika Co., Ltd. 1919.	20,000	5,215	5,215	Printing and publishing.	Calicut.
Kerala Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd. 1919.	25,000	14,500	14,007	Do.	Tellicherry.
Law Book Depot, Ltd. 1921.	2,00,000	15,420	15,420	Do.	Madras.

Joint Stock Companies—*cont.*

Classification and name of Company.	Capital. Autho-rized.	Sub-scribed.	Paid-up.	Objects of the Company.	Situation of registered office.
III. TRADING AND MANUFACTURING—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.		
(*b*) *Printing, Publishing and Stationery* (39)—cont.					
Madras Mail, Ltd. 1921 ...	8,00,000	6,45,000	6,45,000	Publishing News-papers.	Madras.
Madras Publicity Co., Ltd. 1921.	5,00,000	1,15,250	1,15,250	Printing and publishing.	Do.
Manorama Printing Works, Ltd. 1919.	5,00,000	61,320	59,010	Do.	Calicut.
Mathru Bhumi Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd. 1922.	1,00,000	12,945	11,422	Do.	Do.
Modern Equipment Co., Ltd. 1920.	25,000	5,050	1,770	Booksellers, publishers and statio-ners.	Madras.
Nadar Press, Ltd. 1922.	10,000	10,000	9,888	Printing and publishing.	Ramnad.
Narasimham & Co., Ltd. 1920.	1,00,000	30,000	4,200	Do.	Madras.
New Herald Co., Ltd, 1922.	1,00,000	...	...	Newspaper and magazine publishers.	Do.
Peace Lovers Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd. 1922.	20,000	2,250	...	Printing and publishing.	Trichinopoly.
Remington Typewriter Co. (Madras), Ltd. 1922.	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	Manufacturing and dealing in type-writers.	Madras,
Sudharma Pracharkasamiti, Ltd. 1921.	20,000	1,320	396	Printing and publishing.	South Kanara.
Samudaya Deepika Co., Ltd. 1920.	20,000	2,555	2,555	Do.	Tellicherry.
Saraswati Printing Works, Ltd. 1921.	20,000	14,300	13,650	Do.	South Kanara.
Siful Islam, Ltd. 1921 ...	50,000	19,900	17,868	Publishing books and newspapers.	Madras.
South India Saiva Sidhanta Works Publishing Society, Ltd. 1920.	50,000	19,420	13,084	Printing and book-selling.	Tinnevell

Joint Stock Companies—*cont.*

Classification and name of Company.	Capital.			Objects of the Company.	Situation of registered office.
	Authorized.	Subscribed.	Paid-up.		
III. TRADING AND MANUFACTURING—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.		
(*b*) *Printing, Publishing and Stationery* (39)—cont.					
South Indian Catholic Union, Ltd. 1917.	20,000	3,890	2,940	Printing and book-selling,	Madras.
Sri Vaishnava Grantha Mudrapaka Saba, Ltd. 1899.	20,000	5,200	4,310	Printing Co.	Do.
Sri Vani Vilasa Syndicate, Ltd. 1922.	3,00,000	97,760	22,944	Printing and publishing.	Trichinopoly.
Swadesa Mitran, Ltd. 1920	5,00,000	1,81,250	1,40,127	Do.	Madras.
Swarajya Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd. 1921.	3,00,000	1,13,550	1,07,217	Do.	Do.
Tamil Publishing Co., Ltd. 1922.	1,00,000	3,530	250	Do.	Tinnevelly.
Universal Publishing Syndicate, Ltd. 1919.	1,50,000	19,500	19,500	Do.	Madras.
Wednesday Review Press, Ltd. 1922.	15,000	7,000	2,300	Do.	Trichinopoly.
Total of (*b*) ...	75,35,000	38,35,790	35,91,797		
(*c*) *Chemicals and allied trades.* (7)					
Andhra Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Ltd. 1920.	3,00,000	1,65,810	1,25,232	Manufacture of ayurvedic medicines.	Madras.
J. W. Wilson & Co., Ltd. 1915.	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	Chemists and druggists.	Do.
Little's Oriental Balm and Pharmaceuticals, Ltd. 1920.	10,00,000	6,00,100	5,97,725	Manufacturers and sellers of patent medicines.	Do.
Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Ltd. 1921.	20,000	10,000	10,000	Chemists and druggists.	Do.
Madras Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1920.	1,00,000	49,275	16,725	Manufacture of chemicals.	Do,

Joint Stock Companies—*cont.*

Classification and name of Company.	Capital. Authorized.	Capital. Subscribed.	Capital. Paid-up.	Objects of the Company.	Situation of registered office.
III. TRADING AND MANUFACTURING—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.		
(*c*) *Chemicals and allied trades* (7)—cont.					
Malayachala Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Ltd. 1923.	50,000	1,600	800	Manufacturing Ayurvedic drugs.	Tinnevelly.
W. E. Smith & Co., Ltd. 1905.	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	Chemists and druggists.	Madras.
Total of (*c*) ...	26,70,000	20,26,785	19,50,482		
(*d*) *Iron, Steel and Ship Building.* (2)					
Andhra Karmagaram, Ltd. 1921.	5,00,000	40,000	4,000	Iron workshop.	Guntur.
Jatiya Vidyalaya Industries, Ltd. 1922.	50,000	12,720	6,485	Maintenance of workshop in carpentry, cutlery.	Do.
Total of (*d*) ...	5,50,000	52,720	10,485		
(*e*) *Engineering.* (8)					
Crompton Engineering Works (Madras), Ltd. 1918.	3,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	Electricians and engineers.	Madras.
Deccan Mills Stores Co., Ltd. 1922.	3,00,000	34,000	10,240	To supply parts to steam electric and oil engines.	Kistna.
General Motors Corporation, Ltd. 1923.	1,00,000	...	...	Engineering.	Madras.
Indian Siegwart Beam Co., Ltd. 1908.	2,00,000	75,000	75,000	Engineers, store merchants, bricks and tile works and timber merchants.	Do.

Joint Stock Companies—*cont.*

Classification and name of Company.	Capital.			Objects of the Company.	Situation of registered office.
	Authorized.	Subscribed.	Paid-up.		
III. TRADING AND MANUFACTURING—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.		
(*c*) *Engineering* (8)—cont.					
Madras Engineering Works, Ltd. 1920.	16,00,000	16,00,000	16,00,000	Engineers...	Madras.
Massey & Co., Ltd. 1901.	8,00,000	6,15,000	6,15,000	Engineers, iron founders and contractors.	Do.
Parry's Engineering, Ltd. 1921.	15,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	Railway engineers.	Do.
Roche and Sundaram, Ltd. 1922.	5,000	2,000	400	Electric engineering.	Tuticorin.
Total of (*c*) ...	48,05,000	30,26,000	30,00,640		
(*f*) *Tanneries and Leather Trade.* (4)					
Madras Leather Co., Ltd. 1916.	2,00,000	92,500	92,500	Leather manufacturers.	Madras.
Madras Tanners Syndicate, Ltd. 1921.	7,00,000	1,48,700	25,130	Leather trade.	Do.
Madras Tanning and Trading Co., Ltd. 1918.	5,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000	Tanners ...	Do.
West Coast Industrial Works, Ltd. 1921.	2,00,000	13,925	5,420	Manufacture of leather goods.	Calicut.
Total of (*f*) ...	16,00,000	6,55,125	5,23,050		
(*h*) *Public Service Companies.* (4)					
Bellary Electric Supply Co., Ltd. 1922.	10,00,000	1,30,530	35,777	Supplying electric energy for light and power.	Bellary.
Indian Electric Co., Ltd. 1921.	5,000	5,000	2,000	Dealing in electrical goods.	Madras.
Madras Telephone Co., Ltd. 1923.	50,00,000	17,05,610	16,04,098	Telephone.	Do.
Nilgiri Power Syndicate, Ltd. 1921.	1,60,000	1,60,000	1,60,000	Electricians.	Coimbatore.
Total of (*h*) ...	61,65,000	20,01,140	18,01,875		

Joint Stock Companies—*cont.*

Classification and name of Company.	Capital.			Objects of the Company.	Situation of registered office.
	Authorized.	Subscribed.	Paid-up.		
III. TRADING AND MANUFACTURING—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.		
(i) Clay, Stone, Cement, Lime and other building and constructing materials. (8)					
Building Materials and Industrials, Ltd. 1921.	1,00,000	16,490	3,113	Manufacture and sale of building materials, etc.	Kumbakonam.
Kerala Co., Ltd. 1922.	5,00,000	25,390	9,217	Trading in building materials.	Madras.
Krishna Cement Co., Ltd. 1920.	25,00,000	1,39,300	27,860	Cement manufacture.	Do.
Ottapalam Tile Works, Ltd. 1922.	2,00,000	40,850	20,810	Manufacture of tiles and bricks.	Palghat.
Shoranur Co., Ltd. 1921 ...	20,00,000	2,64,200	1,24,070	Do.	Shoranur (Palghat).
Sri Lakshmi Venkatesha Industrial Works, Ltd. 1921.	76,000	8,750	3,570	Pottery and tiles manufacture.	South Kanara.
Star Tile Works, Ltd. 1921.	2,00,000	1,68,025	1,47,070	Manufacture of tiles.	Calicut.
Timber and Produce Co., Ltd. 1921.	5,00,000	17,810	6,620	Trade in timber, tiles and bricks.	Do.
Total of *(i)* ...	60,76,000	6,80,815	3,42,330		
(l) Agencies. (1)					
Saraswati & Co., Ltd. 1921.	20,000	4,200	4,200	Managing agents.	Madras.
Total of *(l)* ...	20,000	4,200	4,200		
(n) Tobacco (Cigars). (1)					
Universal Tobacco Co., Ltd. 1921.	5,00,000	17,990	15,328	Tobacco trade.	Madras.
Total of *(n)* ...	5,00,000	17,990	15,328		

Joint Stock Companies—*cont.*

Classification and name of Company.	Capital.			Objects of the Company.	Situation of registered office.
	Authorized.	Subscribed.	Paid-up.		
III. TRADING AND MANUFACTURING—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.		
(q) *Aluminium ware.* (1)					
Indian Aluminium Co., Ltd. 1900.	10,00,000	6,79,900	6,79,900	To manufacture and sell all sorts of aluminium ware.	Madras.
Total of (q) ...	10,00,000	6,79,900	6,79,900		
(r) *Match.* (1)					
South Indian Match Factory, Ltd. 1912.	3,00,000	1,07,525	36,180	Establishing match factory.	Do.
Total of (r) ...	3,00,000	1,07,525	36,180		
(s) *Others.* (109)					
A. E. Soobbier & Co., Ltd. 1921.	1,00,000	41,500	31,500	Cloth and yarn merchants.	Madras.
Ally Brothers, Ltd. 1918.	4,00,000	1,81,000	1,69,400	Auctioneers, commission agents, carriage builders.	Do.
Alathiyar Nambudiri Co., Ltd. 1921.	50,000	11,500	5,165	Trading in paddy and rice.	Calicut.
Anapura Coffee Works Co., Ltd. 1891.	50,000	50,000	50,000	Coffee curers.	Coimbatore.
Andhra Lakshmi Industrial Co., Ltd. 1907.	2,00,000	1,83,900	1,83,900	Dealers in paddy, skins, iron and manufacturers of candles, soap, etc.	Kavutaram, Kistna district.
Andhra Slate Works, Ltd. 1923.	1,00,000	6,000	6,000	Slate manufacture.	Kurnool.

Joint Stock Companies—*cont.*

Classification and name of Company.	Capital.			Objects of the company.	Situation of registered office.
	Authorized.	Subscribed.	Paid-up.		
III. TRADING AND MANUFACTURING—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.		
(s) *Others* (109)—cont.					
Aspinwall & Co., Ltd. 1920.	40,00,000	25,94,190	25,94,190	Merchants and traders.	British Cochin (Palghat).
B. Venkateswarlu & Co., Ltd. 1922.	1,00,000	12,870	7,259	General trading.	Godavari.
Balram Bros., Ltd. 1922.	40,000	9,500	4,500	General merchants.	Palghat.
Bharata Bhandar, Ltd. 1910.	1,00,000	20,400	20,400	Selling articles of Indian manufacture.	Madras.
Bharata Industrials and Trading Co., Ltd. 1922.	50,000	10,220	7,678	Trading in cloths.	Tellicherry.
Bharath Trading Co., Ltd. 1922.	1,00,000	17,500	6,040	General merchants.	Calicut.
Best & Co., Ltd. 1911 ...	15,00,000	15,00,000	15,00,000	Merchants and commission agents.	Madras.
Binny & Co. (Madras), Ltd. 1920.	50,00,000	33,18,500	33,18,500	General merchants.	Do.
Briggs & Co., Ltd. 1920.	1,00,000	40,000	33,314	Do.	Do.
C. R. Bright & Co., Ltd. 1923.	20,000	...	...	Do.	Do.
Chakarlapalle Raghunatha Trading Co., Ltd. 1922.	50,000	34,950	34,950	Do.	Anantapur.
Charka Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. 1922.	20,000	5,710	3,582	Manufacturing yarn and cloth.	South Kanara.
Cherry Industrial Co., Ltd.	5,00,000	...	...	General merchants.	Tellicherry.
Cochin Fibre Co., Ltd. 1921.	20,000	10,080	7,290	Trading in fibre and timber.	Palghat.
Coimbatore Trading Co., Ltd. 1919.	50,000	3,850	3,850	General merchants.	Coimbatore.
Coimbatore Varthaka Vridhi Dhanarjaka Sangam, Ltd. 1878.	3,00,000	1,84,200	1,84,200	General trade.	Do.

Joint Stock Companies—*cont.*

Classification and name of Company.	Capital.			Objects of the Company.	Situation of registered office.
	Authorized.	Subscribed.	Paid-up.		
III. TRADING AND MANUFACTURING—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.		
(s) *Others* (109)—cont.					
Coringa Co., Ltd. 1889 ...	2,00,000	1,17,500	1,17,500	Manufacturing castor oil and indigo.	Cocanada.
Devanga Trading Co., Ltd. 1920.	5,00,000	42,500	42,500	Trading in gold thread.	Coimbatore.
Dharapuram Sultania Co., Ltd. 1905.	45,000	28,425	28,425	General merchants.	Dharapuram.
Dymes & Co., Ltd. 1905 ...	13,00,000	7,80,000	7,80,000	Do.	Madras.
Eastern Carpets, Ltd. 1921.	2,50,000	1,20,000	40,000	General merchants and dealers in carpets.	Do.
Eswâr & Co., Ltd. 1919 ...	50,000	13,875	13,875	General merchants.	Coimbatore.
Frederic Gaebele & Co., Ltd. 1921.	60,000	60,000	...	Do.	Madras.
General Produce Trading Co., Ltd. 1921.	1,00,000	77,500	15,500	Do.	Cocanada.
General Warehouse, Ltd. 1919.	50,000	31,250	31,250	Do.	Coimbatore.
Guntur Central Stores, Ltd. 1920.	30,000	3,830	3,518	General commission agents.	Guntur.
Guru Basava & Co., Ltd. 1916.	5,000	3,500	3,500	General merchants.	Madras.
Gurunath and Appa Rao, Ltd. 1915.	48,000	48,000	34,800	Manufacture and trade in salt.	Vizagapatam.
Helby & Co., Ltd. 1922 ...	1,00,000	4,550	3,935	Jewellers ..	Calicut.
India Co., Ltd. 1919 ...	50,000	25,000	25,000	General trading.	Madras.
India Gold Thread Mills, Ltd. 1921.	3,00,000	1,75,400	1,18,540	Manufacture of gold thread and lace.	Madura.
Indian Emporium, Ltd. 1917.	50,000	33,400	19,970	Development and improvement of arts.	Kumbakonam.

Joint Stock Companies—*cont.*

Classification and name of Company.	Capital. Autho-rized.	Sub-scribed.	Paid-up.	Objects of the Company.	Situation of registered office.
III. TRADING AND MANUFACTURING—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.		
(s) *Others* (109)—cont.					
Indian Industrial Co., Ltd. 1905.	1,00,000	12,300	12,300	Encouraging Indian manufactures and industries.	Madras.
Indian Trades, Ltd. 1921.	1,00,000	25,000	12,500	General merchants.	Do.
International Commerce Corporation, Ltd. 1919.	5,00,000	13,220	12,747	Exports and imports.	Do.
Jayankondasholapuram Cotton and Piece-goods Mart, Ltd. 1920.	1,00,000	13,070	12,535	Dealing in piece-goods.	Trichinopoly.
Kayalpatnam Muhammadia Varthaka Co., Ltd. 1919.	30,000	12,600	9,600	General trade.	Kayalpatnam (Tinnevelly district).
Kerala Industrials and Trading Co., Ltd. 1921.	50,000	6,928	6,928	General merchants.	Tellicherry.
Kumbakonam Industrial Co., Ltd. 1922.	2,50,000	10,000	9,600	Development of arts.	Tanjore.
Lakshmi Ratans, Ltd. 1916.	50,000	36,500	36,500	General merchants.	Madras.
Lakshmi Trading and Industrial Corporation, Ltd. 1920.	10,00,000	53,760	10,758	Do.	Do.
Lakshmi Vilasam Co., Ltd. 1922.	1,00,000	10,500	1,125	Do.	Palghat.
M. R. M. Ramaswami Chetti & Co., Ltd. 1922.	3,00,000	61,000	61,000	Silk and piece-goods merchants.	Madras.
Madras Catholic Supply Society, Ltd. 1913.	10,000	5,400	5,400	Purchasing and selling religious books.	Do.
Madura Shanmuga Dye Works, Ltd. 1921.	3,00,000	1,00,000	60,540	Bleaching and dyeing of yarn and cloth.	Madura.

Joint Stock Companies—*cont.*

Classification and name of Company.	Capital.			Objects of the Company.	Situation of registered office.
	Authorized.	Subscribed.	Paid-up.		
III. TRADING AND MANUFACTURING—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.		
(s) *Others* (109)—cont.					
Madura Swadesi Co., Ltd. 1917.	1,00,000	38,275	22,515	Trading in swadeshi goods.	Madura.
Madura Trading Co., Ltd. 1923.	20,000	9,500	5,700	General merchants.	Do.
Malabar Agricultural and Trading Co., Ltd. 1920.	1,00,000	18,550	12,531	Trade in grain.	Palghat.
Malabar Canneries, Ltd. 1917.	1,00,000	45,500	45,500	Fish merchants.	Madras.
Malabar Coimbatore Co., Ltd. 1922.	5,00,000	...	... 5,010	General merchants.	Palghat.
Malabar Commercial Syndicate, Ltd. 1920.	1,00,000	9,020	1,00,000	Do.	Calicut.
Malabar Economic Union, Ltd. 1916.	1,00,000	1,00,000	10,00,000	Export and import trade and improvement of industries.	British Cochin (Palghat).
Mannargudi Emporium Ltd. 1917.	20,000	4,775	4,660	Advancement of indigenous industries and sale of household articles.	Mannargudi (Tanjore district).
McDowell & Co., Ltd. 1898	8,00,000	6,53,600	6,53,600	General merchants, wine, spirit and cigar merchants.	Madras.
Mellappalaiyam Muslim Industrial Association, Ltd. 1921.	5,50,000	17,435	13,362	Weaving ...	Palamcottah.
Milligan & Co., Ltd. 1920.	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	Trade in cotton.	Tuticorin.
Misquith & Co., Ltd. 1907.	2,30,000	2,30,000	2,30,000	Dealers in musical instruments.	Madras.
Nadar Trading Co., Ltd. 1922.	50,000	5,000	4,455	General trading.	Negapatam.

Joint Stock Companies—*cont.*

Classification and name of Company.	Capital. Autho-rized.	Sub-scribed.	Paid-up.	Objects of the Company.	Situation of registered office.
III. TRADING AND MANUFACTURING—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.		
(s) *Others* (109)—cont.					
Nilakantam Co., Ltd. 1919.	5,000	5,000	5,000	General trade.	Madras.
Oakes & Co., Ltd. 1895 ...	18,00,000	18,00,000	18,00,000	General merchants and auctioneers.	Do.
Oriental Salt Co., Ltd. 1907.	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	Trade in salt.	Do
Parvatha & Co., Ltd. 1922.	20,000	2,500	1,000	General merchants.	Do.
Pavarathy Trading Co., Ltd. 1920.	50,000	9,050	7,050	Trading in coconut oil, copra and fibre.	Ponnani, Palghat.
P. Holt & Co., Ltd. 1922.	5,00,000	5,500	5,500	General merchants.	Madras.
P. Orr & Sons, Ltd. 1915.	12,00,000	6,56,000	6,56,000	Jewellers ...	Do.
Premier Indian Scientific Co., Ltd. 1915.	20,000	20,000	20,000	Manufacture and sale of scientific instruments.	Madura.
Presidency Manure Works, Ltd. 1903.	14,000	14,090	14,000	Selling manure.	Madras.
Raj, Ltd. 1922	20,000	2,000	100	General merchants.	Do.
Rajahmundry Weaving and Dyeing Establishment, Ltd. 1919.	50,000	14,100	8,975	Weaving and dyeing.	Rajahmundry.
Ranganathaswami Dravia Sahaya Vyapara Co., Ltd. 1903.	28,000	28,000	28,000	General merchants.	Tinnevelly.
Salem Co., Ltd. 1922 ...	25,000	25,000	12,500	General trading.	Salem.
Scientine Advance Co., Ltd. 1922.	50,000	27,500	5,500	Trading in scientific instruments.	Madras.
Seetharam & Co., Ltd. 1920.	5,00,000	17,500	10,500	General merchants.	Do.

Joint Stock Companies—*cont.*

Classification and name of Company.	Capital.			Objects of the Company.	Situation of registered office.
	Authorized.	Subscribed.	Paid-up.		
III. TRADING AND MANUFACTURING—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.		
(s) *Others* (109)—cont.					
S. Gopalan & Co., Ltd. 1921.	20,000	20,000	20,000	General merchants.	Madras.
Shanmugam Snuff Co., Ltd. 1918.	10,000	5,000	5,000	Manufacture and sale of snuff.	Do.
Shomtir Salt Co., Ltd. 1920.	6,00,000	4,86,550	4,84,150	Salt manufacture.	Do.
Shoranur Industries and Trading Co., Ltd. 1920.	10,00,000	50,520	24,605	Tile works and general merchants.	Do.
Simson Brothers, Ltd. 1914.	4,00,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	General merchants and agents.	Cocanada.
South Indian Piece-Goods Supply Co., Ltd. 1920.	5,00,000	17,790	17,790	Dealing in cotton, woollen and silk goods.	Coimbatore.
Spencer & Co., Ltd. 1897.	70,00,000	65,00,000	65,00,000	General merchants, storekeepers and dealers.	Madras.
Sri Vilasam Co., Ltd. 1920.	2,00,000	31,700	16,919	General merchants.	Calicut.
Sri Baratha Spinning and Weaving Industrials, Ltd. 1921.	50,000	4,015	3,053	Promotion of handloom industry.	Kumbakonam.
Sri Narayana Industrial Works, Ltd. 1923.	1,00,000	...	...	Cotton and silk merchants.	Palghat.
Star & Sons, Ltd. 1918 ...	20,000	3,425	3,425	General trade.	Rajahmundry.
Sural Trading and Industrials, Ltd. 1921.	1,00,000	5,230	3,832	Trade in rice and paddy.	South Kanara.
Swadesi Warehouse, Ltd. 1917.	10,000	5,925	5,925	Trade in swadesi goods.	Trichinopoly.
Swami & Co. Ltd. 1921.	50,000	9,640	9,640	Indian and foreign goods merchants.	Madras.
T. A. Taylor & Co., Ltd. 1920.	30,00,000	25,00,000	25,00,000	General merchants.	Do.

Joint Stock Companies—*cont.*

Classification and name of Company.	Capital.			Objects of the Company.	Situation of registered office.
	Authorized.	Subscribed.	Paid-up.		
III. TRADING AND MANUFACTURING—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.		
(s) *Others* (109)—cont.					
Tinnevelly General Agency, Ltd. 1922.	35,000	7,000	5,300	Trading in swadesi goods.	Tinnevelly.
Tinnevelly Swadesi Industrials, Ltd. 1921.	50,000	13,860	3,335	Trading in swadesi goods.	Do.
Tiruppur Woollen Carpets and Industrial Works, Ltd. 1921.	1,00,000	8,750	8,750	Carpet merchants.	Coimbatore.
Tiruvadi Stores, Ltd. 1917.	20,000	7,070	7,070	Promotion of agriculture and Indian industries.	Tiruvadi (Tanjore district).
Tiruvannamalai National Mercantile and Industrial Co., Ltd. 1908.	10,000	4,125	3,833	Encouraging Indian manufacture and industries.	Tiruvannamalai (North Arcot district).
T. Stanes & Co., Ltd. 1910.	4,50,000	4,50,000	4,50,000	General merchants and commission agents.	Coimbatore.
United South Indian Industrial and Agricultural Association, Ltd. 1918.	30,000	6,417	6,417	Trading ...	Do.
Universal Co., Ltd. 1921.	5,00,000	2,00,000	19,475	General merchants.	South Kanara.
Valapad Commercial Union, Ltd. 1921.	1,00,000	5,480	1,551	Trading in rice, paddy, etc.	Palghat.
Vallam Varthaka Co., Ltd. 1921.	20,000	5,080	5,030	General trading.	Tanjore.
V. B. M. Co., Ltd. 1920 ...	20,000	20,000	20,000	Do.	Coimbatore.
Vellore Thozir Sangam, Ltd. 1921.	20,000	4,655	4,655	General merchants.	Vellore.
W. A. Beardsell & Co., Ltd. 1914.	15,00,000	15,00,000	15,00,000	General trade.	Madras.

Joint Stock Companies—*cont.*

Classification and name of Company.	Capital. Autho-rized.	Sub-scribed.	Paid-up.	Objects of the Company.	Situation of registered office.
III. TRADING AND MANUFACTURING—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.		
(s) *Others* (109)—cont.					
Walker & Co., Ltd. 1922.	20,00,000	2,66,000	2,65,000	General merchants.	Madras.
West Coast Manure Works, Ltd. 1921.	50,000	15,310	13,688	Trade in manure.	Palghat.
Total of (s) ...	4,40,45,000	2,65,83,225	2,57,92,795		
Total of Trading and manufacturing.	7,56,94,385	3,99,57,410	3,80,26,247		
IV. MILLS AND PRESSES.					
(a) *Cotton Mills.* (22)					
Bezwada Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd. 1920.	20,00,000	1,30,780	48,405	Spinning of yarn and weaving of piece-goods.	Kistna.
Buckingham and Carnatic Co., Ltd. 1920.	2,50,00,000	1,10,47,900	1,10,47,900	Cotton mills.	Madras.
Coimbatore Mall Mills Co., Ltd. 1908.	6,80,000	6,80,000	6,80,000	Spinning, weaving and dyeing cotton.	Coimbatore.
Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. 1888.	12,00,000	12,00,000	12,00,000	Spinning and weaving.	Do.
Coral Mills Co., Ltd. 1887.	15,00,000	15,00,000	15,00,000	Do.	Tuticorin.
Guntur Cotton, Jute and Paper Mills Co., Ltd. 1904.	6,00,000	2,61,300	2,36,598	Spinning, weaving and dyeing cotton.	Guntur.
Kaliswarar Mills Co., Ltd. 1900.	9,00,000	6,50,000	6,50,000	Spinning and weaving.	Coimbatore.
Kantimati Mills, Ltd. 1922.	27,00,000	7,000	3,500	Cotton ginning, spinning and weaving.	Madras.
Kistna Jute and Cotton Mills Co., Ltd. 1904.	5,00,000	5,00,000	4,51,840	Spinning and weaving.	Kistna.

Joint Stock Companies—*cont.*

Classification and name of Company.	Capital.			Objects of the Company.	Situation of registered office.
	Authorized.	Subscribed.	Paid-up.		
IV. MILLS AND PRESSES —*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.		
(*a*) *Cotton Mills* (22)—cont.					
Lakshmi Mills Co., Ltd. 1910.	1,00,000	59,200	59,200	Spinning and weaving cotton, etc.	Coimbatore.
Madura Mills Co., Ltd. 1889.	40,00,000	40,00,000	40,00,000	Do.	Madura.
Madura Sourashtra Sriram Mills Co., Ltd. 1916.	6,00,000	5,21,300	5,21,600	Do.	Do.
Malabar Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. 1883.	6,00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000	Do.	Calicut.
Nalathinputhur Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd. 1922.	10,00,000	7,070	...	Spinning and weaving cotton.	Palamcottah.
Pandyan Mills Co., Ltd. 1922.	50,00,000	7,28,600	72,860	Mills for spinning and weaving cotton.	Madura.
Rock Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, Co. Ltd. 1923.	15,00,000	35,100	...	Cotton spinning and weaving.	Trichinopoly.
Salem Industrials, Ltd. 1921.	20,00,000	1,64,420	64,762	Spinning and weaving of cotton.	Salem.
South Indian Industrials Ltd. 1894.	30,00,000	15,00,000	15,00,000	Do.	Madras.
Sri Minakshi Mills, Ltd. 1921.	50,00,000	5,02,660	1,16,990	Cotton ginning, spinning and weaving.	Madura.
Sri Rangavilas Ginning, Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd. 1922.	20,00,000	13,51,300	13,51,300	Cotton spinning.	Coimbatore.
Tinnevelly Mills Co., Ltd. 1884.	12,00,000	12,00,000	12,00,000	Spinning and weaving.	Tinnevelly.
Vadasithur Muthukumaraswami Kaithari Nesavu Co., Ltd. 1922.	20,000	1,750	1,750	Cotton spinning and weaving.	Coimbatore.
Total of (*a*) ...	6,11,00,000	2,06,51,380	2,53,06,705		

Joint Stock Companies—*cont.*

Classification and name of Company.	Capital.			Objects of the Company.	Situation of registered office.
	Authorized.	Subscribed.	Paid-up.		
IV. Mills and Presses —*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.		
(*b*) *Cotton Ginning, Baling, etc.* (19)					
Adoni Press Co., Ltd. 1897	2,00,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	Pressing cotton, jute, etc.	Madras.
Callianjee Ginning and Pressing Co., Ltd. 1920.	5,00,000	3,13,400	3,09,240	Pressing cotton.	Do.
Coromandel Baling Co., Ltd. 1906.	3,00,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	Baling and pressing.	Cocanada.
Guntur Mercantile Cotton Press Co., Ltd. 1881.	1,20,000	1,08,500	1,08,500	Pressing cotton, jute, etc.	Guntur.
Kandaswamipalaiyam Shanmuga Vilasa Cotton Trading Co., Ltd. 1921.	50,000	15,000	15,000	Ginning cotton.	Erode.
Madura Industrials, Ltd. 1922.	4,50,000	3,50,000	74,000	Ginning, spinning and weaving.	Madura.
Rahmania Co., Ltd. 1919.	75,000	43,250	15,630	Ginning cotton.	Ramnad.
Raichur Press Co., Ltd. 1889.	60,000	60,000	60,000	Pressing cotton, jute, etc.	Madras.
Ripon Press and Sugar Mills Co., Ltd. 1882.	1,25,000	50,000	50,000	Pressing cotton and crushing sugarcane.	Bellary.
Sabhapati Press Co., Ltd. 1883.	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	To purchase cotton and other produce and trade in them.	Do.
Sri Krishna Cotton Press, Co., Ltd. 1904.	75,000	75,000	75,000	Pressing cotton.	Guntur.
Sri Narasimha Cotton Press, Co., Ltd. 1915.	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	Do.	Do.
Sri Ramar Ginning Factory, Ltd. 1911.	20,000	8,750	8,750	Ginning cotton, etc.	Coimbatore.

Joint Stock Companies—*cont.*

Classification and name of Company.	Capital.			Objects of the Company.	Situation of registered office.
	Authorized.	Subscribed.	Paid-up.		
IV. MILLS AND PRESSES —*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.		
(*b*) *Cotton Ginning, Baling, etc.* (19)—cont.					
Sri Tirupurasundari Cotton Press Co., Ltd. 1907.	85,000	75,250	75,250	Ginning cotton, etc.	Bezwada.
Sri Venkateswara Cotton Pressing and Ginning Co. Ltd. 1921.	1,50,000	80,000	80,000	Ginning cotton.	Kurnool.
Sulur Sri Krishna Vilasa Ginning Factory, Ltd. 1917.	20,000	11,050	11,050	Ginning cotton, etc.	Sulur (Coimbatore district).
Tadpatri Hand Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. 1922.	50,000	26,100	21,430	Ginning, spinning and weaving.	Anantapur.
Tinnevelly Cotton Press Co., Ltd. 1885.	2,00,000	1,45,000	1,45,000	Pressing cotton, jute, etc.	Madras.
Virudupatti Gins, Ltd. 1919.	3,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	Ginning cotton, etc.	Do.
Total of (*b*) ...	31,30,000	22,11,300	18,98,850		
(*d*) *Jute Presses.* (3)					
Bimlipatam and Kalingapatam Jute Baling Co., Ltd. 1905.	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	Pressing jute.	Bimlipatam.
Cocanada Jute Press, Ltd. 1906.	1,50,000	79,400	79,400	Pressing cotton and jute.	Cocanada.
Vizianagram Press and Mills Co., Ltd. 1915.	3,00,000	2,50,000	2,23,500	Baling of jute and other fibres.	Vizagapatam.
Total of (*d*) ...	6,00,000	4,79,400	4,52,900		

Joint Stock Companies—*cont.*

Classification and name of Company.	Capital. Autho-rized.	Sub-scribed.	Paid-up.	Objects of the Company.	Situation of registered office.
IV. MILLS AND PRESSES —*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.		
(*e*) *Mill for Wool, Silk and Hemp.* (1)					
Hajee Abdurahaman Co., Ltd. 1921.	2,00,000	19,010	9,353	Weaving wool, silk, etc.	Calicut.
Total of (*e*) ...	2,00,000	19,010	9,353		
(*f*) *Paper Mills.* (1)					
Carnatic Paper Mills, Ltd. 1920.	30,00,000	14,33,700	10,48,540	Paper manufacture.	Madras.
Total of (*f*) ...	30,00,000	14,33,700	10,48,540		
(*g*) *Rice Mills.* (14)					
Canara Rice and Saw Mills, Ltd. 1921.	50,000	41,800	9,790	Milling rice.	South Kanara.
Champaka Rice Mills Co., Ltd. 1913.	2,16,000	2,04,000	1,97,000	Milling paddy and other grains.	Tanjore.
Guntur Merchants, Gin and Rice Factory, Ltd. 1920.	51,000	51,000	51,000	Milling rice.	Guntur.
Mangalagiri Sri Umamaheswara Gin and Rice Factory, Ltd. 1921.	25,000	25,000	25,000	Do.	Do.
Ottapalam Industrials, Ltd. 1922.	50,000	5,010	5,010	Rice mill ...	Palghat.
Peelamedu Thirumagal Vilasa Mills, Ltd. 1912.	25,000	18,350	18,350	Milling rice.	Coimbatore.
Pernambut Rice and Oil Mills Co., Ltd. 1921.	50,000	30,350	10,290	Do.	Madras.
Samalkot Rice Mills and Cotton Press Co., Ltd. 1921.	10,00,000	50,200	25,100	Do.	Do.
Sree Padmalaya Rice and Oil Mills Co., Ltd. 1921.	1,50,000	1,12,000	1,12,000	Do.	Kistna.

Joint Stock Companies—*cont.*

...ssification and name of Company.	Capital.			Objects of the Company.	Situation of registered office.
	Authorized.	Subscribed.	Paid-up.		
IV. MILLS AND PRESSES —*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.		
(g) *Rice Mills* (14)—cont.					
Sri Malleswara Gin and Rice Factory, Ltd. 1916.	26,500	26,500	26,500	Milling rice.	Guntur.
Sri Ramanuja Ginning and Rice Factory, Ltd. 1920.	41,600	41,600	41,600	Refining of rice.	Bezwada.
Swadeshi Manufacturing Rice and Oil Mills and Trading Co., Ltd. 1906.	15,625	14,375	14,150	Milling rice.	Ganjam.
Tenali Sri Venkateswara Rice Factory, Ltd. 1921.	29,700	29,700	29,700	Do.	Guntur.
United Rice Mills Co., Ltd. 1909.	1,00,000	43,250	43,250	Do.	Cocanada.
Total of (g) ...	18,30,425	6,93,135	6,08,740		
(i) *Saw and Timber Mills.* (2)					
New Malabar Timber Yards and Saw Mills, Ltd. 1913.	10,00,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	Sawing timber, etc.	Madras.
Standard Furniture Co., Ltd. 1920.	2,00,000	1,94,450	1,78,037	Timber mills.	Calicut.
Total of (i) ...	12,00,000	3,44,450	3,28,037		
(j) *Oil Mills.* (2)					
Pollachi Vellala Union Mills Co., Ltd. 1913.	1,00,000	54,000	51,538	Extracting oil from groundnuts.	Coimbatore.
Tanjore Oil Mills Co., Ltd. 1920.	1,50,000	82,725	78,551	Oil extraction.	Tanjore.
Total of (j) ...	2,50,000	1,36,725	1,30,089		
Total of Mills and Presses.	7,13,10,425	3,19,69,100	2,97,83,214		

Joint Stock Companies—*cont.*

Classification and name of Company.	Capital. Authorized.	Capital. Subscribed.	Capital. Paid-up.	Objects of the Company.	Site of registered office.
V. TEA AND OTHER PLANTING COMPANIES.	RS.	RS.	RS.		
(*a*) *Tea.* (6)					
Bayly and Brock Co., Ltd. 1912.	2,00,000	1,40,000	1,40,000	Tea cultivation.	The Nilgiris.
Bhavani Tea Co., Ltd. 1921.	3,00,000	1,79,000	1,79,000	Do.	Palghat.
Eddivanna Rubber and Tea Co., Ltd. 1911.	7,50,000	4,27,650	4,27,650	Do.	Calicut.
Peermade Tea Co., Ltd. 1914.	10,00,000	9,00,000	9,00,000	Do.	British Cochin (Palghat).
Periakaramalai Tea and Produce Co., Ltd. 1913.	4,95,000	4,57,500	4,57,500	Do.	Calicut.
United Nilgiri Tea Estates Co., Ltd. 1922.	5,00,000	10,300	10,300	Tea planting.	Coimbatore.
Total of (*a*) ...	32,45,000	21,14,450	21,14,450		
(*b*) *Coffee and Cinchona.* (5)					
Belluti Estates, Ltd. 1919.	1,00,000	48,000	48,000	Coffee and cinchona.	Ootacamund.
Cowrie Betta Estates, Ltd. 1921.	3,00,000	1,48,300	1,48,300	Cultivating coffee.	Madras.
Oosimalai Plantations Co., Ltd. 1917.	3,00,000	1,72,275	1,72,275	Planting cinchona and cardamoms.	Coimbatore.
Sheveroys Coffee and Produce Co., Ltd. 1922.	5,00,000	22,000	9,454	Cultivation of coffee.	Madras.
United Coffee Supply Co., Ltd. 1908.	3,00,000	3,00,000	3,00,000	Coffee curers and suppliers.	Coimbatore.
Total of (*b*) ...	15,00,000	6,90,575	6,78,029		
(*c*) *Rubber.* (5)					
Kinalur Rubber Co., Ltd. 1914.	5,00,000	4,95,950	4,95,950	Cultivation of rubber.	Calicut.
Kuttiadi Rubber Co., Ltd. 1915.	4,50,000	3,75,000	3,75,000	Do.	Do.

Joint Stock Companies—*cont.*

Classification and name of Company.	Capital. Autho-rized.	Sub-scribed.	Paid-up.	Objects of the Company.	Situation of registered office.
V. TEA AND OTHER PLANTING COMPANIES —*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.		
(*c*) *Rubber* (5)—cont.					
Pudukkad Rubber Co., Ltd. 1909.	3,60,000	3,60,000	3,60,000	Planting India rubber.	Calicut.
Thirumbadi Rubber Co., Ltd. 1919.	3,00,000	1,85,000	1,62,809	Cultivation of rubber.	Do.
Thodapuzha Rubber Co., Ltd. 1907.	5,00,000	3,86,500	3,86,500	Planting India rubber.	Madras.
Total of (*c*) ...	21,10,000	18,02,450	17,80,259		
(*d*) *Others.* (3)					
Roaring Creek Timber Estate Co., Ltd. 1917.	1,00,000	33,000	33,000	Growing timber, coffee and tea.	Tuticorin.
Thia Shola Estates, Ltd. 1903.	75,000	66,000	66,000	Cultivation of coffee, tea and other products.	Ootacamund.
Wilson's Estates Co., Ltd. 1893.	75,000	75,000	75,000	Trade in coffee, tea or cinchona planting.	Madras.
Total of (*d*) ...	2,50,000	1,74,000	1,74,000		
Total of Tea and other planting companies.	71,05,000	47,81,475	47,46,738		
VI. MINING AND QUARRYING.					
(*b*) *Gold.* (2)					
Mysore Minerals, Ltd. 1916.	30,000	30,000	30,000	Searching for ores.	Madras.
Sankara Mining Syndicate, Ltd. 1910.	2,00,000	1,42,800	1,42,800	Mining gold.	Nellore.
Total of (*b*) ...	2,30,000	1,72,800	1,72,800		

Joint Stock Companies—*cont.*

Classification and name of Company.	Capital.			Objects of the Company.	Situa... registere... office.
	Authorized.	Subscribed.	Paid-up.		
VI. MINING AND QUARRYING—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.		
(*f*) *Mica.* (2)					
Madras Mica Co., Ltd. 1920.	9,00,000	7,12,500	6,50,000	Mica mining.	Madras.
Tellabadu Co., Ltd. 1920.	3,00,000	1,62,500	1,62,550	Do.	Do.
Total of (*f*) ...	12,00,000	8,75,000	8,12,500		
(*h*) *Others.* (1)					
Travancore Mining and Trading Co., Ltd. 1917.	2,00,000	56,800	30,225	Mining ...	Tuticorin.
Total of (*h*) ...	2,00,000	56,800	30,225		
Total of Mining and quarrying ...	16,30,000	11,04,600	10,15,525		
VII. ESTATE, LAND AND BUILDING. (4)					
Deccan Real Property and House Building Co., Ltd. 1920.	30,00,000	...	...	Agriculture of lands and buildings.	Madras.
Madras Building Syndicate, Ltd. 1920.	3,00,000	39,000	975	Acquiring lands, building houses, etc.	Do.
Madras Cloth Market, Ltd. 1920.	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	Erection of shops and markets.	Do.
Ratan Estates, Ltd. 1920.	1,00,000	29,000	5,550	Acquiring land.	Do.
Total of Estate, land and building ...	39,00,000	5,68,000	5,06,525		

Joint Stock Companies—*cont.*

Classification and name of Company.	Capital. Authorized.	Capital. Subscribed.	Capital. Paid-up.	Objects of the Company.	Situation of registered office.
VIII. BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES. (2)	RS.	RS.	RS.		
United Breweries, Ltd. 1915.	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	Breweries and distilleries.	Madras.
Vizagapatam Commercial Corporation. 1902.	96,000	96,000	96,000	Do.	Vizagapatam.
Total of Breweries and distilleries	10,96,000	10,96,000	10,96,000		
IX. SUGAR MANUFACTURE. (2)					
Deccan Sugar and Abkari Co., Ltd. 1907.	18,64,000	18,64,000	18,64,000	Manufacture and sale of sugar and spirits.	Madras.
Krishna Sugar Works, Ltd. 1920.	5,00,000	2,61,050	2,11,530	Sugar manufacture.	Masulipatam.
Total of Sugar manufacture	23,64,000	21,25,050	20,75,530		
X. HOTELS, THEATRES AND ENTERTAINMENTS. (9)					
Brinds Hotel, Ltd. 1907 ...	4,75,000	25,000	25,000	Hotel-keepers, etc.	Madras.
Calicut Cosmopolitan Club, Ltd. 1900.	20,000	20,000	12,200	Club for the promotion of social intercourse amongst its members.	Calicut.
Excelsior Theatre, Ltd. 1921.	25,000	14,350	12,600	Cinema ...	Tuticorin.
Hindu Hotels Co., Ltd. 1921.	2,50,000	...	...	Hotel-keepers.	Madras.
Ootacamund Race Co., Ltd. 1921.	1,25,000	1,25,000	1,25,000	Business of race course.	Ootacamund.
Ratna Industrial and Entertainment Co., Ltd. 1922.	1,00,000	6,250	350	Cinema entertainments.	Madura.

Joint Stock Companies—*cont.*

Classification and name of Company.	Capital.			Objects of the Company.	Situation registered office.
	Authorized.	Subscribed.	Paid-up.		
X. HOTELS, THEATRES AND ENTERTAINMENTS (9)—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.		
Sam, Brownes, Ltd. 1920.	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	Cinema ...	Palghat.
Sree Meenatchi Cinema Co., Ltd. 1921.	40,000	25,500	25,375	Do. ...	Madura.
Star of the East Films, Ltd. 1922.	40,00,000	61,175	24,470	Cinema entertainments.	Madras.
Total of Hotels, theatres and entertainments ...	51,35,000	3,77,275	3,24,995		
XI. OTHERS. (8)					
Atmakur Lift Irrigation Co., Ltd. 1907.	12,135	12,135	12,135	Construction of irrigation canals for watering fields.	Guntur.
Circars Agricultural Development Corporation, Ltd. 1920.	2,00,000	52,320	14,488	Development of agricultural resources.	Kistna.
Educational Association, Mudicondan. 1907.	20,000	15,250	14,527	Promotion of education by establishing schools.	Tanjore.
Manamadurai Vidya Abhivartani Sangam. 1917.	5,500	3,500	3,500	Establishment and management of schools.	Ramnad.
Narasapur Agricultural Co., Ltd. 1920.	50,000	50,000	37,660	Establishment and management of schools.	Kistna.
Nellore Gnana Pracharani Sangham, Ltd. 1922.	10,000	3,290	3,290	Diffusion of useful knowledge.	Nellore.

Joint Stock Companies—*cont.*

Classification and name of Company.	Capital. Authorized.	Subscribed.	Paid-up.	Objects of the Company.	Situation of registered office.
XI. OTHERS (8)—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.		
South Indian People's Association, Ltd. 1917.	2,00,000	1,01,950	87,480	Promotion of the material and moral progress of the non-Brahman community of Madras.	Madras.
Sri Hari Middle School, Mudinipalli. 1922.	30,000	14,500	13,997	Spreading of education.	Kistna.
Total of Others ...	5,27,635	2,52,945	1,87,077		
Grand total of all Joint Stock Companies at work 634	26,27,33,228	12,97,85,766	10,83,97,947		

PART II.

Detailed list of Companies limited by guarantee at work on the 31st March 1923.

Classification and name of Company.	Number of members.	Objects of the Company.	Situation of registered office.
I. BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE.			
(a) Banking and Loan.			
(iv) Nidhis and Chit Associations (1).			
Lakshmi Vilasa Chit Prize Office, Ltd. 1921.	3	Chit fund business ...	North Arcot.
Total of (iv) ...	3		
Total of Banking loan and insurance ...	3		

Detailed list of Companies limited by guarantee at work, etc

Classification and name of Company.	Number of members.	Objects of the Company.	Situa[illegible] registere[illegible] office.
X. HOTELS, THEATRES AND ENTERTAINMENTS. (15)			
Adyar Club. * 1911	Unlimited.	Club for entertainments and pastimes.	Madras.
Cochin Club. * 1914	Do.	Club house	British Cochin (Palghat).
Coonoor Club. * 1900	Do.	Do.	Coonoor.
Kotagiri Club. * 1901	Do.	Do.	Kotagiri (The Nilgiris).
Madras City Police Recreation Club.* 1923.	Do.	Recreation	Madras.
Madras Race Club. * 1922 ...	Do.	Racing	Guindy (Chingleput).
Madras Students' Hostels. * 1897.	12	Maintenance of hostels.	Madras.
Malabar Club. * 1896	Unlimited.	Club house	Calicut.
Mayavaram Students' Hostel Association. * 1921.	16	Maintenance of hostels.	Mayavaram (Tanjore).
Ootacamund Club. * 1889 ...	Unlimited.	Club house	Ootacamund.
Ootacamund Gymkhana Club. * 1896.	300	Encouragement of sports and games.	Do.
Salem Club. * 1903	Unlimited.	Club house	Salem.
South Indian Athletic Association, Ltd. 1906.	Do.	Encouragement of sports and games.	Madras.
Waltair Club. * 1904	Do.	Club house	Vizagapatam.
Yercaud Club. * 1902	Do.	Do.	Salem.
Total of Hotels, theatres and entertainments ...	328		
XI. OTHERS. (56)			
Anamalai Planters' Association. * 1921.	100	Protecting the interests of planters.	Coimbatore.
Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India. * 1883.	2,000	Advancement of the members of the Association.	Madras.
Banathorai High School Committee, Kumbakonam. * 1909.	20	Education	Tanjore.
Catholic Indian Association, Southern India. * 1918.	Unlimited.	Promotion of the general welfare of Catholic Indians.	Madras.
Chamber of Commerce, Vizianagram.* 1929.	20	Promotion of the interests of traders.	Vizianagram.

* Associations not for profit.

…led list of Companies limited by guarantee at work, etc.—*cont.*

Classification and name of Company.	Number of members.	Objects of the Company.	Situation of registered office.
XI. OTHERS (56)—*cont.*			
Chintadripet Secondary School Association, Ltd. 1913.	100	Education	Madras.
Cocanada Chamber of Commerce.* 1918.	9	Protecting the interests of trade.	Cocanada.
Committee of Education, Papanasam.* 1910.	Unlimited.	Maintenance of a school.	Tanjore.
Corporation of the Lakshmanaswami Town Hall of Vellore.* 1917.	8	Maintenance of a Town Hall.	Vellore.
Hindu High School Committee, Triplicane.* 1907.	9	Management of a school.	Madras.
Hindu Middle School Committee, Intur.* 1919.	25	Do.	Intur (Guntur)
Hindu Union Committee School Association, Choolai.* 1917.	15	Do.	Madras.
Janardhana Kanyaka Parameswari Secondary School Association, Ltd. 1918.	8	Improvement of a school association.	Kistna.
Kachchanavilai Vivasaya Sangam, Ltd. 1920.	20	Improving the condition of agriculturists.	Tinnevelly.
Lady Ampthill Nurses' Institute and the South Indian Nursing Association.* 1921.	Unlimited.	Provision of nursing homes.	Madras.
Madras Christian College.* 1887.	20	Christian and general education.	Do.
Madras Cottage Industries Association.* 1921.	Unlimited.	Promoting cottage industries.	Do.
Madras Medical Association.* 1919.	Do.	Promotion of the interests of the medical profession.	Do.
Madras Piece-goods Merchants Association.* 1919.	150	Promoting the interests of the Madras piece-goods merchants.	Do.
Madras Presidency Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.* 1921.	Unlimited.	To help the discharged prisoners.	Do.
Madras Trades Association.* 1901.	100	Promotion of the interests of the trading community.	Do.
Madura College Board.* 1906 ...	66	Management of college.	Madura.
Manuthual Islam Mappilla Association.* 1908.	Unlimited.	Promotion of the interests of the Islam community.	Ponnani (Palghat).

* Associations not for profit.

Detailed list of Companies limited by guarantee at work, etc

Classification and name of Company.	Number of members.	Objects of the Company.	Situation of registered office.
XI. OTHERS (56)—*cont.*			
Muttiyalpet High School, Madras.* 1912.	9	Education	Madras.
Nilgiris Planters' Association.* 1922.	100	Protecting the interests of planters.	Coimbatore.
Nilgiris Trades' Association.* 1920.	20	Promotion of the interests of the trading community in the Nilgiris.	Ootacamund.
Nilgiris Wynad Planters' Association.* 1922.	100	Protecting the interests of planters.	Coimbatore.
Pelapore Sri Rama Kainkarya Sabha.* 1922.	100	Protecting the interests of a temple.	Madras.
Raja Setupati Secondary School Committee, Paramakudi (formerly called Paramakudi Secondary School Committee).* 1919.	7	Education	Paramakudi (Ramnad).
Roman Catholic Educational Association of the Diocese of Mangalore.* 1920.	7	Promotion of literature and science.	Mangalore.
Sattur Hindu Nadars Edward School Committee.* 1919.	16	Management of school.	Sattur (Ramnad).
S.A.V. School Committee, Ltd. 1906.	14	Education	Tuticorin.
Shevaroys Planters' Association.* 1922.	100	Protecting the interests of planters.	Salem.
Sivakasi Hindu Nadars' Girls' School Committee, Sivakasi.* 1923.	100	Management of a school.	Ramnad.
Sivakasi Hindu Nadars' Victoria High School Committee.* 1916.	15	Education	Sivakasi (Ramnad).
Sourashtra Sabha, Madura.* 1900.	2,000	Do.	Madura.
Southern India Chamber of Commerce.* 1910.	200	Protection of trade and commerce.	Madras.
South Indian Motor Union.* 1911.	Unlimited.	Encouragement of touring.	Do.
Sri Krishna High School Committee.* 1920.	7	Maintenance of a school.	Kistna.
Sri Manthiramurti Secondary School Committee.* 1920.	7	Management of a school.	Tinnevelly.
Sri Narayana Guruvarasramam Hindu Desa Sabha.* 1922.	Unlimited.	Education and social reform.	Calicut.

* Associations not for profit

ted list of Companies limited by guarantee at work, etc.—*cont.*

Classification and name of Company.	Number of members.	Objects of the Company.	Situation of registered office.
XI. OTHERS (56)—*cont.*			
Srivaikuntam Mahajana Agricultural Improvement Company, Ltd. 1903.	1,000	Improvement of agriculture.	Srivaikuntam (Tinnevelly).
Srivaikuntam Sri Venkatachalapati Sahaya Vivasaya Company, Ltd. 1904.	700	Repair to irrigation channels.	Srivaikuntam.
Sri Vidya Parishath.* 1919 ...	100	Education	Chebrole (Guntur).
Sri Vidya Sangam, Dhulipudi.* 1920.	100	Establishment of schools.	Guntur.
S.T.V.N. Hindu Middle School Committee.* 1921.	7	Education	Kistna.
Tholappan Pannai Mahajana Vyavasaya Abhivridhi Sangam, Ltd. 1921.	450	Improvement of agriculture.	Srivaikuntam.
Tinnevelly Diocesan Trust Association.* 1919.	50	Furthering the work of the Church of England.	Palamcottah.
Tirumangalam Pandya Kshatriya Nadars Vaidya Sala Sangam Committee, Ltd. 1920.	20	Management of schools.	Tirumangalam (Madura).
Town High School, Kumbakonam.* 1890.	15	Maintenance of the Town High School.	Kumbakonam.
United Planters' Association of Southern India.* 1899.	Unlimited.	Protecting the planting industries.	Madras.
Velasami Chettiyar School Board, Omalur.* 1922.	8	Management of a school.	Salem.
Vellala Sangam.* 1919 ...	Unlimited	Promotion of the interests of the Vellala community.	Madras.
Victoria Memorial Secondary School Committee, Bodinayakanur.* 1917.	100	Management of a school.	Bodinayakanur (Madura).
Vidyabi Vardhani Sangam.* 1919.	100	Establishment of a school.	Pedanandipadu (Guntur).
Virudupatti Kshatriya Vidyasala Managing Board, Ltd. 1915.	17	Management of a school.	Virudupatti.
Total of Others ...	8,139		
Grand total of Companies limited by guarantee at work on 31st March 1923 72	8,470		

* Associations not for profit.

PART III.

List of Associations not for profit at work on the 31st March

Classification and name of Company.	Capital.			Objects.	Situation.
	Authorized.	Subscribed.	Paid-up.		
COMPANIES LIMITED BY SHARES. (2)	RS.	RS.	RS.		
XI. Others.					
Educational Association, Mudicondan. 1907.	20,000	15,250	14,527	Promotion of education by establishing schools.	Tanjore.
Manamadurai Vidya Abhivartani Sangam. 1917.	5,500	3,500	3,500	Establishment and management of schools.	Ramnad.
COMPANIES LIMITED BY GUARANTEE. (61)					
All the Companies in Part II marked.					

PART IV.

List of Companies incorporated outside British India.

Name of company.	Principal place of business in India.	Country of incorporation.
I. BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE.		
(*a*) *Banking and Loan.* (6)		
(i) Banking.		
Bank of Mysore, Ltd.	Madras ...	Mysore.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	Do. ...	England.
Eastern Bank, Ltd.	......	Do.

List of Companies incorporated outside British India—*cont.*

Name of Company.	Principal place of business in India.	Country of incorporation.
I. BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE—*cont.*		
(a) Banking and Loan (6)—cont.		
(i) Banking—*cont.*		
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.	Madras ...	England.
National Bank of India, Ltd.	Do. ...	Do.
P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.	Do. ...	Do.
(b) Insurance. (62)		
(ii) Life, Fire and Marine Insurance.		
Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd.	Calcutta ...	England.
Argonaut Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.	Madras ...	Do.
Atlas Assurance Co., Ltd....	Calcutta ...	Do.
Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. ...	Bombay ...	Java.
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.	Calcutta ...	England.
British Equitable Assurance Co., Ltd.	Bengal ...	Do.
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	Madras ...	Honkong.
Central Insurance Co., Ltd.	Bombay ...	England.
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	Calcutta ...	Honkong.
Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. ...	Madras ...	England.
Eagle Star and British Dominions Insurance Co., Ltd.	Bombay ...	Do.
Essex and Suffolk Equitable Insurance Society, Ltd.	Calcutta ...	Do.
Fidelity Phoenix Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. ...	Bengal ...	United States of America.
Fuso Marine and Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. ...	Madras ...	Japan.
General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, Ltd.	Bombay ...	Scotland.
Guardian Assurance Co., Ltd	Calcutta ...	England.
Helvetia Swiss Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., of Saint Gual.	Bombay ...	Switzerland.
Honkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	Madras ...	Honkong.
Imperial Live Stock Insurance Co., Ltd. ...	Do. ...	England.
Insurance Office Australia, Ltd.	Bombay ...	Australia.
Law Union and Rock Insurance Co., Ltd. ...	Calcutta ...	England.
Liverpool and London Globe Insurance Co., Ltd.	Do. ...	Do.
London and Lancashire Insurance Co., Ltd. ...	Do. ...	Do.
London and Provincial Marine and General Insurance Co., Ltd.	Do. ...	Do.
London and Scottish Assurance Corporation, Ltd.	Bengal ...	Do.

List of Companies incorporated outside British India—co[nt.]

Name of Company.	Principal place of business in India.	Country o[f] incorporatio[n].
I. BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE—*cont.*		
(*b*) *Insurance* (62)—cont.		
(ii) Life, Fire and Marine Insurance—*cont.*		
London Assurance Corporation	Calcutta ...	England.
Marine and General Mutual Assurance Society.	Bombay ...	Do.
Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.	Calcutta ...	Do.
Merchants Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.	Do. ...	Do.
Motor Union Insurance Co., Ltd.	Bombay ...	Do.
National Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Ltd.	Madras ...	Scotland.
National Insurance Co. of Great Britain ...	Do. ...	Do.
Netherlands India Marine and Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	Calcutta ...	Java.
New Zealand Insurance Co., Ltd.	Do. ...	New Zealand.
Nord Deutsche Insurance Co. of Hamburg ...	Madras ...	Germany.
North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd.	Calcutta ...	Great Britain.
North China Insurance Co., Ltd.	Do. ...	Do.
Northern Assurance Co., Ltd.	Do. ...	Do.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Ltd. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Norwich Union Life Insurance Society, Ltd. ...	Bombay ...	England.
Ocean Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.	Calcutta ...	Do.
Palatine Insurance Co., Ltd.	Do. ...	Do.
Phoenix Assurance Co., Ltd.	Do. ...	Do.
Queensland Insurance Co., Ltd.	Do. ...	Sydney.
Reliance Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.	Bombay ...	England.
Royal Exchange Assurance	Calcutta ...	Do.
Royal Insurance Co., Ltd.	Do. ...	Great Britain.
Scottish Union and National Insurance Co., Ltd.	Do. ...	Great Britain and Ireland.
Sea Insurance Co., Ltd.	Do. ...	England.
South British Insurance Co., Ltd.	Do. ...	New Zealand.
State Assurance Co., Ltd....	Do. ...	England.
Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada	Bombay ...	Canada.
Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.	Calcutta ...	England.
Tokio Marine and Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. ...	Madras ...	Japan.
Union Assurance Society, Ltd.	Calcutta ...	England.
Union Fire Insurance Co. of Paris	Bombay ...	France.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd. ...	Calcutta ...	Honkong.
Union Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.	Do. ...	England.
Western Assurance Co., Ltd.	Do. ...	Canada.
World Marine and General Insurance Co., Ltd.	Bombay ...	England.
Yangtse Insurance Association, Ltd.	Calcutta ...	Honkong.
Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd.	Bombay ...	Great Britain.

ist of Companies incorporated outside British India—*cont.*

Name of Company.	Principal place of business in India.	Country of incorporation.
II. TRANSIT AND TRANSPORT.		
(a) *Navigation.* (6)		
Asiatic Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	Calcutta ...	England.
British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Messageris Maritimes	Do. ...	France.
Nippon Yusen Kabushiki Kaisha	Bombay ...	Japan.
Osaka Soshen Kabushiki Kaisha	Madras ...	Do.
Pacific Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.	Calcutta ...	United States of America.
(b) *Railways and Tramways.* (6)		
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Co., Ltd.	Calcutta ...	England.
H.E.H. The Nizam's State Guaranteed Railway Co., Ltd.	Bombay ...	Do.
Madras and Southern Mahratta Ry. Co., Ltd. ...	Madras	Do.
Madras Electric Tramways (1904), Ltd. ...	Do.	Do.
Pondicherry Railway Co., Ltd.	Do.	Do.
South Indian Railway Co., Ltd.	Do.	Do.
III. TRADING AND MANUFACTURING.		
(b) *Printing, Publishing and Stationery.* (3)		
John, Dickinson & Co., Ltd.	Bombay ...	England.
Macmillan & Co., Ltd. *	Do. ...	Do.
Longmans, Green & Co., Ltd.	Do. ...	Do.
(c) *Chemicals and allied Trades.* (1)		
Alfred, Joenssen Co., Inc.	Madras	United States of America.
(e) *Engineering.* (2)		
Douglas and Grant, Ltd.	Rangoon ...	Scotland.
Jessop & Co., Ltd.	Calcutta ...	United Kingdom.
(g) *Canvas and India Rubber Trades.* (1)		
Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd.	Bombay ...	England.

* Private company.

List of Companies incorporated outside British India—con.

Name of Company.	Principal place of business in India.	Country of incorporation.
III. TRADING AND MANUFACTURING—*cont.*		
(*h*) *Public Service Companies.* (3)		
Gas, Water, Electric Lights, Power and Telephone.		
Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Co., Ltd.	Madras ...	England.
English Electric Co., Ltd.	Calcutta ...	Do.
Madras Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd. ...	Madras ...	Do.
(*i*) *Clay, Stone, Cement, Lime and other building and constructing materials.* (2)		
Brahmawar Industries and Plantations, Ltd. ...	Madras ...	Travancore.
Millar's Timber and Trading Co., Ltd. ...	Bombay ...	England.
(*s*) *Others.* (24)		
Alfred, Young & Co., Ltd.*	Madras ...	England.
Commonwealth Trust, Ltd.	Do. ...	Do.
Gaddum & Co., Ltd.*	Bombay ...	United States of America.
Hajee Moona Shaik Abdul Kadir & Co., Ltd. ...	Madras	Penang.
Harrisons and Crossfield, Ltd.	Calcutta ...	England.
Indian Fertilizers, Ltd.	Madras	Cochin.
Lawrence and Mayo, Ltd.	Do.	England.
Lipton, Ltd.	Calcutta... ...	Do.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.	Bombay ...	Japan.
Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk, Ltd.	Calcutta ...	Switzerland.
Nippon Menkwa Kabushiki Kaisha	Bombay ...	Japan.
Nobels Explosives Co., Ltd.	Bengal	Great Britain.
Peirce, Leslie & Co., Ltd....	Madras	England.
Shimwell & Brother, Ltd.*	Bombay ...	Do.
Simson and McConechy, Ltd.*	Madras	Do.
Singer Sewing Machine Co.	Bombay ...	United States of America.
South Indian Export Co., Ltd.	Madras	England.
Travancore Sugars, Ltd.	Do.	Travancore.
Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd.	Bombay ...	United States of America.
Whiteaway, Laidlaw Co., Ltd.	Calcutta... ...	England.
William, Goodacre & Sons, Ltd.	Madras	Do.

* Private company.

List of Companies incorporated outside British India—*cont.*

Name of Company.	Principal place of business in India.	Country of incorporation.
III. TRADING AND MANUFACTURING—*cont.*		
(s) *Others* (24)—cont.		
Wolseley Motors, Ltd.	Bombay ...	England.
Wrenn, Bennett & Co., Ltd.	Madras	Do.
Yogaksheman Co., Ltd.	Do.	Cochin.
IV. MILLS AND PRESSES.		
(j) *Oil Mills.* (1)		
Malabar Oil Extraction Co., Ltd.	Bombay ...	England.
(k) *Other Mills and Presses.* (2)		
Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Co., Ltd.	Madras	Mysore.
West's Patent Press Co., Ltd.	United Provinces.	England.
V. TEA AND OTHER PLANTING COMPANIES.		
(a) *Tea.* (13)		
Anamalai Tea Estates, Ltd. *	Madras	England.
Anglo-American Direct Tea Trading Co., Ltd.	Bengal	Great Britain.
Amalgamated Tea Estates Co., Ltd.	Do.	Do.
British and Continental Tea Plantations Trusts, Ltd.	Madras	England.
Cherakara Tea Estates, Ltd.	Do.	Do.
East Indian Tea and Produce Co., Ltd. ...	Do.	Do.
Glenvans Estate Co., Ltd.	Do.	Do.
Kannan Devan Hills Produce Co., Ltd. ...	Calcutta ...	Great Britain.
Meppadi Wynaad Tea Co., Ltd.	Madras	England.
Nilgiri Plantations Co., Ltd.	Do.	Do.
Panora Tea and Produce Co., Ltd.	Madras	England.
Seaforth Plantations, Ltd. *	Do.	Do.
Stanmore (Anamalai) Estates, Ltd.	Do.	Do.
(d) *Others.* (8)		
Calicut Estate Syndicate, Ltd. *	Madras	England.
East India Trade and Plantations, Ltd. ...	Do.	Cochin.
Indian Peninsula Rubber and Tea Estates, Ltd.	Do.	England.
Kerala Calicut Estates, Ltd.	Do.	Do.
Nirphuza Rubber Estates, Ltd.	Do.	Do.
Southern India Rubber Co., Ltd.	Do.	Do.
Tea Estates Control Co., Ltd. *	Do.	Do.
Wandoor Syndicate, Ltd. *	Do.	Do.

* Private company.

List of Companies incorporated outside British India—*contd.*

Name of Company.	Principal place of business in India.	Country of incorporation.
VI. MINING AND QUARRYING.		
(*b*) *Gold.* (3)		
Anantapur Gold Field, Ltd.	Madras	England.
Jibutil (Anantapur) Gold Mines, Ltd.	Do.	Do.
North Anantapur Gold Mines, Ltd.	Do.	Do.
(*g*) *Petroleum.* (4)		
Anglo-Persian Oil Co., Ltd.	Calcutta	England.
Asiatic Petroleum Co. (India), Ltd.	Do.	Do.
Burma Oil Co., Ltd.	Rangoon ...	Scotland.
Standard Oil Company of New York	Calcutta	New York.
(*h*) *Others.* (2)		
Magnesite Syndicate, Ltd.	Madras	England.
Vizianagram Mining Co., Ltd.	Do.	Do.
IX. SUGAR MANUFACTURING COMPANIES. (1)		
East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Ltd.	Madras	England.
XI. COMPANIES OTHER THAN THOSE SPECIFIED ABOVE. (9)		
American Baptist Foreign Mission Society ...	Madras	New York.
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.	Do. ...	United States of America. (Boston).
Baptist Missionary Society Corporation ...	Calcutta	Great Britain
Canadian Baptist Foreign Mission Board ...	Madras	Canada.
Church of England Zenana Missionary Society	Do.	England.
London Missionary Society Corporation ...	Do.	Do.
Planters Association of Ceylon	Do.	Ceylon.
Society for the Propagation of Gospel in Foreign Parts.	Do.	England.
Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Trust Association.	Do.	Do.

List of Qualified Auditors.

(CORRECTED UP TO 20TH MARCH 1924.)

The following is a list of Auditors entitled to audit the accounts of companies under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and of societies under the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912:—

I

Entitled by notification of the Governor-General in Council in *Gazette of India* under section 144 (1)—

* (i) Fraser and Ross, Chartered Accountants, 17, Armenian Street, Madras.

* (ii) M. K. Dandekar, B.A., Incorporated Accountant, Principal, Institute of Commerce, Madras.

(iii) H. Noel Brown, Incorporated Accountant, Messrs. Spencer & Co., Ltd., Madras.

* (iv) Ford, Rhodes, Thornton and Company, Chartered Accountant, P.B. No. 274, Mercantile Bank Buildings, Georgetown, Madras.

II

Entitled by certificates granted by the Madras Government in accordance with the rules made under section 144 (2)—

Name.	Address.	Whether unrestricted or restricted.	Permanent or temporary.	Language or languages of accounts in which the holder is entitled to audit.	Date of expiry of temporary certificate.
Pandit Vidya Sagar Pandya.	Secretary, Indian Bank, Ltd., Madras.	Unrestricted.	Permt.	...	...
F. H. Oakley ...	15, Armenian Street, Madras.	Do.	Do.	...	...
T. C. Ranganadha Rao.*	Public Accountant and Auditor, Srirangam P.O., Trichinopoly.	Do.	Do.	...	...
W. J. Siromani, G.D.A.	Accountant, Messrs. T. Stanes & Co., Ltd., Stanes Cottage, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	...	...
L. S. Mathrubutham Ayyar, B. Com., G.D.A.*	Assistant, Messrs. Fraser and Ross, 17, Armenian Street, Madras.	Do.	Do.	...	...

* Eligible to take and train apprentices

List of Qualified Auditors—*cont.*

Name.	Address.	Whether unrestricted or restricted.	Permanent or temporary.	Language or languages of accounts in which the holder is entitled to audit.	Date of expiry of temporary certificate.
Kandaswami Mudaliyar, G.D.A.*	Chief Accountant, Messrs. Fraser and Ross, 17, Armenian Street, Madras.	Unrestricted.	Permt.	...	...
K. T. Krishnamurti, G.D.A.	C/o Imperial Bank of India, Madras.	Do.	Do.	...	...
A. V. Subrahmanyan, G.D.A.*	7, Sunkurama Chetti Street, Madras.	Do.	Do.	...	...
K. Venkata Subbayya Nayudu, G.D.A.	Malabari House, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	Do.	...	...
P. N. S. Ayyar, G.D.A.	Post Box 367, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Do.	...	...
M. S. Krishnaswami, G.D.A.*	139, Sullivan Street, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	...	...
C. Chandrasekhara Reddi, G.D.A.*	118, Armenian Street, Madras, and Munagala House, Bezwada.	Do.	Do.	...	...
A. G. Venkasami Rao, G.D.A.	Clerk, Messrs. Ford, Rhodes, and Parkes, Chartered Accountants, Fort, Bombay.	Do.	Do.	...	...
Y. Ramswami Ayya, G.D.A.	3/39, Godown Street, Madras.	Do.	Do.	...	...
A. V. Ramasubba Ayyar, B.A., G.D.A.*	68, Armenian Street, Madras...	Do.	Do.	...	...
T. R. Narasimham, G.D.A.	69, Merchant Street, Top Floor, Rangoon.	Do.	Do.	...	...
T. N. Ganesa Ayyar, G.D.A.	263, Ramnad Road, Madura ...	Do.	Do.	...	...
D. R. Balaji Rao...	36, Singarachari Street, Triplicane, Madras.	Restricted.	Do.	Eng., Mar., Tel. and Kan.	...

* Eligible to take and train apprentices.

List of Qualified Auditors—*cont.*

Name.	Address.	Whether unrestricted or restricted.	Permanent or temporary.	Language or languages of accounts in which the holder is entitled to audit.	Date of expiry of temporary certificate.
L. Drysdale ...	Officer in charge, Basel Mission Industrials, Calicut.	Restricted.	Permt.	Eng. ...	...
G. Narasimham.*	307, Linga Chetti Street, Madras.	Do.	Do.	Eng. and Tel.	...
M. K. Rajagopala Acharya.*	P.O. Box 1001, Kilpauk, Madras.	Do.	Do.	Eng., Tam. and Tel.	...
T. S. Rangaswami Ayyar.	Public Accountant and Auditor, Tiruvanaikoil, Trichinopoly.	Do.	Do.	Eng., Guj., Tam., Hindi and Mar.	...
J. Boxall	Secretary, Messrs. Dymes & Co., Ltd., Madras.	Do.	Do.	Eng. ...	...
J. H. Thonger ...	Managing Director, Messrs. Spencer & Co., Ltd., Madras.	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	...
J. B. S. Bunch * ...	Secretary, Messrs. Addison & Co., Ltd., Madras.	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	...
M. Narayan Singh.	24, Kelava Chetti Street, Chintadripet, Madras, S.C.	Do.	†	Eng. and Tam.	†
G. Venkatachalam Chetti.	Government Pensioner, Bellary.	Do.	†	Eng., Tel. and Kan.	†
T. M. Sankaranarayana Pillai.	Agent, Empire of India Life Assurance Company, Ltd., Tachanallur, Tinnevelly Bridge.	Do.	†	Tam. ...	†
N. S. Ramaswami Ayyar.*	Public Accountant and Auditor, 47, Coral Merchant Street, Madras.	Do.	†	Eng. and Tam.	
K. A. Sankara Ayyar.*	Accountant and Auditor, 1315 (P.O. 30), New Street, Madura.	Do.		Eng., Tam. and Mal.	†
M. R. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar.	Public Accountant and Auditor, 82, Pattamangala Street, Mayavaram.	Do.	†	Eng. and Tam.	†
P. Venkatadri Ayyar.	Certificated Auditor, Vydhinadhapuram village, Kalpathy, Palghat.	Do.	†	Eng., Tam. and Mal.	†
K. R. Subrahmanya Pillai.†	11, Swami Chetti Street, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Do.	†	Eng., Tam., Tel. and Guz.	†

* Eligible to take and train apprentices.

† No restriction as to time.

List of Qualified Auditors—*concld.*

Name.	Address.	Whether unrestricted or restricted.	Permanent or temporary.	Language or languages of accounts in which the holder is entitled to audit.	Date of expiry of temporary certificate.
K. Narayanan ...	Head Audit Clerk, Messrs. Fraser and Ross, 17, Armenian Street, Madras.	Restricted.	*	Eng. and Tam.	*
C. M. Sivaprakasam.	60, Krishnappa Naik Tank Street, Madras.	Do.	*	Do.	*
T. Krishnama Acharya.	C/o Vellore Commercial Bank, Ltd., Vellore.	Do.	*	Do.	*
M. S. Krishna Rao.	20, Coelho Street, Mangalore.	Do.	*	Eng., Kan. and Tam.	*
J. V. A. Rajendram.	20, Murugappa Mudali Street, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	*	Eng. and Tam.	*

* No restriction as to time.

Issue of Certificates for Auditing.

With the introduction of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, the necessity for creating a class of auditors qualified to audit the accounts of companies arose, and as this class of men had yet to be brought into being, certificates were issued under certain conditions, mostly for short periods, as a temporary expedient, to persons who desired to take to the profession of auditing either as a primary or secondary occupation in life. Later, with the object of providing facilities for the study of, and training in, higher accountancy, an Institute of Commerce was established in Madras. It was also decided that the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, should be utilized as a central examining body for candidates studying in the institution and for those who desired to enter this profession. Two years after the opening of the institute rules were promulgated prescribing the qualifications which would render candidates eligible for the grant by Government of certificates for auditing. Under them permanent unrestricted certificates could be granted only to holders of the Government diploma in Accountancy granted by the Government of Bombay and restricted certificates to those already holding temporary certificates. In 1921 the Government being satisfied that a sufficient number of qualified men had come into the field resolved to put a stop to the tentative arrangement made to meet the needs of companies during the transition period. As in the meanwhile some of the persons who had been granted temporary certificates had seriously taken to auditing as a profession, the Government took stock of the total number of companies to be served and the number of auditors that were necessary for their audit and issued restricted certificates without any restriction as to time to certain men who were considered competent by long experience and who had become full-time auditors and in several cases commanded a large practice. The system of issuing fresh certificates to unqualified men has been stopped for the last two years.

Law and Practice affecting Trade.

Merchandise Marks.

Importers into India, especially from countries other than the United Kingdom, would do well to make themselves acquainted with the law and regulations relating to merchandise marks. The following summary of the regulations in force does not claim to be exhaustive. For those seeking more complete information a reference is suggested to the Merchandise Marks Manual which is published under the authority of the Government of India and obtainable of all agents for the sale of Indian Government publications.

Infringements or offences may be classified conveniently under four heads—

(1) Counterfeit trade marks,

(2) Trade descriptions that are false in respect of the country of origin,

(3) Trade descriptions that are false in other respects, and

(4) Lengths not properly stamped on piece-goods.

(1) *Counterfeit trade marks.*—The provisions regarding counterfeit trade marks do not cover general get up but do extend to other marks or combination of marks, the imitation of which is reasonably calculated to lead persons to believe that the goods are the manufacture of some person other than they really are, e.g., piece-goods are identified in the bazaar by their labels or by the manufacturer's or importer's number impressed upon them or the merchandise of a particular firm may be known by the firm's name or initials which form no part of the trade mark. These provisions are intended not only to protect manufacturers against piracy, but the general public from being supplied with goods of inferior or unknown quality under cover of a well known brand. If notice of such infringement is given beforehand by the aggrieved party to the Customs authorities, the goods on arrival are detained, if there is reasonable justification, pending (1) execution of an indemnity bond within 24 hours and (2) institution of proper legal proceedings within a month. *Bona fide* applications made in the absence of definite information for a watch of possible infringements are usually granted for a period of 3 months renewable on reasonable grounds. But formal registration of marks, etc., by Customs officers is prohibited. If in the course of the ordinary customs examination an infringement is discovered, intimation is sent to the person whose mark is infringed to enable him to proceed as indicated above, but the goods are released if he fails to take preliminary action within a period of 4 days.

(2) *Trade description false in respect of country of origin.*—It is not necessary to mark the country of origin on any goods imported into India, except where the goods bear some other mark or indication which is held under the regulations to constitute a false trade description with regard to origin, in the absence of any counter-indication of the real country of origin, e.g., Scotch whisky or Jamaica rum, if the produce of Holland. Similarly cognac and sherry require respectively the specific counter-indications "Not made in France," "Not made in Spain," if not the produce of those countries. The commonest class of cases falling under this description is where the goods bear a mark or label with English words (most frequently the words "trade mark"), the use of the English language being taken to indicate that the goods are the product of the United Kingdom or British India, and

therefore to constitute a false trade description unless corrected by a definite indication of the country of origin (such as "Made in France") or an indication negativing the implication to be drawn from the use of the English language, such as "Made Abroad," "Not made in the United Kingdom or British India," "Foreign Made" or "Foreign Produce." When the name used is the name of a place in the United Kingdom or British India a counter-indication is required, e.g., the word "Boston" requires, in the case of American goods, the counter-indication U.S.A., but "Made in New York or Philadelphia" does not. The use of the English language on foreign made goods is admissible as part of the goods themselves, e.g., the word "Stamps" or "Photographs" on albums but not expressions such as "A present for a good boy" or "Superior quality." A consignment of spelter bearing the words "Extra pure" on the top of the slabs without counter-indication of country of origin, viz., Japan, which was stamped on the reverse with a rubber stamp, was held liable to penalty.

In the case of goods made or produced in a foreign country, the trade description indicative of origin in the United Kingdom or British India which has been corrected by the use of such an expression as "Made abroad" may still be false, if it also suggests that the goods were manufactured in a foreign country other than the actual country of origin (e.g., scents made in Japan bearing the word "parfumerie"). The counter-indication, which should be such as to negative both these implications, must either specify the actual country of origin or must run "Not made in United Kingdom or British India or X" (X being the other foreign country in which the goods might wrongly be supposed to have been manufactured). Similarly the use in a trade description of the language of one foreign country on goods produced in another requires counter-indication of the latter.

When the misleading words or marks consist of what is or purports to be the name or trade mark of a manufacturer, dealer or trader in the United Kingdom or British India, a specific and distinct counter-indication of the country of origin is necessary, e.g., pen-holders of German manufacture bearing the name of a British Indian trader without the country of origin were ordered to be reshipped. Initials are not however treated as names requiring a counter-indication unless they are likely to suggest the name of a British manufacturer; and an exception is made in the case of coverings or labels made in a foreign country but bearing the name of a British Indian manufacturer or dealer who has imported the coverings or labels for his own goods. Goods made or produced in a foreign country but bearing the name or trade mark of a British Indian dealer or a trade description consisting of Indian vernaculars or numerals or pictorial representations such as Indian deities or emblems must bear a counter-indication which is however waived in the case of goods manufactured in the United Kingdom unless in the latter case there is good ground for considering that the marking conveys the impression of Indian origin. A penalty was imposed in lieu of correct stamping on safety matches made in Sweden bearing the word *Om* in Bengali but without any indication of the country of origin.

Dhootis of English manufacture with the words *Bande Mataram* in Bengali woven along the whole borders with the word "Manchester" stamped in Bengali only in one place were confiscated subject to redemption and reshipment on payment of a penalty and this decision was upheld in appeal.

It is important to note that whenever an indication of the country of origin is required under the regulations, such indication should be (1) in the same language and character as the name or trade mark or trade description, (2) sufficiently conspicuous and indelible and (3) should be repeated for each application of the mark or description in such a manner that it cannot be removed afterwards.

(3) *Other false trade descriptions.*—Other false trade descriptions are frequently found on goods in respect of (*a*) their number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight, or (*b*) the material of which they are composed.

The cases under (*a*) usually affect (1) woollen and cotton goods in respect of their measure, size or weight, and (2) packages, boxes or cartons bearing incorrect indications in respect of the quantities contained in them.

Paper wrappers of cotton braids each containing twelve skeins were marked "6 grs. yards" implying that each skein was 72 yards long whereas the actual length of the braids varied from 44 to 51 yards. Deletion of the misleading marking was ordered under penalty.

Offences under (*b*) are held to be committed when the trade description suggests that the article is made of a material superior in quality and value than it really is and as such is likely to deceive the buyer. Iron nails described as "brass nails" were passed on penalty and deletion of the word "brass."

A large number of cases under this head occur in connexion with consignments of white zinc, white and red lead, linseed oil and turpentine which are very frequently imported adulterated. The general rule is that when the percentage of impurity exceeds 5 per cent (10 per cent in the case of turpentine) but not 50 per cent a qualifying description such as "adulterated" or "reduced" is held to be sufficient, but if it exceeds 50 per cent the actual percentage should also be stated. Similarly it has been ruled that condensed milk containing less than 9 per cent of fat contravenes the regulations unless marked "prepared from skimmed milk."

(4) *Lengths not properly stamped on piece-goods.*—As a general rule the Merchandise Marks Act does not require goods to be stamped or marked, though it insists that any stamps or marks affixed should be correct, but by a special provision piece-goods which are ordinarily sold by length or by the piece must be correctly and properly stamped with the lengths in standard yards. The stamping must be in English numerals accompanied by the word "yards," abbreviation "yds." though marking in inches may be permitted on cloths of small dimensions and delicate make in accordance with the custom of the trade but in all cases it should be placed conspicuously on the fabric itself so as not to be ordinarily removable. For the purposes of this regulation, piece-goods are defined as including woollen piece-goods of all kinds and certain specified descriptions of cotton goods; the provisions however do not apply to any fabric which comes within the scope of the above definition but is ordinarily sold by the unit or with reference to the number. Pieces of mosquito netting imported without the lengths stamped on them were directed to be stamped under penalty or in the alternative with an enhanced penalty in lieu of stamping.

Registration of Trade Marks.

There is no recognized registration of trade marks in India. The majority of the Chambers of Commerce consider that the introduction under legislative enactment of such a system would seriously affect existing rights of user between firms in India and also between firms in India and abroad. Registration of new trade marks on payment of a fee is made by the Madras and South Indian Chambers of Commerce and as evidence of the date on which the mark or ticket was registered, may be useful in subsequent litigation, though it conveys no legal rights. The Bombay Mill Owners' Association keeps a register of all trade marks in use by members and has a special set of rules governing their registration to which all members upon election agree to conform, in view of the protection afforded by the Association to the trade marks and tickets used by them.

Registration of Partnerships.

The question whether the registration of business partnerships should be made compulsory has been frequently considered during the last half century. The absence of any such measure hampers materially the development of business between Indian firms and foregn constituents and also restricts the grant of financial accommodation by European banks. In 1908 the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce prepared draft bills on the subject, but their proposals being unreconcilable the Government of India was not disposed to accept either as the basis for legislation. The main stumbling block to a practical solution of the problem is the joint family system. The Indian Industrial Commission* has recommended that Government of India should take an early opportunity of re-examining the whole question.

Registration of Business Names.

Closely allied to the question of registration of partnerships is that of registration of business names for which there is at present no provision of law in India. A movement to introduce legislation on the lines of the United Kingdom Registration of Business Names Act, 1916, has been initiated by the Madras and Bengal Chambers of Commerce and a draft bill prepared by the former body is now before the Government of India. The object of such legislation will be two-fold, viz., to identify alien interests and by compelling disclosure of assumed names to facilitate, by rendering more precise, commercial transactions. Action would not be aimed at Indians trading under assumed European names, though disclosure of real names would be desirable in the case of Europeans trading under assumed names. As in the case of partnership, difficulties are likely to arise in the enactment of any measure relating to business names out of the joint family system prevalent in India. The Indian Industrial Commission in the course of its sittings examined the question but the evidence placed before it did not justify it in making definite recommendations and the Government of India, as in the case of registration of partnerships, is unwilling to legislate until a general consensus of commercial opinion in favour of it is more clearly established.

The Patent Office.

The law and procedure in India for the protection of inventions and registration of designs closely follows that in the United Kingdom, the only difference of importance being that in the absence of any legal provision for the registration of trade marks, India cannot become a party to the International Convention for the protection of industrial property, under which certain rights of priority are obtainable in other countries.

The Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only (i.e., excluding Native States) and the validity of patents granted under it does not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions nor does it permit the registration of trade and property marks or names.

The officer who administers this Act is designated the Controller of Patents and Designs whose office is at 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, and all

* Report of the Indian Industrial Commission, paragraph 233.

communications relating to applications for patents and the registration of designs should be addressed to him. The Patent Office Hand Book (price, one rupee) contains the Acts, Rules and Instructions.

The Patent Office does not undertake to give opinions on the interpretation of patent law or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs or on their infringement or to recommend any particular agent or assist in the disposal of inventions. Trade and property marks are not registered and there is no provision of law under which medicines are patentable in British India.

Planting Estates.

Abbreviations used in this section are:— A. = Area; C. = Cultivated extent. E. = Elevation; Ft. = Feet; P. = Proprietor or Proprietors; P.O. = Post Office, T. = Telegraph Office; S. = Superintendent.

Coimbatore.

Castlecroft Estate.—Valparai P.O. & T.; E. 3,600 to 4,000 ft.; C. 904; Coffee, tea and cardamoms; P.—Henry Rogers Sons & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Manager—C. R. T. Congreve.

Injaparai Estate.—Valparai P.O. & T.; E. 3,500 ft.; A. 508·71 acres; C. 508·71; Coffee and cardamoms; P.—E. W. Simcock and Maclure Bros.; Manager—E. W. Simcock.

Iyerpadi Estate.—Valparai P.O. & T.; E. 4,000 ft.; A. 1,322·31 acres; C. 1,616; Tea; P.—The English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Societies, London; Agents—Barber and Pascoe, Ootacamund; Manager—Irvine Stewart.

Kalianpandal Estate.—Hardypet P.O.; E. 3,000 ft.; A. 2,818 acres; C. 1,099; Tea and cardamoms; P.—The English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Societies; Manager—Major R. Panton Wells, M.C.

Korangamudi Estate.—Valparai P.O. & T.; E. 3,800 ft.; A. 1,165 acres; C. 703; Cardamoms and cinchona; P.—G. A. Marsh, H. P. Hodgson and Mrs. P. Church; Manager—E. N. House.

Pachaimallai Estate.—Valparai P.O. & T.; E. about 3,800 ft.; A. 1,073·97 acres; C. 719; Tea; P.—The Anglo-American Direct Tea Trading Co., Ltd.; Agents—James, Finlay & Co., Ltd., Calcutta; Manager—J. E. Sampson.

Pannimade Estate.—Hardypet P.O.; E. 3,000; A. 2,616 acres; C. 680; Tea; P.—The Amalgamated Tea Estates Co., Ltd.; Agents—James, Finlay & Co., Ltd., Calcutta; Manager—E. Hardy.

Peria Karamalai Estate.—Valparai P.O. & T.; E. 3,800 to 4,500 ft.; A. 1,381 acres; C. 793; Tea; P.—Peria Karamalai Tea Produce & Co.; Manager—D. Cooper.

Puthutotam Estate.—Valparai P.O. & T.; E. 3,800 ft.; A. 800 acres; C. 715; Coffee, cardamoms and cinchona; P.—G. A. Marsh and C. R. T. Congreve; Manager—E. N. House.

Selaliparai Tea Estate.—Valparai P.O. & T.; E. 3,200; A. 863·98 acres; C. 771·93; Tea; P.—The Anglo-American Direct Tea Trading Co., Ltd.; Managing Agents—James, Finlay & Co., Ltd., Calcuttta; Manager—C. K. Pittock.

Sholayar Estate.—Valparai P.O. & T.; E. 4,000 ft.; A. 2,000 acres; C. 1,425; Tea; P.—The Anamalai Tea Estates, Ltd.; Agents—Harrisons and Crosfield, Ltd., Quilon. S.—A. C. Cotton.

Stanmore (Anamalai) Estate, Ltd.—Valparai P.O. & T.; E. 3,700 ft.; A. 4,843·59 acres; C. 2,607; Tea, coffee, cinchona and cardamoms; P.—Stanmore (Anamalai) Estates, Ltd.; Manager—E. W. Simcock.

Valparai Estate.—Valparai P.O. & T.; E. 2,600 to 4,500 ft.; A. 4,137·54 acres; C. 1,761·02; Coffee, tea and carda-

moms; P.—The Amalgamated Tea Estates Co., Ltd., and the Anglo-American Direct Tea Trading Co., Ltd.; Managing Agents—James, Finlay & Co., Ltd., Calcutta; Manager—C. K. Pittock; S.—Sladden, E. H. Francis, J. E. Sampson and E. Hardy; Divisional Manager—J. Hutton Robinson.

Variday Mullay Estate.—Coimbatore P.O. & T.; E. 4,500 ft.; A. 500 acres; C. 300; Coffee; P.—J. Hedde; Manager—A. E. Platel.

Waterfall Estate.—Attakatti P.O. & T.; E. about 4,100 ft.; A. 1,087·87 acres; C. 302; Coffee; P.—James Stanes; Agents—J. Stanes & Co.; Manager—J. O. K. Walsh.

Coorg.

Attur Estate.—Suntikoppa P.O. & T.; E. about 3,500 ft.; A. 288·69 acres; C. 250; Coffee; P.—Mrs. Ethel M. Wood; Manager—C. G. Maclean.

Allymangala Estate.—Sidapur P.O. & T.; E. 3,200 ft.; A. 250 acres; C. 130; Coffee, pepper and paddy; P. and Manager—W. M. Ball.

Balayatric and Boyikerry Estates.—Mercara P.O. & T.; E. 3,500 ft.; A. 300 acres; C. 212; Coffee; P.—J. A. Anderson; Agents in Madras—Wilson & Co.; Manager—E. M. Gray.

Balmany Estate.—Thittimutti P.O.; E. 485·23 acres; C. 220·42; Coffee, pepper and rice; P.—The Consolidated Coffee Estates, Ltd., Pollibetta; Manager—P. G. Tipping.

Bavali Kadiethnad Coffee Estates.—Napoklu P.O., Virajpet; E. 3,000 ft.; A. 360 acres; C. 140; Coffee, pepper, orange, paddy, cardamoms, sugarcane and cotton; P.—B. Pooviah & Sons; Agents—Aspinwall & Co., Tellicherry; Manager—B. P. Ayapa.

Bellarimotte Estate.—Madapur P.O.; T. Mercara; E. 3,500 ft.; A. 226 acres; C. 125; Coffee; P.—W. Warburton.

Chenancottay Estate.—Pollibetta P.O. & T.; A. 239·23 acres; C. 186·44; Coffee, rubber and rice; P.—The Consolidated Coffee Estates, Ltd., Pollibetta; Manager—P. G. Tipping.

Closeburn Estate.—Mercara P.O. & T.; E. 4,000 ft.; A. 250 acres; C. 150; Coffee; P. and Manager—W. M. Ball.

Cota Cadoo Estate.—Mercara P.O. & T.; E. about 3,500 ft.; A. 446·71 acres; C. 330; Coffee; P.—A. D. Campbell; Manager—C. G. Maclean.

Colla Bella Estate.—Pollibetta P.O. & T.; A. 807·41 acres; C. 720·69; Coffee, rubber and rice; P.—The Consolidated Coffee Estates, Ltd., Pollibetta; Manager—R. B. Cunningham.

Cubbon Kotay Estate.—Sidapur P.O. & T.; E. 3,200 ft.; A. 151 acres; C. 141; Coffee and pepper; P.—Binny & Co. (Madras), Limited; Manager—F. W. Gerrard.

Deverah Cadoo Estate.—Pollibetta P.O. & T.; E. 3,100 ft.; A. 196·78 acres; C. 153; Coffee; P. and Manager—N. M. Scholfield; S.—W. J. Mann.

Dibidi Estate.—Somwarpett P.O. & T.; E. 3,500 ft.; A. 460 acres; C. 377; Coffee; P.—Mangles Bros.' Coorg Coffee Estates, Ltd.; Agents in England—Chas. Eves Lord & Co., London; S.—A. F. Magniac.

Eliza Estate.—Pollibetta P.O. & T.; E. 2,300 ft.; A. 523 acres; C. 200; Coffee; P.—H. R. Craig; Manager—Henry J. Shaw.

Guyya Estate.—Sidapur P.O. & T.; A. 120 acres; C. 52; Coffee and paddy; P.—A. Bopanna; Managing P.—A. B. Chengappa.

Hallery Estate.—Mercara P.O. & T.; E. 3,950 ft.; A. 700 acres; C. 400; Coffee; P.—Mangles Bros.' Coorg Coffee Estates, Ltd.; Manager—G. R. Pearse; S.—S. P. St. C. Raymond.

Hanchi Bella Estate.—Pollibetta P.O. & T.; E. 3,000 ft.; A. 354 acres; C. 316; Coffee; P.—Mrs. V. Garret and Mr. P. C. Garret; Manager—N. M. Scholfield.

Heroor Estate.—Sidapur P.O. & T.; E. 3,750 ft.; A. 255 acres; C. 235; Coffee and paddy; P.—A. Bopanna; Managing P.—A. B. Chengappa.

For abbreviations see page 473.

Jumboor Estate.—Madapur P.O.; T. Mercara; E. 3,500 ft.; A. 824 acres; C. 740; Coffee; P.—J. W. Irwin, W. E. Dickinson, General Franks, C.B., W. Sturges and A. E. J. Nicolls, M.C., Mrs. M. Wilson; Managers—W. E. Dickinson and A. E. J. Nicolls.

Kabinkad Estate.—Virajpet P.O.; E. 4,500 ft.; A. 91 acres; C. 91; Coffee; P.—A. Bopanna; Managing P.—A. B. Chengappa.

Kathialakad Estate.—Mercara P.O. & T.; E. 4,200 ft.; A. 125 acres; C. 125; Coffee; P.—A. Bopanna; Managing P.—A. B. Chengappa.

Kaymakadoo Estate.—Pollibetta P.O. & T.; A. 216·45 acres; C. 226·95; Rubber; P.—The Consolidated Coffee Estates, Ltd., Pollibetta P.O.; Managing Director—P. G. Tipping; Manager—R. B. Cunningham.

Kedukal Estate.—Mercara P.O. & T.; E. about 3,500 ft.; A. 169·48 acres; C. 140; Coffee; P.—Heirs of E. L. Mahon and C. G. Maclean; Manager—C. G. Maclean.

Kolagundy Coffee Estate.—Pollibetta P. O. & T.; E. 2,700 ft.; A. 220 acres; C. 220; Coffee, pepper, orange, paddy, sugarcane and cardamoms; P.—B. P. Ayapa and B. I. Karumbayya; Agents—Aspinwall & Co. and Volkart Bros., Tellicherry; Manager—B. P. Ayapa.

Kunjari Estate.—Pollibetta P.O. & T.; A. 350 acres; C. 280; Coffee, pepper, orange and paddy; P.—A. Bopanna; Manager —C. I. Timmayya.

Margolly Estate.—Pollibetta P.O. & T.; A. 1,723·64 acres; C. 1,227·44; Coffee, pepper, rubber and rice; P.—The Consolidated Coffee Estates, Ltd., Pollibetta; Managing Director—P. G. Tipping; Manager—F. Pettingill.

Mullaperamboo Estate.—Pollibetta P.O. & T.; A. 319·77 acres; C. 175; Coffee; P.—The Consolidated Coffee Estates, Ltd., Pollibetta; Manager—P. G. Tipping.

Mylatpur Estate.—Sidapur P.O. & T.; E. 3,200 ft.; A. 379·14 acres; C. 240; Coffee and pepper; P. and Manager—F. W. Gerrard.

Nullore Estate.—Suntikoppa P.O. & T.; A. 351·33 acres; C. 264·65; Coffee and rice; P.—The Consolidated Coffee Estates, Ltd., Pollibetta, Managing Director—P. G. Tipping; Manager—N. R. Lee.

Palakerry Estate.—Sidapur P.O. & T.; E. 3,005 ft.; A. 368·88 acres; C. 173·59; Coffee, pepper and paddy; P.—The Consolidated Coffee Estates, Ltd.; Agent P. G. Tipping. Manageress—Miss F. C. De Vaz.

Palparry Estate.—Thittimutti P.O.; A. 838·93 acres; C. 833·13; Coffee, rubber and rice; P.—The Consolidated Coffee Estates, Ltd., Pollibetta; Manager—P. G. Tipping.

Peramboo Colly Estate.—Chethalli P.O.; T. Sidapur; E. 3,200 ft.; A. 185 acres; C. 170; Coffee; P.—J. S. Trelawny; Manager—W. Egerton.

Pollibetta Estate.—Pollibetta P.O. & T.; A. 641·49 acres; C. 353·94; Coffee, rubber and rice; P.—The Consolidated Coffee Estates, Ltd., Pollibetta; Managing Director—P. G. Tipping; Manager—F. W. Richardson.

St. Edmund's Estate.—Pollibetta P.O. & T.; E. 3,000 ft.; A. 337·62 acres; C. 225; Coffee, pepper, rubber and rice; P.—W. J. Mann and C. A. Dalton; Manager—C. A. Dalton; Director—W. J. Mann.

Sandalwood Estate.—Suntikoppa P.O. & T.; E. about 3,500 ft.; A. 193·74 acres; C. 186·50; Coffee; P.—Miss M. B. Legatt; Manager—C. G. Maclean.

Santagherry Estate.—Suntikoppa P.O. & T.; E. 1,200 ft.; A. 287 acres; C. 231; Coffee; P.—Mangles and Bros.; S.—P. A. Chengappa.

Savira Bully and Ben Lomond Estates.—Pollibetta P.O. & T.; E. about 3,000 ft.; A. about 350 acres; C. 150; Coffee and pepper; P. and Manager—R. Morton.

Savira Bully Estate.—Pollibetta P.O. & T.; A. 317·78 acres; C. 317·78; Rubber; P.—The Consolidated Coffee Estates, Ltd., Pollibetta; Manager—P. G Tipping.

For abbreviations see page 473.

Toober Kollie Estate.—Sidapur P.O. & T.; E. 3,200 ft.; A. 176·57 acres; C. 144; Coffee and pepper; P.—Binny & Co. (Madras), Ltd.; Manager—F. W. Gerrard.

Woshully Estate.—Pollibetta P.O. & T.; A. 1,246·55 acres; C. 834·99; Coffee, rubber and rice; P.—The Consolidated Coffee Estates, Ltd., Pollibetta; Managing Director—P. G. Tipping; Manager—F. Macrae.

Wudderhulli Estate.—Sidapur P.O. & T.; E. 3,200 ft.; A. 148·41 acres; C. 120; Coffee and pepper; P.—Binny & Co. (Madras), Ltd.; Manager—F. W. Gerrard.

Mysore, North.

Aligeshwara Estate.—Sallebile P.O. & T.; E. 3,000 ft.; Coffee; Manager—C. H. Browne.

Ardoch Estate.—Koppa P.O. & T.; E. 2,700 ft.; A. 308 acres; C. 150; Coffee and pepper; P. and Manager—F. G. Parton.

Balehonnur Estate.—Balehonnur P.O. & T.; E. 2,300 ft.; A. 700 acres; C. 300; Coffee and rubber; P.—Major F. Clifford.

Balekonda Estate.—Kadur Dt.; E. 3,300 ft.; A. 115·6 acres; C. 85; Coffee and tea; P.—Binny & Co., Madras; Agents—A. J. Saldanha & Sons; Manager—J. S. B. Colaco.

Balur Estate.—Balur P.O. & T.; E. 3,400 to 4,000 ft.; A. 425 acres; C. 360; Coffee; P.—The executors of the late Colonel G. M. Onslow and others.

Bun-kull Estate.—Balur P.O. & T.; E. 3,800 ft.; A. 99 acres; C. 84; Coffee; Manager—E. Lund.

Gadabanhalli Coffee Estate.—Kadur Dt.; Chickmagalur P.O.; T. Kadur; E. 2,600 ft.; A. 90 acres; C. 90; Coffee, fruits and paddy; P.—G. Shaik Ali & Sons; Agents—Aspinwall & Co., Ltd. and Volkart Brothers; Manager—G. S. Md. Yahya.

Gooboor Estate.—Koppa P.O. & T.; E. 3,200 ft.; A. 560 acres; C. 300; Coffee; P.—G. R. Oliver and others; Manager—F. J. Parton.

Gooda Group of Estates.—Kadur Dt.; E. 2,300 to 5,200 ft.; A. 3,800 acres; C. 2,700; Arecanut, paddy, cardamoms; P.—Mahomed Hasheem Sait; Manager—E. C. Kent.

Goomenkan Estate.—Hirebile P.O. & T.; E. 3,400 ft.; A. 241·7 acres; C. 179; Coffee and tea; P.—Binny & Co., Ltd., Madras; Agents—Peirce, Leslie & Co., Mangalore; Manager—E. W. Fowke.

Gooty Khan Estate.—Sallebile P.O. & T.; E. 2,300 ft.; A. 414 acres; C. 250; Coffee; P. and Manager—H. M. Northey. Agents—A. J. Saldanha & Sons, Mangalore.

Gubgull Estate.—Balur P.O. & T.; E. 3,500 ft.; A. 200 acres; C. 170; Coffee; P.—H. R. Morgan, Mangalore; Manager—F. I. Morgan.

Gudielola Estate.—Sallebile P.O. & T.; E. 3,000 ft.; A. 250 acres; C. 210; Coffee; P.—Henry Hart; Manager—C. H. Browne.

Helgecool Estate.—Santaveri P.O.; T. Birur; E. 2,500 ft.; A. 2,500 acres; C. 125; Coffee; P.—Shaik Ali & Sons; Agent—Abdul Basith.

Honeyvale Estate.—Balur P.O. & T.; E. 3,700 ft.; A. 400 acres; C. 363; Coffee; P.—Morgan Bros., Mangalore; Manager—F. I. Morgan.

Hosanela Estate.—Kadur Dt.; E. 3,500 ft.; A. 217 acres; C. 100; Coffee, cardamoms, pepper and tea; P.—A. G. Colaco & Sons; Agents—A. J. Saldanha & Sons; Manager—J. S. B. Colaco.

Huigere and Hardwoni Estates.—Balur P.O. & T.; E. 2,200 ft.; A. 186 acres; C. 130; Coffee and pepper; P.—Binny & Co. (Madras), Ltd.; Manager—E. L. Poyser.

Hulsur Estate.—Balur P.O. & T.; E. 2,300 ft.; A. 130 acres; C. 85; Coffee and cardamoms; P.—Binny & Co. (Madras), Ltd.; Manager—E. L. Poyser.

Jiganekhan Estate.—Santaveri P.O.; T. Birur; E. about 4,300 ft.; A. 350·72 acres; C. 100; Coffee; P.—H. R. & C. H. Morgan; Manager—W. P. Scott.

For abbreviations see page 473.

Karakie Estate.—Balehonnur P.O. & T.; E. 3,300 ft.; A. 225 acres; C. 200; Coffee, rubber and rice; P. and Manager—F. I. Morgan.

Kerkasia Estate.—Koppa P.O. & T.; E. 3,200 ft.; A. 154 acres; C. 100; Coffee; P.—Mrs. Walsham Maynard; Manager—F. J. Parton.

Kesimvurthy Estate.—Santaveri P.O.; T. Birur; E. 3,200 to 4,000 ft.; A. 428 acres; C. 226; Coffee; T. R. Allen & Co., London; P. and Manager—G. R. Oliver.

Kodighi Estate.—Kadur Dt.; Hirebile P.O. & T.; E. 3,400 ft.; A. 150 acres; C. 100; Coffee; Agents—Peirce, Leslie & Co., Ltd.; Manager—E. W. Fowke.

Koggenhulla.—Hirebile P.O. & T.; E. 2,500 to 3,000 ft.; A. 300 acres; C. 265; Coffee; P.—Mohamed Hasheem Sait.

Koppa Estate.—Koppa P.O. & T.; E. 3,001 ft. nearly; A. 450 acres nearly; C. 218; Coffee and rubber; P. and Manager—K. H. Jambhekar.

Kolordy Estate.—Sallebile P.O. & T.; E. 2,500 ft.; A. 400 acres; C. 120; Coffee and rubber; P.—G. R. Oliver; Manager—C. H. Browne.

Kulhully Estate.—Santaveri P.O.; T. Birur; E. 3,500 ft.; A. 800 acres; C. 500; Coffee; P.—Mrs. and Mr. S. J. Wilson, Mr. and Misses Johnson and Mr. D. H. Duxa; Manager—S. J. Wilson.

Kurckenmully Estate.—Santaveri P.O.; T. Birur; E. about 3,300 ft.; A. 415·39 acres; C. 197·10; Coffee; P.—Morgan & Son, Mangalore; Manager—W. P. Scott.

Kutchen Huckloo Estate.—Kalasa P.O. & T.; E. 3,300 ft.; A. 500 acres; C. 325; Coffee and cardamoms; P. and Manager—E. C. Kent.

Malgar Coffee Estate.—Kadur Dt.; Chickmagalur P.O. & T.; E. 3,000 ft.; A. 200 acres; C. 100; Coffee and paddy; P.—T. Hanumanta Rao; Agents—Morgan & Sons, Mangalore; Manager—T. Guru Rao.

Mulemane Coffee Estate and Upahally paddy fields.—Chikmagalur P.O. & T.; E. 3,800 ft.; A. 120 acres; C. 40; Coffee and paddy; P.—T. Guru Rao; Agents—Messrs. Morgan & Sons, Mangalore. Manager—T. Guru Rau.

Muskul Murdi Estate.—Tarikere P.O. & T.; E. 3,300 ft.; A. 350 acres; C. 340; Coffee; P.—W. R. Claude Cour Palais; Manager—W. R. Thomson.

Mysore Coffee Co.'s Estates, Abragoodigay and Kelagur Estates.—Balur P.O. & T.; E. 3,500 ft.; A. 446 acres; C. 255; Coffee and cardamoms; P.—Binny & Co. (Madras), Ltd.; Manager—E. L. Poyser.

Sampige Estate.—Tarikere P.O. & T.; E. 3,200 ft.; A. 792 acres; C. 640; Coffee; P.—Claude Cour Palais; Agents—T. H. Allan & Co., 17, Grace Church Street, London, E. C. 3; Manager—Claude Cour Palais.

Sanchidlu Estate.—Joladalu P.O.; T. Kadur; E. 4,500 ft.; A. 85 acres; C. 80; Coffee, cardamoms, oranges and plantains; P.—M. Narayan Rao Brothers; Manager—M. Narayan Rao.

Santihulwatti Estate.—Kadur Dt.; E. 3,000 ft.; A. 233 acres; C. 150; P.—Syed Haleem Badsha; Manager—Abdul Rahiman.

Siddra Bunnoo Estate.—Koppa P.O. & T.; E. 3,000 ft.; A. 456 acres; C. 300; Coffee and pepper; P.—Buchanan, Parton and Maynard; Manager—F. J. Parton.

Sidergavy Estate.—Chikmagalur P.O. & T.; E. 3,700 ft.; A. 380 acres; C. 280; Coffee, cardamoms and rice. P.—A. Mathias & Bros.; Manager—J. L. Mathias.

Sirrapathy Estate.—Balehonnur P.O. & T.; E. 2,300 ft.; A. 500 acres; C. 120; Coffee; P. and Manager—C. H. Browne.

Sumsay Estate.—Hirebile P.O. & T.; E. 3,400 ft.; A. 231·98 acres; C. 173·42; Coffee; P.—Binny & Co., Madras; Agents—Peirce, Leslie & Co., Mangalore; Manager—E. W. Fowke.

Supmigayhully.—Santaveri P.O.; T. Birur; E. about 3,000 ft.; A. 511·69 acres; C. 200; Coffee; P.—Morgan & Son, Mangalore; Manager—W. P. Scott.

Yelliemudloo Estate.—Sallebile P.O. & T.; E. 2,200 ft.; A. 255 acres; C. 210; Coffee; P.—C. H. Browne and D. Dodewald; Manager—C. H. Browne.

For abbreviations see page 473.

Mysore, South.

Aglatti Estate.—Saklaspur P.O. & T.; E. 3,500 ft.; A. 500 acres; C. 250; Coffee and cardamoms; P. and Manager—Major Bertrand Russell.

Angadi Estate.—Mudigere P.O. & T.; E. 3,200 ft.; A. 300 acres; C. 200; Coffee; P. W. E. Tweedie; Manager—A. Durham.

Bargeymunnay Estate.—Saklaspur P.O. & T.; E. 3,420 ft.; A. 1,200 acres; C. 10; Cardamoms; P.—Brook Mockett and the Executors of the late Col. H. Green; Manager—W. L. Crawford.

Bellagode Estate.—Belagodu P.O.; T. Hassan; E. 3,100 ft.; A. 112 acres; C. 107; Coffee; P.—Mrs. Passimore; Indian Agents—A. J. Saldanha & Sons, Mangalore; London Agents—T. H. Allan & Co., 17, Grace Church Street, London. E.C. 3; Manager—W. L. Crawford

Biccode Estate.—Belagodu P.O.; T. Hassan; E. about 3,300 ft.; A. 317 acres; C. 268; Coffee and pepper; P.—C. Lake; Manager—Major A. H. Hill, O.B.E., M.C.

Byrapore Estate.—Mudigere P.O. & T.; E. 3,400 ft.; A. 1,540 acres; C. 800; Cardamoms; P.—Brooke Mockett; Agents—Peirce, Leslie & Co., Ltd., Mangalore; Manager—W. L. Crawford.

Bythewully Coffee Estate.—Mudigere P.O. & T.; E. 3,500 ft.; A. about 400 acres; C. 200; Coffee; P. and Manager—M. H. Noronha.

Chelenhalli Estate.—Mudigere P.O. & T.; E. 3,500 ft.; A. 270 acres; C. 204·50; Coffee; P.—E. S. Broughton and H. M. Northey; Agents—A. J. Saldanha & Sons, Mangalore; Manager—H. M. Northey.

Chunderpore Estate.—Mudigere P.O. & T.; E. 3,500 to 3,700 ft.; A. 643 acres; C. 270; Coffee and cardamoms; P. and Manager—F. M. Hamilton.

Galtadally Estate.—Mudigere P.O. & T.; E. 3,400 ft.; A. 65 acres; C. 35; Coffee; P.—L. V. Pais & Sons; Manager—George Pais.

Halsey Estate.—Mudigere P.O. & T.; E. 3,200 ft.; A. 200 acres; C. 125; Coffee, paddy and cardamoms; P.—L. V. Pais & Sons; Manager—Alfonso Pais.

Hegoodaloo Estate.—Mudigere P.O. & T.; E. 3,500 to 4,000 ft.; A. 140 acres; C. 128; Coffee and cardamoms; P. and Manager—F. M. Hamilton.

Hiravati Estate.—Belagodu P.O.; T. Hassan; E. 3,200 ft.; A. 188 acres; C. 135; Coffee; Indian Agents—A. J. Saldanha & Sons, Mangalore; London Agents—Leslie and Anderson, 14, Billiter Street, London, E.C. 3; Manager—W. L. Crawford.

Holalu Estate.—Belagodu P.O.; T. Hassan; E. about 3,300 ft.; A. 153 acres; C. 127; Coffee and pepper; P.—C. Lake; Manager—A. L. Hill, O.B.E., M.C.

Karady Khan Estate.—Balehonnur P.O. & T.; E. 3,700 ft.; A. 600 acres; C. 400; Coffee; P.—C. S. Crawford; Indian Agents—Peirce, Leslie & Co., Ltd., Mangalore; London Agents—Peirce, Leslie & Co., Ltd., 14, Billiter Street, London, E.C.; Manager—A. R. Piggot.

Kelgannie Estate.—Mudigere P.O. & T.; E. 3,800; ft.; A. 200 acres; C. 150; Coffee; P. and Manager—L. P. Kent.

Kitherhalli Coffee Estate.—Soniwarpett P.O. & T.; E. 3,500 ft.; A. 340 acres; C. 250; Coffee; P.—T. F. Thompson; Manager—Chas. P. N. Martin.

Kolar Khan Estate.—Sangameswarpet P.O. & T.; E. 4,000 ft.; A. 450 acres; C. 400; Coffee; Indian Agents—Peirce, Leslie & Co., Ltd., Mangalore; London Agents—Peirce, Leslie & Co. Ltd., 14, Billiter Street, London, E. C.

Kudregundy Estate.—Mudigere P.O. & T.; E. 3,500 ft.; A. 110 acres; C. 75; Coffee and cardamoms; P.—L. V. Pais & Sons; Manager—Sylvester Pais.

Kumergode Estate.—Mudigere P.O. & T.; E. 3,400 ft.; A. 370 acres; C. 290; Coffee; P.—S. L. John Hunt and Campbell Hunt; Manager—St. John Hunt.

Kundurkhan Coffee Estate.—Mudigere P.O. & T.; E. about 2,500 ft.; A. 277

acres; C. 150; Coffee and cardamoms; P.—F. X. Saldanha & Sons, Highland Coffee Works, Mangalore, Kankanady P.O.; Manager—C. F. T. Saldanha.

Lingapur Coffee Estate.—Balur P.O. & T.; E. 3,500 ft.; A. 145 acres; C. 140; Coffee; P. and Manager—W. F. Scholfield.

Malally Estate.—Saklaspur P.O. & T.; E. 3,025 ft.; A. 29 acres; C. 20; Cardamoms; P.—W. L. Crawford; Indian Agents—Peirce, Leslie & Co., Ltd., Mangalore; London Agents—Leslie and Anderson, 14, Billiter Street, London, E.C. 3.

Merthi Cowanhalla Estate.—Sallebile P.O. & T.; E. 4,500 ft.; A. 60 acres; C. 50; Coffee; P.—L. V. Pais & Sons; Manager—Mr. Sylvester Pais.

Moodsoosie Estate.—Mudigere P.O. & T.; E. 3,500 ft.; A. 140 acres; C. 100; Coffee; P.—E. E. Broughton; Agents—A. J. Saldanha & Sons, Mangalore; Manager—H. M. Northey.

Ossoor Estate.—Saklaspur P.O. & T.; E. 3,450 ft.; A. 743 acres; C. 420; Coffee; P.—Brooke Mockett and the Trustees of the late Col. Henry Green; Coast Agents—Morgan & Son Mangalore; London Agents—T. H. Allan & Co., 17, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3; Manager—W. L. Crawford.

Sidapur Estate.—Sangameswarpet P.O. & T.; E. 4,000 ft.; A. 470 acres; C. 100; Coffee; Coast Agents—Peirce, Leslie & Co., Ltd., Mangalore; Manager—G. R. Frend.

Soondhully Estate.—Balegodu P.O. & T.; E. 3,300 ft.; A. 384 acres; C. 206; Coffee; P.—Brooke Mockett; Manager—E. H. Young.

Subbanhalli Estate.—Mudigere P.O. & T. C. 60; Coffee; Agents—Volkart Bros., Tellicherry; P. and Manager—Sowcar Abdul Rahman, Mudigere.

Ubban and Dalaypore Group of Estates.—Ballupeta P.O.; T. Hassan; E. 3,400 ft.; C. 715; Coffee; P.—Brooke Mockett; Manager—E. W. Rutherford.

Ubbay Estate.—Postal and Telegraphic Address—Saklaspur 3,200 ft.; A. 215 acres; C. 59 acres; Principal crops raised with their acreage; Coffee and cardamoms; P. C. Lake, Esq., and Major A. L. Hill M., Major A. L. Hill, O.B.E., M.C.

Utollalu Estate.—Saklaspur P.O. & T.; E. 3,200 ft.; A. 620 acres; C. 570; Coffee, cardamoms and pepper; P.—Brooke Mockett; Manager—C. Lake.

Nilgiris.

Alicia, Billimalai, Mootanaad and Waterfall Estates.—Katary P.O.; T. Coonoor; E. 5,500 ft.; A. 800 acres; C. 390; Tea and coffee; P.—Sheth Mulraj Khatan of Bombay; Manager—E. H. Hughes.

Allahalla Estate.—Gudalur P.O. & T.; E. about 3,500 ft.; A. 102·99 acres; C. 45; Coffee; P.—H. A. R. Jaffer Muhammad Sait Sons, Sultan Hall, Ootacamund; Manager—A. Sabjee Sahib.

Balamadies Estate.—Guynd P.O.; E. 4,500 ft.; A. 422 acres; C. 303; Coffee; P.—Balamadies Estates Co., Ltd.; Agents—T. Stanes & Co., Ltd.; Manager—A. E. H. Tippatts.

Barham Estate.—Guynd P.O.; A. 259·81 acres; C. 239·34; Coffee; P.—J. W. Wapshare and Miss H. Ouchterlony; Manager—J. H. Wapshare.

Bariady Estate.—Kotagiri P.O. & T.; E. 4,700 ft.; A. 180 acres; C. 50; Coffee and tea; P.—Mrs. E. M. Cockburn; Manager—D. J. D. Cockburn.

Barwood Estate.—New Hope P.O.; T. Gudalur; E. 4,000 ft.; A. 331·50 acres; C. 214; Tea and coffee; P.—H. L. & H. S. Andrews; Shipping Agents—Peirce, Leslie & Co., Ltd., Calicut; Manager—R. M. Nicolls.

Bellutti Estate.—Kilkunda P.O.; T. Ootacamund; E. 5,000 ft.; A. 315 acres; C. 90; Coffee; P.—Bellutti Estate, Ltd.; Agents—Barber and Pascoe, Ootacamund; S.—O. W. Marden.

Benhops Estate.—Hillgrove P.O.; E. 3,000 to 5,000 ft.; A. 190 acres; C. 165; Coffee and fruits; P. and Manager—V. Balakrishna Mudaliyar.

or abbreviations see page 473.

Bhawani Estate.—Katary P.O.; T. Coonoor; E. 5,000 ft.; A. 376 acres; C. 313; Tea and coffee; P.—Bhawani Tea Co., Ltd.; Agents—The Madura Co., Ltd., Cochin.

Billierookadu Estate.—Nellakota P.O. & T.; E. 3,500 ft.; A. 225·70 acres; C. 217·12; Coffee and tea; P.—Wright family; Visiting Manager—R. M. Nicolls.

Briarly Estate.—Coonoor P.O. & T.; 6,000 ft.; A. 60 acres; C. 25; Tea; P. and Manager—L. F. Lake.

Brooklands Estate.—Coonoor P.O. & T.; E. 6,000 ft.; A. 165 acres; C. 135; Tea; P. and Manager—A. V. Cunningham.

Cairnhill Estate.—Ootacamund P.O. & T.; E. 7,200 ft.; A. 85·62 acres; C. 57; Tea and cinchona; P.—A. E. Richtor; Manager—A. E. Richtor.

Carolina Tea Estates.—Coonoor P.O. & T.; E. 6,000 ft.; A. 269·4 acres; C. 213; Tea, coffee, fruits and blue gums (Eucalyptus) and scrub; P.—The Brown Trust, comprising the 10 children and the widow of the late Mr. Thomas Brown; Trustee—E. L. and C. E. Brown; Manager—Chas. E. Brown; S.—W. M. Brown.

Carrington Estate.—Kilkunda P.O.; T. Ootacamund; E. 7,000 ft.; A. 140 acres; C. 75; P.—Thiya Shola Estates Co.; Managers—Barber and Pascoe; S.—O. W. Marden.

Chic Moyar Estate.—Gudalur P.O. & T.; A. 904·43 acres; E. about 3,500 ft.; C. 30; Coffee; P.—H. A. R. Jaffer Muhammad Sait Sons, Sultan Hall, Ootacamund; Manager—A. Sabjee Sahib.

Cleveland Estate.—Coonoor P.O. & T.; E. 5,000 ft.; A. 104 acres; C. 90; Coffee and tea; P.—P. Ramaswami Pillai; Manager—E. Ramanujam Nayudu.

Cloud Rest Estate.—Gudalur P.O. & T.; E. about 3,500 ft.; A. 150·30 acres; C. 35; Coffee; P.—H. A. R. Jaffer Muhammad Sait Sons, Sultan Hall, Ootacamund; Manager—A. Sabjee Sahib.

Clyffe Estate.—Kotagiri P.O. & T.; E. 4,000 ft.; A. 185 acres; C. 100; Coffee; P.—E. R. Kindersly and W. Deane; Manager—W. Deane.

Colacumbie Estate.—Kullakamby P.O.; T. Coonoor; E. 5,000 ft.; A. 303·93 acres; C. 260; Coffee and tea; P.—The Nilgiris Plantations Co., Ltd.; Agents—T. Stanes & Co., Ltd.; Manager—Robert Bake.

Corneillon Estate.—Kil-Kotagiri P.O.; T. Kotagiri; E. 5,000 ft.; A. 170 acres; C. 100; Coffee; P. and Manager—W. Deane.

Craigmore Estate.—Kotagiri P.O. & T.; E. 5,200 to 6,500 ft.; A. 900 acres; C. 650; Tea; P.—The Kullakamby Nilgiris Tea Estates, Ltd.; Manager—K. J. Harper.

Crofton Estate.—Tuttapullum P.O.; T. Kotagiri; A. 144 acres; C. 40; Coffee; P. and Agents—Bayly and Brock, Ltd., Donnington P.O.

Culloor Group of Estates.—Tuttapullum P.O.; T. Kotagiri; E. 2,700 ft.; A. 215 acres; P.—H. M. Ebrahim Sait & Bros.

Curzon Estate.—Kotagiri P.O. & T.; E. 6,100 ft.; A. 552·96 acres; C. 265; Tea and coffee; P.—Trustees of the late Mrs. E. Gray Hill; Manager—R. N. C. Grove.

Devarshola Estate.—Devarshola, P.O. & T.; E. 3,500 ft.; A. 2,040·86 acres; C. 568·44; Tea; P.—H. P. Hodgson, H. D. Wilbraham, Mrs. Church and J. S. Nicolls; Shipping Agents—Peirce, Leslie & Co., Ltd., Calicut; Manager—J. S. Nicolls.

Deep Dale and Hope Hill.—Kotagiri P.O. & T.; E. 4,600 ft.; A. 370 acres; C. 190; Tea and coffee; Agents—T. H. Allan & Co., London. P. and Manager—F. M. Cockburn.

Devon Estate.—Devarshola P.O. & T.; E. 3,600 ft.; A. 500 acres; C. 170; Tea; P.—A. R. Pigott; Shipping Agents—Harrisons and Crosfield, Ltd., Calicut; Manager—J. S. Nicolls.

Dod Moyar Estate.—Gudalur P.O. & T.; E. about 3,500 ft.; A. 1,317·99 acres; C. 25; Coffee; P.—H. A. R. Jaffer Muhammad Sait Sons, Sultan Hall, Ootacamund; Manager—A. Sabjee Sahib.

For abbreviations see page 473.

Dunhutty Estate.—Tuttapullum P.O.; T. Kotagiri; A. 42 acres; C. 40; Coffee; P. and Agents—Bayly and Brock, Ltd., Donnington, P. O.; S.—J. Lornie.

Dunsandle Tea Estate.—Dunsandle P.O.; E. 7,000 ft.; A. 250 acres; C. 150; Tea; P.—E. E. Limouzin; Manager—Russell Cambridge.

Ebanaad Estate.—Ootacamund P.O. & T.; E. 5,400 ft.; A. 90 acres; C. 50; Coffee; P.—Col. W. Ward; Manager—M. B. Karcha Gowda.

Elk Hill Palace Estate.—Springfield P.O. & T.; E. 6,600 ft.; A. 16·78¼ acres; C. 15; Tea and fruits, etc. P.—Cochin Government; S.—M. Subrahmanya Ayyar.

Emerald Valley Estate.—Ootacamund P.O. & T.; E. 7,500 ft.; A. 248 acres; C. 110; Tea; P. and Manager—R. J. Hereford.

Ferndale Estate.—Tuttapullum P.O.; T. Kotagiri; 5,000 ft.; A. 64 acres; C. 30; Coffee, tea, oranges and bananas. P.—Krishna Ayyar.

Forest Hill Estate.—Guynd P.O.; A. 33·38 acres; C. 33·38; Coffee; P.—H. Wapshare and Miss H. Ouchterlony; Manager—J. H. Wapshare.

Frith Hall Estate.—Hulical P.O.; T. Coonoor; E. 6,000 ft.; A. 350 acres; C. 250; Tea; P. and Manager—A. K. W. Downing.

Gadbrook Estate.—Nellakota P.O. & T.; E. 3,500 ft.; A. 150 acres; C. 40; Pepper; P. and Manager—P. W. F. Fletcher.

Glenburn Estate.—Tuttapullum P.O.; T. Kotagiri; E. 3,300 to 4,600 ft.; A. 400 acres; C. 70; Coffee; P.—The Indian Peninsula Rubber and Tea Estates, Ltd.; Manager—Captain E. G. Windle.

Glendale Tea Estate.—Coonoor P.O. & T.; E. 5,000 ft.; A. 414 acres; C. 220; Tea; P.—The Nilgiri Plantations Co., Ltd.; Manager—C. Herens.

Glenmore Estate.—Coonoor P.O. & T.; E. 5,200 ft.; A. 508 acres; C. 327; Coffee and tea; P.—The Nilgiri Plantations Co., Ltd.; Managing Director—J. Stanes.

Glenvans Estate.—Glenvans P.O.; E. 4,100 ft.; A. 1,212 acres; C. 475; P.—The Glenvans Estate Co., Ltd.; Manager—J. Aird.

Glen Morgan Estate.—Pykara P.O.; E. 6,800 ft.; A. 516 acres; C. 200; Tea; P.—Lady M. J. Miller; Manager—E. L. Koechlin.

Goodalore Mullay Estate.—Guynd P.O.; A. 191·25 acres; C. 129·9; Coffee; P.—J. H. Wapshare and Miss H. Ouchterlony; Manager—J. H. Wapshare.

Goodannie Coffee Estate.—Kotagiri P.O. & T.; E. 5,000 ft.; A. 200 acres; C. 90; Coffee; P.—Mrs. E. C. K. McCallum; Agents—T. Stanes & Co., Ltd., Coimbatore; Manager—B. Hawes.

Goonjara Estate.—Kil-Kotagiri P.O.; T. Kotagiri; E. 5,000; A. 115 acres; C. 77; Coffee and tea; P. and Agents—Bayly and Brock, Ltd., Donnington P.O.

Government Cinchona Plantations.—Naduvattam P.O. & T.; E. 6,000 ft.; A. 1,318 acres; C. 1,318; Cinchona; P.—Government; Manager—Edward Collins.

Guynd Estate.—Guynd P.O.; A. 833·96 acres; C. 819·05; Coffee; P.—J. H. Wapshare, Miss H. Ouchterlony and A. C. Campbell; Manager—J. H. Wapshare.

Hallacarry Estate.—Coonoor P.O. & T.; E. 3,500 to 3,580 ft.; A. 360 acres; C. 300; Coffee; P.—The Indian Peninsula Rubber and Tea Estates, Ltd.; S.—S. H. Patmore.

Hardathoray Estate.—Kotagiri P.O. & T. E. 5,500 ft.; A. 500 acres; C. 60; Coffee; P. and Manager—A. J. Kay.

Helen Estate.—Guynd P.O.; A. 511·58 acres; C. 390·24; Coffee; P.—J. H. Wapshare and Miss H. Ouchterlony; Manager—J. H. Wapshare.

Hope Estate.—Guynd P.O.; A. 299·70 acres; C. 299·70; Coffee and tea; P.—J. H. Wapshare and Miss H. Ouchterlony; Manager—J. H. Wapshare.

Ibex Lodge.—Coonoor P.O. & T.; E. 5,700 ft.; A. 553 acres; C. 338; Tea and coffee; P.—D. Elkington.

For abbreviations see page 473.

Kalliard Estate.—Gudalur P.O. & T.; E. about 3,500 ft.; A. 426·50 acres; C. 80; Coffee and tea; P.—H. A. R. Jaffer Muhammed Sait Sons; Manager—A. Sabjee Sahib.

Kannahutty Estate.—Kotagiri P.O. & T.; E. 5,600 ft.; A. 101 acres; C. 80; Tea and coffee; P.—J. Lornie; Managing Agents—Bayly and Brock, Ltd., Donnington P.O.

Katrine Falls Coffee Estate.—Springfield P.O. & T.; E. 6,000 ft.; A. 65·61 acres; C. 42; Coffee; P. and Manager—W. R. Macdonald.

Kelly Estate.—Guynd P.O.; A. 354·79 acres; C. 353·02; Coffee; P.—J. H. Wapshare and Miss H. Ouchterlony; Manager—J. H. Wapshare.

Keriashola Estate.—Nellakota P.O. & T.; E. 3,600 ft.; A. 121·70 acres; C. 30; Coffee; P. and Manager—P. A. Jaswanath Singh.

Kinnacoorie Estate.—Kilkunda P.O.; T. Ootacamund; E. 5,500 ft.; A. 158 acres; C. 82; Coffee; P.—O. W. Marden; S.—Wm. Butler.

Kodanaad Estates.—Kotagiri P.O. & T.; E. 6,300 ft.; A. 1,053·18 acres; C. 370; Coffee and tea; P.—The Trustees of late Mr. T. G. Hill; Agents—Spencer & Co., Ltd., Madras; Manager—L. H. Ley.

Kolipathy Estate.—Kalhatti P.O.; T. Ootacamund; E. 5,800 ft.; A. 300 acres; C. 50; Coffee and tea; P.—Rao Bahadur T. S. Balakrishna Ayyar, Coimbatore; Managing P.—T. B. Duraiswami.

Kotada Tea Estates.—Kotagiri P.O. & T.; E. 5,000 ft.; A. 464 acres; C. 218; Coffee and tea; P.—C. Egan; Manager—C. Egan.

Lauriston Estate.—Guynd P.O.; A. 432·02 acres; C. 283·79; Coffee; P.—A. C. Campbell, J. H. Wapshare, Miss H. Ouchterlony and S. J. Ouchterlony.

Leighwood Estate.—Musnigudi P.O.; E. 3,500 ft.; A. 354 acres; C. 121; Coffee and pepper; P.—Muhammad Hasheem Sait; Manager—F. C. Cunningham.

Lovedale and Craigmore Tea Estates.—Ootacamund P.O. & T.; E. 7,500 ft.; A. 120 acres; C. 90; Tea; P.—A. M. Susai and family of late Mr. F. J. Dyas, Agents—Messrs. Dasai Dalal & Co. Bombay; Manager—Fred. J. Dyas.

Love Hill Estate.—Tuttapullum P.O.; T Kotagiri; E. 4,800 ft.; A. 50 acres; C. 20; Coffee, tea, fruits, potatoes, wheat, oats, maize, and ragi; P.—F. A. Coshan; Manageress—Mrs. L. A. Coshan.

Lower Devamally Estates.—Gudalur P.O. & T.; E. 6,200 ft.; A. 400 acres; C. 150; Coffee, oranges and pomegranates; P.—K. Varusy Md. Sahib & Bros; Agent—K. A. Muhammad Sultan Sahib.

Lower Ferendal Estate.—Tuttapullum P.O.; T. Kotagiri; E. 5,000 ft.; A. 80 acres; C. 50; Coffee, oranges and bananas; P.—T. Venkataraghavan and Bros.; Manager—C. T. Venugopala Ayyangar.

Lower Thaimallai Estate.—Kullakamby P.O.; T. Coonoor; E. 5,500 ft.; A. 330 acres; C. 330; Tea and coffee; P.—Mohamed Abd-ul-la Sait; Manager—K. J. Muddappa.

Lower Tiger Rock Estate.—Hillgrove P.O.; E. 4,500 ft.; A. 35 acres; Coffee; P.—Mohamed Abd-u-la Sait; Manager—J. Mulhar Rao.

Madanaad Estate.—Kotagiri P.O. & T. E. 4,700 ft.; A. 257·83 acres; C. 140; Coffee; P.—The Trustees of the late Gray Hill; Agents—Thomas G. Hill & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Manager—R. N. C. Grove.

Mailoor and Kolakal Estates.—Kullakamby P.O.; T. Coonoor; E. 5,000 to 6,000 ft.; A. 530 acres; C. 350; Tea and coffee; P. C. St. John Ives; Agents—Manu Taylor & Co.; Manager—O. W. Marden.

Mango Range Group of Estates.—Mango Range P.O. E.; 3,100 ft.; A. 8,190·95 acres; C. 1,761·40; Tea; P.—The English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Societies; Agents—Barber and Pascoe; Manager—R. Fowke.

Marvuhulla Estate.—Kotagiri P.O. & T.; E. about 5,000 ft.; A. 150 acres; C. 166; Coffee; P.—Estate of late F. W. Groves and Percy Reed; Manager—Percy Reed.

Mayfield Group of Estates.—Nellakota P.O. & T.; E. 3,000 to 3,250 ft.; A. 2,036·19 acres; C. 901·04; Coffee and tea; P.—Malayalam Plantations, Ltd.; Agents—Harrisons and Crosfield, Ltd., Quilon (Travancore); Manager—P. A. Naylor.

Munjoor Estate.—Kilkunda P.O.; T. Ootacamund; E. 5,500 ft.; A. 130 acres. C. 80; Coffee; P. and Manager—G. W; Hollings.

Naduvattam Estate.—Guynd P.O.; A. 266·29 acres; C. 195·10; Tea; P.—J. H. Wapshare and Miss Helen Ouchterlony; Manager—J. H. Wapshare.

New Hope Estate.—Guynd P.O.; A. 501·00 acres; C. 413·96; Tea; P.—J. H. Wapshare and Miss Helen Ouchterlony; Manager—J. H. Wapshare.

Nonsuch and Upper Droog Estates.—Coonoor P.O. & T.; E. 6,000 ft.; A. 460·14 acres; C. 310·29; Tea; P.—Col. L. L. Porter; Agents—Harrison and Crosfield; Manager—L. F. Lake.

Northernhay Estate.—Kotagiri P.O. & T.; E. 6,500 ft.; A. 27·01 acres; C. 23; Tea; P. and Manager—A. N. Groves.

Oolient Estate.—Kilkunda P.O.; T. Ootacamund; E. 4,500 ft.; A. 331 acres; C. 100; Coffee: P.—Thia Shola Estates Co., Ltd.; Managers—Barber and Pascoe; S.—O. W. Marden.

Oodahunnie Estate.—Tuttapullum P.O.; T. Kotagiri; E. 5,000 ft.; A. about 70 acres; C. 50; Tea, coffee and pears; P.—Capt. L. Barlow.

Panchora Estate.—Nellakota P.O. & T.; E. 3,500 ft.; A. 287 acres; C. 201; Coffee, tea and pepper; P.—G. R. James; S.—W. Vaiganathan.

Pengraig Estate.—Gudalur P.O. & T.; E. about 3,500 ft.; A. 729·77 acres; C. 40; Coffee; P.—H. A. R. Jaffer Muhammad Sait Sons; Manager—A. Sabjee Sahib.

Pilloor Estate.—Coonoor P.O. & T.; E. 2,500 to 6,000 ft.; A. 819·91 acres; C. 385·84; Tea and coffee; P.—The Trustees of the late James Hunter; Agents—Barber and Pascoe; Manager—S. C. O. Reilly.

Poomanoo Coffee Estate.—Kil-Kotagiri P.O.; T. Kotagiri; E. 5,200 ft.; A. 226·56 acres; C. 120; Coffee; P.—R. Buchanan and C. H. Godfrey; Agents—T. Stanes & Co., Ltd., Coimbatore; Manager—Robert Buchanan.

Prospect Estate.—Naduvattam P.O. & T.; E. 6,500 ft.; A. 1,793 acres; C. 860; Tea; P.—The Tea Estates Control Co., Ltd.; S.—L. Garrett.

Rahimania Estate.—Gudalur P.O. & T.; E. about 3,500 ft.; A. 86·63 acres; C. 20; Coffee and tea; P.—H. A. R. Jaffer Muhammad Sait Sons, Sultan Hall, Ootacamund; Manager—A. Sabjee Sahib.

Red Hills Estate—Ootacamund P.O. & T.; E. 7,500 ft.; A. 237 acres; C. 68 approx.; Tea; P.—W. J. Bates.

Rob Roy Estate.—Kotagiri P.O. & T.; E. 5,700 ft.; A. 430 acres; C. 280; Tea; P.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Sydenham Clarke; Manager—E. Sydenham Clarke.

Rockwood Estate.—Nellakota P.O. & T.; E. 4,000 ft.; A. 1,364·73 acres; C. 270; Tea and coffee; P.—G. Laird, D. W. Murdoch and J. S. Nicolls; Shipping Agents—Harrisons and Crosfield, Ltd., Calicut; Manager—J. C. Nicolls.

Rocky Glen Estate.—Kilkunda P.O.; T. Ootacamund; E. 4,800 ft.; C. 35; Coffee. P.—Mrs. J. Sommerville; Lessee and Manager—O. W. Marden.

Runnymede Estate.—Coonoor R. S., P.O. & T.; E. 5,000 ft.; A. 222 acres; C. 195; P.—The Nilgiri Plantations Co., Ltd.; Manager—R. Bak; S.—L. Chennayya.

Samber Estate.—Kullakamby P.O.; T. Coonoor; E. 4,000 ft.; A. 20; C. 5; Tea and coffee; P—Muhammad Abdulla Sait; Manager—H. J. Muddappa.

Sandy Hills Estate.—Guynd P.O.; A. 314·62 acres; C. 245·44; Coffee; P.—J. H. Wapshare and Miss H. Ouchterlony; Manager—J. H. Wapshare.

Sea Forth Estate.—New Hope P.O.; T. Gudalur, E. between 3,000 and 4,000 ft.; A. 2,556 acres; C. 647; Tea; P.—

For abbreviations see page 473.

The Tea Estates Control Co., Ltd.; Manager—W. S. Scott.

Singara Estate.—Coonoor P.O. & T.; E. 6,000 ft.; A. 383 acres; C. 254; Tea and coffee; P.—J. T. Hawke and L. A. Hawke; Manager—L. A. Hawke.

Somerdale Estate.—Ootacamund P.O. & T.; E. 7,000 ft.; A. 267 acres; C. 120; Tea, potatoes and cereals.—P. and Manager—E. W. Antram.

Sophia Estate.—Kalhatti P.O.; T. Ootacamund; E. 5,400 ft.; A. 80 acres; C. 45; P.—C. E. C. Waltur.

Springfield Palace Estate.—Springfield P.O. & T.; E. 6,500 ft.; A. 20·97 acres; C. 16; Tea and fruits; P.—Cochin Government; S.—M. Subrahmanya Ayyar.

Suffolk Estate.—Guynd P.O.; A. 398·17 acres; C. 377·68; Coffee; P.—J. H. Wapshare and Miss H. Ouchterlony; Manager—J. H. Wapshare.

Sutton and Louisiana Estate.—Kullakamby P.O.; T. Coonoor; E. 5,000 ft.; A. 495 acres; C. 383; Tea and coffee; P.—James Stanes, J. B. Vernede and N. J. Stanes; Manager—N. J. Stanes.

Terrace Estate.—Naduvattam P.O. & T.; E. 7,200 ft.; A. 365 acres; C. 150; Tea; P.—A. H. and M. E. Whittle; Manager—A. H. Whittle.

Tuttapullum Estate.—Tuttapullam P.O.; T. Kotagiri; E. 4,400 ft.; A. 400 acres; C. 189; Tea and coffee; P.—Fellows-Wilson; Agents—T. Stanes & Co., Ltd., Coimbatore; Manager—Capt. L. Barlow.

Terramia Pembroke and Carshalton Estates.—Kullakamby P.O.; T. Coonoor; E. 5,600 to 6,000 ft.; A. 580 acres; C. 300; Tea and coffee; P.—A. S. Dandison; Manager—J. Pringle Waldeck.

Thia Shola Estate.—Kilkunda P.O.; T. Ootacamund; E. 6,500 ft.; A. 150 acres; C. 150; Tea and coffee; P.—Thia Shola Estates Co., Ltd.; Manager—O. W. Marden.

Tulloes Estate.—Guynd P.O.; A. 262·40 acres; C. 262·40; Coffee; P.—J. H. Wapshare and Miss H. Ouchterlony; Manager—J. H. Wapshare.

Upper Thaimallai Estate.—Kullakamby P.O.; T. Coonoor; E. 6,000 ft.; A. 180 acres; C. 80; Tea and coffee; P.—Muhammad Abdulla Sait; Manager—K. K. Muddappa.

Warwick Estate.—Kotagiri P.O. & T.; E. 5,725 ft.; A. 133 acres; C. 105; Tea; P. and Manager—J. Erskine.

Welbeck Estate.—Lovedale P.O. & T.; E. 7,500 ft.; A. 205 acres; C. 93; Tea; P.—Charles Hunnybun, Welbeck Estate, Lovedale; F. J. Stanes, Coimbatore; and Norman Grey, Boightling, Coonoor; Manager—Charles Hunnybun, Lovedale.

Wentworth Group of Estates.—Cherambadi P.O. & T.; E. 2,600; A. 4,776 acres; C. 883; Tea; P.—Malayalam Plantations, Ltd., London; Agents—Harrisons and Crosfield, Ltd., Quilon; Manager—J. W. G. Bisset.

Whitbeck Estate.—Kilkunda P.O.; T. Ootacamund; E. 6,500 ft.; A. 163 acres; C. 103; Cinchona; P.—H. P. Hodgson; Managers—Barber and Pascoe, Ootacamund.

Windsor Estates.—Kil-Kotagiri P.O.; T. Kotagiri; E. 4,000 ft; A. 666 acres; C. 100; P. and Manager—W. Deane.

Woodbriar Estate.—Devarshola P.O. & T.; E. 3,500 to 4,000 ft.; A. 782 acres; C. 272; Tea; P.—E. A. & G. W. Fulcher; Agents—Peirce, Leslie & Co., Ltd.; S.—G. W. Fulcher.

Woodcote Estate.—Coonoor P.O. & T.; E. 5,750 ft.; A. 64·74 acres; C. 36; Tea; P.—Miss M. F. Woolley; Manager—P. W. Woolley.

Woodlees Estate.—Springfield P.O. & T.; E. 5,200 ft.; A. 75 acres; C. 40; Tea and coffee; P. and Manager—M. R. Dustoor.

Woodroffe Estate.—Kotagiri P.O.; T. Kotagiri; E. 4,800 ft.; A. 200 acres; C. 80; Coffee; P.—Major G. Lamotte.

Pulneys.

Ammikulavi Estate.—Batlagundu P.O. & T.; E. about 4,200 ft.; A. 260 acres; C. 260; Coffee and cardamoms; P.—W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar.

Kanakkadu Estate.—Batlagundu P.O. & T.; E. about 4,000 ft.; A. 250 acres; C. 215; Coffee and cardamoms; P.—W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar.

Marumallay Estate.—Adalur P.O.; T. Dindigul; E. 4,000 ft.; A. 330 acres; C. 220; Coffee, cardamoms and fruits; P.—N. Subban Chettiyar and N. S. Sundaram; Agents—N. Subban Chettiyar & Sons; Manager—N. S. Sundaram.

Peryoor Estate.—Adalur P.O.; T. Dindigul; E. 4,000 ft.; A. 270 acres; C. 230; Coffee; P.—Catholic Mission, Trichinopoly; Manager—Rev. E. Perroguin, S.J.

Pillawali Estate.—Batlagundu P.O. & T. E. 3,500 ft.; A. 450 acres; C. 275; Coffee and plantains; P.—W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar and S. Palaniswami Nadar.

St. Mary's Estate.—Iyampalaiyam P.O.; T. Dindigul; E. 3,400 ft; A. 1,050 acres; C. 1,000; Coffee and cardamoms; P.—The R. C. Mission, Trichinopoly; Manager—The Rev. Father J. Pages.

Shevaroy Hills.

Arcadia Estate.—Nagalur P.O. & T.; E. 4,300 ft.; A. 130 acres; C. 100; Coffee; P.—Charles Dickins.

Balmadies Estates.—Yercaud P.O. & T.; E. 5,000 ft.; A 272·65 acres; C. 190; Coffee, pears and oranges; P.—Catholic Mission of Pondicherry; Manager—The Rev. Fr. M. Capalle.

Belvidera Estate.—Yercaud P.O. & T.; E. 3,500 ft.; A. 169 acres; C. 137; Coffee. P.—Sir F. Nicholson; Manager—Capt. E. H. Windle.

Beverley Estate.—Yercaud P.O. & T.; E. 3,000 to 4,400 ft.; A. 238·55 acres; C. 172; Coffee; P.—J. Stanes, N. Stanes and J. C. Scott; Manager—J. C. Scott.

Bonaventure Estate.—Nagalur P.O. & T.; E. 3,000 to 4,500 ft; A. 170 acres; C. 100; Coffee; P.—Mrs. E. L. Poyser; Manager—N. M. Hight.

Brooklyn and Lisdell Estates.—Yercaud P.O. & T.; E. 4,000 to 4,700 ft.; A. 220 acres; C. 79; Coffee and fruits; P.—Mrs. V. A. Lechler, Miss L. Lechler and Miss. D. W. Lechler; Manageress—Mrs. V. A. Lechler.

Campbellon Estate.—Yercaud P.O. & T.; E. 3,500 to 3,800 ft.; A. 135 acres; C. 70; Coffee and fruits; P. and Manager—S. Campbell.

Carrara Estate.—(Yercaud P.O.) A. 220 acres; C. 152 acres; Coffee; P. Trust of the late Mr. G. W. L. Ricketts; Agent—W. Deane; S.—F. W. Pegg.

Cauvery Peak and Julian Estates.—Nagalur P.O. & T.; 4,500 to 4,700 ft.; A. 480·49 acres; C. 245; Coffee; P.—S. M. Hight; Manager—C. L. Hight.

Clermont Estate.—Yercaud P.O. & T.; E. 4,000 ft.; A. 101·65 acres; C. 80; Coffee; Managing P.—A. R. D' Silva.

Crambourne Estate.—Yercaud P.O. & T.; E. about 1,700 ft.; A. 232 acres; C. 116; P.—E. Vans; Manager—Capt. E. H. Windle.

Diamond Jubilee Estate.—Nagalur P.O. & T; E. 3,900 ft.; A. 100 acres; C. 34; Coffee; P.—C. W. Short; Manager—C. D. Ryle.

Ferndell Estate.—Yercaud P.O. & T.; E. 4,500 ft.; A. 14 acres; C. 6; Fruits, pears and oranges; P. and Manager—Mr. Emaneline V. Carter.

Firs Estate.—Yercaud P.O. & T.; E. 4,500 ft.; A. 111 acres; C. 35; Coffee; P.—D.S. Robinson; Manager.—Chas Rahm.

Ghaut Estate.—Yercaud P.O. & T.; E. 3,800 ft; A. 64 acres; C. 40; P.—Mrs. F. Campbell; Manager—J. C. Campbell.

Glazebrook Estate.—Yercaud P.O. & T.; E. about 3,800 ft.; A. 143 acres; C. 135; Coffee and rubber; P.—Major T. B. Nicholson; Manager—Capt. E. G. Windle; S.—S. M. D'Santos.

Gundur Estate.—Yercaud P.O. & T.; E. 3,500 ft.; A. 200 acres; C. 200; Coffee; P. and Manager—H. S. Dickins.

Hawthorne Group Estates.—Yercaud P.O. & T.; E. 3,000 to 4,500 ft.; A. 517 acres; C. 450; Coffee and rubber; P.—The Indian Peninsular Rubber and Tea Estates, Ltd.; Agent—Captain E. G. Windle; Manager—I. David.

Inglewood Estate.—Yercaud P.O. & T.; E. 4,500 ft.; A. 125 acres; C. 50; Coffee; P. and Manager—W. I. A. Lechler.

For abbreviations see page 473.

Kaleri Malai Estate.—Yercaud P.O. & T.; E. between 3,000 to 4,200 ft.; A. 200 acres; C. 170; Coffee; P.—S. M. & W. M. Pritchard; Agents—Peirce, Leslie & Co., Calicut; Manager—S. M. Pritchard.

Kombuluki Estate.—Yercaud P.O. & T.; E. 3,500 ft.; A. 610 acres; C. 184; Coffee, para rubber and fruit; P.—Mrs. B. Cayley; Agents—Peirce, Leslie & Co., and McLeod & Co., Calcutta; Manager—Mrs. Cayley.

Kurdior Estate.—Nagalur P.O. & T.; E. 3,700 ft.; A. 186 acres; C. 120; Coffee and fruits; P.—C. K. Short; Agents—T. Stanes & Co., Ltd., Coimbatore; Manager—K. Thomas.

Manesty Hill Estate.—Yercaud P.O. & T.; E. 4,000 ft.; A. 102 acres; C. 48; Coffee; P.—V. L. Travers Drapes, R. F. Carrey and Lt. H. F. Carey; Manager—V.L. Travers Drapes.

Moganaad Peak Estate.—Nagalur P.O. & T.; E. 3,800 to 4,500 ft.; A. 1,000 acres; C. 390; Coffee; P.—S. M. Hight; Manager—C. L. Hight.

Moulavie Estate.—Nagalur P.O. & T.; E. 3,600 ft.; A. 219 acres; C. 67; Coffee; P.—E. W. Short; Manager—C. D. Ryle.

Orchard Dale Estate.—Nagalur P.O. & T.; E. between 4,000 to 4,500 ft.; A. about 50 acres; C. 42; Coffee, apples and citrus fruits; Managing P.—L. E. T. Short.

Scotforth Estate.—Nagalur P.O. & T.; E. about 4,000 ft.; A. 404 acres; C. about 240; Coffee and citrus fruits; Managing P.—L.E.T. Short.

Stanmore Estate.—Nagalur P.O. & T.; E. 4,000 ft.; A. 279 acres; C. 104; Coffee; P.—E. W. Short; Manager—C. D. Ryle.

Swiss View Estate.—Yercaud P.O. & T.; E. 4,000 ft.; A. 63 acres; C. 12; P.—Mrs. F. Campbell; Manager—J. C. Campbell.

Tipperary Estate.—Yercaud P.O. & T.; E. 4,500 ft.; A. 50 acres; C. 50; Coffee; P. and Manager—H. S. Dickins.

Vanguard Group of Estates.—Yercaud P.O. & T.; E. about 3,500 ft.; A. 366 acres; C. 366; Coffee and rubber; P.—Capt. E. G. Windle; S.—S. M. D'Sartos.

Vaniar Estate.—Yercaud P.O. & T.; E. 4,000 ft.; A. 190 acres; C. 155 Coffee; P. and Manager—Charles Rahm.

Verdun Estate.—Yercaud P.O. & T.; E. 4,500 ft.; A. 55 acres; C. 22½; Coffee, pears, apples and oranges; Conductor—T. Rice, M.B.E.

Waverly Estate.—Nagalur P.O. & T.; E. 3,800 ft.; A. 305 acres; C. 160; Coffee; P.—C. D. Ryle.

Waterford Estate.—Yercaud P.O. & T.; E. 4,500 ft.; A. 258·41 acres; C. 150; Coffee; P.—V. L. Traves-Drapes; Agents—Peirce, Leslie &. Co.

Travancore—Cardamom Hills.

Gudampara Estate.—Surianalle P.O. & T. E. 3,500 ft.; A. 627·45 acres; C. 564·00; Cardamoms; P.—Malayalam Plantations, Ltd.; Agents—Harrisons and Crosfield, Ltd.; Manager—Leslie; S.—A. Beale.

Pambadampara Estate.—Uttamapalaiyam P.O. & T.; E. 3,500 ft.; C. 800; Cardamoms; P.—J. J. Murphy; S.—K. K. Kuriyan.

Travancore.

(The Mundakayam Planters' Association.)

Boyce Estate.—Mundakayam P.O. & T.; E. 500 ft.; A. 890·98 acres; C. 691·34; Rubber; P.—The Malayalam Plantations, Ltd.; Agents—Harrisons and Crosfield, Quilon; Manager—F. G. Miller.

Cheruvally Estate.—Kanjirapalli P.O.; T. Kottayam; E. 250 to 500 ft.; A. 2,300·25 acres; C. 1,421·77; Rubber and timber; P.—The Malayalam Plantations, Ltd.; Agents—Harrisons and Crosfield, Ltd., Quilon; Manager—E. Hall.

Eldorado Group (Eldorado and Kokayar Estates)—Mundakayam P.O. & T.; E. 250 ft.; A. 1,692·70 acres; C. 1,158·70; Rubber; P.—The Stagbrook Rubber and Tea Estates, Ltd., London; Manager—G. H. Danvers Davy; Local Agents—Madura Co., Ltd., Cochin.

For abbreviations see page 473.

Erumakutty Estate.—Mundakayam P. & T.; A. 532·72 acres; C. 375·93 acres; Rubber and tea; P.—R. V. Zachariah Brothers. Agents—P. J. Mani, Kottayam. Manager—Kurien.

Kadamankulam Group.—Mundakayam P.O. & T.; E. about 400 to 1,000 ft.; A. 3,347·20 acres; C. 2,455·30; Rubber and tea; P.—The Travancore Rubber Co., Ltd. Edinburgh; Agents—The Madura, Co., Ltd., Cochin; Manager—R. Harley.

Kuppakayam Group.—Mundakayam P.O. & T.; E. 400 to 1,000 ft.; A. 2,167·44 acres; C. 1,715; Rubber and tea; P.—The Central Travancore Rubber Co., Ltd.; Manager—C. H. MacLean.

Mundakayam Estate.—Mundakayam P.O. & T.; A. 1,470 acres; C. 1,141; Rubber; P.—The Malayalam Plantations, Ltd.; Agents—Harrisons and Crosfield, Ltd., Quilon; S.—G. McPherson.

Nenmeny and Redlynch Estates.—Mundakayam P.O. & T.; E. 500 to 1,600 ft.; A. 873·73 acres; C. 494·09; Rubber; P.—J. R. Vincent; Agents—Aspinwall & Co., Cochin; Manager—J. R. Vincent.

Parathanam Estate.—Mundakayam P.O. & T.; E. 1,630 ft.; A. 75 acres; C. 75; Pepper and lemongrass oil; P. and Manager—J. R. Vincent.

Peraventhanam Estate.—Mundakayam P.O. & T.; E. 500 to 1,300 ft.; A. 783. 88 acres; C. 575·27; Rubber; P.—The Malayalam Plantations, Ltd.; Agents—Harrisons and Crosfield, Ltd., Quilon; S.—E. J. Jhon.

Teekoy Estate.—Erattapatta P.O.; T. Kottayam; E. average 500 ft.; A. 1,752 acres; C. 1,363; Rubber; P.—The Teekoy Rubber Estate, Ltd.; Local Agents—Darragh, Smail & Co., Ltd, Alleppey; Manager—N. B. Hartley.

Vellanadi Estate.—Mundakayam P.O.& T.; E. 400 to 800 ft. A.; 750·66 acres; C. 638; Rubber; P.—The Rani Travancore Rubber Co., Ltd.; Manager—M. F. Shore.

Yendayar and Elankadu Estates.—Mundakayam P.O. & T.; A. 1,188 acres; C. 1,083; Tea and rubber; P. and Manager—J. J. Murphy.

Travancore—Central.

Arnakal Estate.—Vandiperiyar P.O. & T.; E. 3,200 ft.; A. 1,418·01 acres; C. 756·20; Tea; P.—G. L. Acworth; Agents—Manu Taylor & Co., Ltd., England; S.—R. J. McMullin.

Ashley and Bison Valley Estates.—Peermade P.O. & T.; E. 3,500 ft.; A. 601·54 acres; C. 413; Tea; P.—The Twyford and Ashley Estates, Ltd.; Manager—H. C. Westaway.

Bonami Estate.—Peermade P.O. & T.; E. 3,600 to 3,875 ft.; A. 970·62 acres; C. 654·16; Tea; P.—The Travancore Tea Estates Co., Ltd.; Manager—R. F.—Vinen.

Carady Goody Estate.—Vandiperiyar P.O. & T.; E. average 3,600 ft.; A. 1,249·03 acres; C. 522; Tea; P.—R. H. Goldie and W. H. G. Leahy; Manager—W. F. Iuman.

Chenkara and Moongalaar Estates.—Vandiperiyar P.O. & T.; E. 2,000 ft.; A. 2,835·94 acres; C. 914·40; Tea; P.—The Wallardie Tea Estates, Ltd.; Agents—Harrisons and Crosfield, Ltd., Quilon; Manager—G. S. Napier Ford.

Chillady Estate.—Mundakayam P.O. & T.; E. 500 ft.; A. 511 acres; C. 511; Rubber, pepper and coconuts; P.—The Tropical Plantations, Ltd.; Agents—Darragh Smail & Co.; Ltd.; Alleppey S.—S. P. Mathews.

Connemara Tea Estate.—Vandiperiyar P. O.& T.; E. 3,500 ft.; A. 1,244·09 acres; C. 228·50; Tea; P.—The Tropical Plantations, Ltd.; Manager—P. M. Mani; S.—W. T. Thomas.

Granby Estate.—Vandiperiyar P.O. & T.; E. 2,600 ft.; A. 344·33 acres; C. 290; Tea; P.—The Travancore Tea Estates Co., Ltd.; Manager—E. C. Sylvester.

Haileyburia Estate.—Peermade P.O. & T.; E. 2,000 to 2,900 ft.; A. 1,143·22

acres; C. 524·35; Tea; P.—The Haileyburia Tea Estate, Ltd.; Agents—Darragh Smail & Co., Ltd., Alleppey; Manager—A. R. St. George.

Injikadu Estate.—Vandiperiyar P.O. & T.; E. 2,500 ft.; A. 425·34 acres; C. 311; Tea; P.—The Travancore Tea Estates Co., Ltd., 20, East Cheap, London; Manager—G. Newton.

Kolieckanam Estate.—Peermade P.O. & T.; E. 3,400 ft.; A. 1,214·08 acres; C. 702·85; Tea; P.—The Travancore Tea Estates Co., Ltd.; S.—T. A. Kiamond.

Kuduakarnam Estate.—Peermade P.O. & T.; E. 4,000 ft.; A. 723 acres; C. 611 acres; Tea; P.—The Southern India Tea Estate Co., Ltd.; Agents—The Madura Co., Ltd.; Manager—Robert Tait.

Ladrum Estate.—Peermade P.O. & T.; E. 3,000 to 4,000 ft.; A. 835·76 acres; C. 456; Tea; P.—The Southern India Tea Estates Co., Ltd.; Agents—The Madura Co., Cochin; Manager—J. Wedderspoon.

Maimullai Estate.—Peermade P.O. & T.; E. 3,800 to 4,000 ft.; A. 264·46 acres; C. 218; Tea; P.—The Stagbrook Tea and Rubber Estates Co., Ltd., London; Agents—The Madura Co., Ltd., Cochin; Manager—J. S. Wilkie.

Mount and Savarimallay Estates.—Vandiperiyar P.O. & T.; E. 3,500 ft.; A. 857·05 acres; C. 655·72; Tea; P.—The Travancore Tea Estates Co., Ltd., 120; East Cheap, London. Agents—Ceylon Tea Plantations, Ltd.; Manager—C. G. Taubman.

Pambanar Estate.—Peermade P.O. & T.; A. 1,206·01 acres; C. 611; Tea; P.—The Travancore Tea Estates Co., Ltd., London; Manager—Captain E. C. Sylvester.

Penshurst Estate.—Peermade P.O. & T.; E. 3,750 ft.; A. 382 acres; C. 280; Tea; P.—Mrs. F. M. Parker; Manager—Frank Bissett.

Periyar Tea Estate.—Periyar P. O. & T.; E. 3,000 ft.; A. 1,211·75 acres; C. 150·33; Tea; P.—The Tropical Plantations, Ltd.; Manager—P. M. Mani; S. —W. T. Thomas.

Semni Valley Estate.—Peermade P.O. & T.; E. 2,700 ft.; A. 610 acres; C. 300; Tea; Agents—Aspinwall & Co., Ltd., Cochin; P. and Manager—Frank Bissett.

Stagbrook Estate.—Peermade P.O. & T.; E. 3,500 ft.; A. 939·08 acres; C. 659·59; Tea; P.—The Stagbrook Rubber and Tea Estates, Ltd., London; Agents—The Madura Co., Ltd., Cochin; Manager—H. C. Westaway.

Twyford and Vembenard Estates.—Peermade P.O. & T.; E. 3,500 ft.; A. 1,401·57 acres; C. 743·17; Tea; P.—The Twyford and Ashley Estates, Ltd.; Agents—The Madura Co., Ltd., Cochin; Managing Director—J. A. Richardson; Manager—W. A. J. Milner.

Verapolay Coconut Gardens.—Verapoly P.O.; E. 5 ft.; A. 153 acres; C. 153; Coconuts; P.—The Tropical Plantations, Ltd.; Manager—P. M. Mani; Local Agent and S.—P. I. Idicheria.

Wallardie Estate.—Vandiperiyar P.O. & T.; E. 2,700 ft.; A. 2,633·70 acres; C. 808·11; Tea; P.—The Malayalam Plantations; 1/4, Great Tower Street, London, E.C. 3; Agents in India—Harrisons and Crosfield, Ltd., Quilon; Manager—R. N. W. Jodrell.

Woodlands Estate.—Peermade P.O. & T.; E. average 3,800 to 4,000 ft.; A. 483·21 acres; C. 255·66; Tea; P.—The Southern India Tea Estate Co., Ltd.; Agents—The Madura Co., Ltd., Cochin; Manager—J. S. Wilkie.

Travancore, North.

Challamannar Estate.—Talliar P.O.; T. Munnar; E. 3,000 ft.; A. 449·17 acres; C. 379; Coffee, tea and rubber; P.—E. L. Williams; Manager—William Mackenzie.

Craig Lamont Estate.—Talliar P.O.; T. Munnar; E. 4,000 ft.; A. 184 acres; C. 100; Coffee; P.—E. L. Williams; Manager—William Mackenzie.

Gamble's Farm.—Nedumangad P.O.; E. 1,500 ft.; A. 42 acres; C. 42; Coconuts; P.—Mrs. M. Gamble; Manager—G. E. Shedden.

Grahamsland Estate.—Munnar P.O. & T; E. 5,000 ft.; A. 802 acres; C. 478; Tea; P.—James, Finlay & Co., Glasgow; Manager—R. S . De. C. Meade.

Guderale Estate.—Mattupatti P.O.; E. 5,000 to 6,000 ft.; A. 1,308 acres; C. 1,078·26; Tea and timber; P.—James, Finlay & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Manager—C. P. Gouldsbury.

Gundumallay Estate.—Mattupatti P.O.; E. 6,000 ft.; A. 2,081·35 acres; C. 1,035·61; Tea and cinchona; P.—The Kanan Devan Hills Produce Co., Ltd.; Manager—W. J. Dixson.

Kalaar Estate.—Munnar P.O. & T.; E. 4,000 ft.; A. 1,082·98 acres; C. 708·86; Tea; P.—The Kanan Devan Hills Produce Co., Ltd.; Manager—A. W. John.

Kanniamallay Estate.—Munnar P.O. & T.; E. 5,000 ft.; A. 1,300 acres; C. 805·25; Tea; P.—The Kanan Devan Hills Produce Co., Ltd.; Agents—James, Finlay & Co., Ltd.; Manager—J. S. B. Wallace.

Lelchmi Estate.—Munnar P.O. & T.; E. 5,000 ft.; A. 1,489·75 acres; C. 1,224·16; Tea and fuel trees; P.—The Kanan Devan Hills Produce Co., Ltd.; Glasgow, Scotland; Agents—James, Finlay & Co.; Manager—G. R. Strachan.

Lockhart Estate.—Devicolam P.O. & T.; E. about 5,000 ft.; A. 1,548·89 acres; C. 775·01; Tea; P.—The Malayalam Plantations, Ltd.; Agents; Harrisons—and Crosfield, Quilon. Manager—J. Gray.

Lower Vagavurrai Estate.—Talliar P.O.; T. Munnar; E. 4,200 ft.; A. 782·01 acres; C. 425·75; Tea; P.—The Kanan Devan Hills Produce Co., Ltd.; Manager—H. J. Watson.

Madupally Estate.—Mattupatti P.O., T.; Munnar; E. 5,000 to 6,500 ft.; A. 1,117 acres; C. 590; Tea; P.—The Kanan Devan Hills Produce Co., Ltd.; Manager—A. J. Wright.

Munnar Estate.—Munnar P.O. & T.; E. 4,700 ft.; A. 992½ acres; C. 604·75; Tea; P.—The Kanan Devan Hills Produce Co., Ltd.; Manager—W. O. Milne.

Netligudi Estate.—Mattupatti P.O.; E. 5,000 to 6,000 ft.; A. 797·02 acres; C. 708·04; Tea and timber; P.—The Kanan Devan Hills Produce Co., Ltd.; Agents—James, Finlay & Co., Ltd., 1, Clive Street, Calcutta; Manager—G. R. Strachan.

Nullatanni Estate.—Munnar P.O. & T.; E. 5,000 ft.; A. 1,199½ acres; C. 967; Tea and timber; P.—The Kanan Devan Hills Produce Co., Ltd.; Manager—J. M. Bridgman.

Panniar Estate.—Surianalle P.O. & T.; E. 4,000 to 4,500 ft.; A. 969·18 acres; C. 438; Tea; P.—Darragh Smail & Co., Ltd., 5, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C. 3., and Alleppey and Travancore; Manager—C. A. Mackenzie.

Periakanal Estate.—Surianalle P.O. & T.; E. 4,500 to 5,000 ft.; A. 1,317 acres; C. 877·85; Tea, cardamoms and cinchona; P.—The Anglo-American Direct Tea Trading Co., Ltd.; Manager—G. A. Holden.

Petrovurrai Estate.—Munnar P.O.; E. 4,500 to 5,500 ft.; A. 1,444½ acres; C. 950; Tea; P.—The Kanan Devan Hills Produce Co., Ltd.; Agents—James, Finlay & Co., Ltd., Calcutta; Manager—A. H. Dixson.

Poopara Estate.—Surianalle P.O. & T.; E. 3,500 to 4,000 ft.; A. 343·46 acres; C. 68; P.—Poopars Tea Syndicate; Manager—C. A. Mackenzie.

Pulivassal Estate.—Munnar P.O. & T.; E. 3,000 to 4,500 ft. A. 1,416 acres; C. 780; Tea and cardamoms; P.—The Anglo-American Direct Tea Trading Co., Ltd.; Managing Agents—James, Finlay & Co., Ltd., Calcutta; Manager—H. A. Ragg.

Sevenmallay Estate.—Munnar P.O. & T.; E. 4,500 to 5,000 ft.; A. 1,314 acres; C. 988½; P.—The Kanan Devan Hills Produce Co., Ltd.; Manager—A. G. Murray.

For abbreviations see page 473.

Sholamallay Estate.—Munnar P.O. & T.; E. 5,500 ft.; A. 823·87 acres; C. 553¾; Tea; P.—James, Finlay & Co., Ltd.; Manager—P. G. Campbell.

Silent Valley Estate.—Mattupatti P.O.; E. 6,000 ft.; A. 697 acres; C. 419; Tea; P. and Manager—James, Finlay & Co., Ltd.; S.—C. H. Mitchell.

Surianalle Estate.—Surianalle P.O. & T.; E. 5,500 to 6,500 ft.; A. 2,350·64 acres; C. 1,396·77; Tea; P.—The Malayalam Plantations, Ltd.; Agents—Harrisons and Crosfield; S.—A. W. Leslie.

Talliar Estate.—Talliar P.O.; T. Munnar; E. 4,000 ft.; A. 1,126·86 acres; C. 961; Tea and coffee; P.—E. L. Williams and A. W. Turner; Manager—William Mackenzie.

Thenmallay Estate.—Mattupatti P.O.; E. 6,500 ft.; A. 758·32 acres; C. 577·09; Tea; P.—The Kanan Devan Hills Produce Co., Ltd.; Agents—James Finlay & Co., Calcutta; Manager—Ralph Hedger.

Upper Vagavurrai Estate.—Talliar P.O.; T. Munnar; E. 6,000 ft.; A. 615·45 acres; C. 528·48; Tea; P.—The Kanan Devan Hills Produce Co., Ltd.; Agents—James, Finlay & Co., Ltd.; Manager—K. M. Ross.

Yellapally Estate.—Ellappatti P.O.; T. Munnar; E. 6,200 ft.; A. 1,673 acres; C. 1,151; Tea and cinchona; P.—The Kanan Devan Hills Produce Co., Ltd.; Agents—James, Finlay & Co., Ltd.; Manager—J. G. Swayne.

Travancore, South.

Ambanaad Estate.—Kalthuritty P.O.; T. Shencottah; E. 2,500 ft.; A. 2,084·61 acres; C. 1,427·90; Tea and rubber; P.—The Malayalam Plantations, Ltd., 1 to 4, Great Tower Street, London E. C.; Agents—Harrisons and Crosfield, Quilon; S.—L. G. Knight.

Atchencoil Estate.—Kalthuritty P.O.; T. Shencottah; E. 500 ft.; A. 788·78 acres; C. 270; Tea and rubber; P.—E. Ewart; Agents—Harrisons and Crosfield, Ltd., Quilon; Manager—M. Ferdinands.

Balamore Estate.—Ashamboo P.O.; T. Nagercoil; E. 1,200 to 3,000 ft.; A. 300 acres; C. 120; Tea; P.—Mrs. Fraser; Agents—Harrisons and Crosfield, Ltd.; Manager—John B. Cook.

Bonaccord Estate.—Kallar-Bridge P.O.; T. Trivandrum; E. 2,000 ft.; A. 1,397·88 acres; C. 846·29; Tea and rubber; P.—The Poonmudi Tea and Rubber Co.; Manager—J. R. M. Pryde.

Braemore Estate.—Kallar-Bridge P.O.; T. Trivandrum; E. 2,000 ft.; A. 704 acres; C. 704; Tea and rubber; P.—The Poonmudi Tea and Rubber Co., Ltd., 4, Lloyd's Avenue, London; Agents, Rowe White & Co.; M.—J. R. N. Pryde; S.—D.M. Gall.

Cavanal Estate.—Vadaserikara P.O.; T. Quilon; E. 500 ft.; A. 336 acres; C. 315; P.—The Cavanal Rubber and Tea Estates, Ltd.; Agent.—S. Oxton Jones, Colombo; Manager—H. S. K. Morrell.

Corrimony Estate.—Ashamboo P.O.; T. Nagercoil; E. 1,500 to 3,800 ft.; A. 284 acres; C. 180; Tea; P.—Mrs. Fraser; Agents—Harrisons and Crosfield, Ltd.; Manager—John B. Cook.

Cundakolam and Madamum Estates.—Vadaserikara P.O.; T. Quilon; E. 300 ft.; A. 614·69 acres; C. 302; Rubber and tea; P.—The Executors of the late Mr. Charles Brander; Trustee—E. Lord, Quilon; S.—J. A. Anderson.

Florence Estate.—Kalthuritty P.O.; T. Shencottah; E. 1,200 ft.; A. 1,247·10 acres; C. 1,097·58; Tea and rubber; P.—The Malayalam Plantations, Ltd.; Manager—R. Branson.

Glenmore Estate.—Ashamboo P.O.; T. Nagercoil; E. 1,200 to 3,800 ft.; A. 376 acres; C. 210; Tea; P.—Mrs. Fraser; Agents—Harrisons and Crosfield, Ltd.; Manager—John B. Cook.

Inverculd Estate.—Kallar-Bridge P.O.; E. 1,000 to 2,500 ft.; A. 582 acres; C. 218; Tea; P.—Mrs. H. A. Marshall; Agents—J. H. Vavasseur & Co., Ltd., Colachel; Manager—R. J. A. Moore.

Isfield Estate.—Kalthuritty P.O.; T. Shencottah; E. 1,000 to 2,000 ft.; A. 1,242·99 acres; C. 680; Tea and rubber;

P.—The Malayalam Plantations, Ltd., Quilon; Agents—Harrisons and Crosfield, Ltd.; Manager—R. N. W. Jodrell.

Koney Estate.—Koni P.O.; T. Quilon; E. 500 ft.; A. 2,632·79 acres; C. 1,363·66; Tea and rubber; P.—The Malayalam Plantations Ltd.; Agents—Harrisons and Crosfield, Ltd., Quilon; Manager—E. T. C., Farr.

Koravantharalam Estate.—Kalthuritty P.O.; T. Tenmalai; E. 200 to 700; A. 1,244·03 acres; C. 1,026·76; Rubber; P.—The Malayalam Plantations, Ltd.; Agents—Harrisons and Crosfield, Ltd., Quilon; S.—J. L. Hall.

Kumbazha Estate.—Vadaserikara P.O.; T. Punaloor; E. 300 to 800 ft.; A. 2,634·76 acres; C. 586·85; Rubber; P.—The Malayalam Plantations, Ltd.; Agents—Harrisons and Crosfield, Ltd., Quilon; S.—A. P. D. Lodge.

Lahai Group of Estates.—Vadaserikara P.O.; T. Quilon; E. 400 to 1,500 ft.; A. 2,532·62 acres; C. 2,013·71; Rubber and timber; P.—The Malayalam Plantations, Ltd.; Managing Agents—Harrisons and Crosfield, Ltd.; Manager—J. A. Anderson.

Merchiston Estate.—Kallar-Bridge P.O.; E. 1,500 to 3,500 ft.; A. 690 acres; C. 410; Tea; P.—Mrs. H. A. Marshall; Agents—J. H. Vavasseur & Co., Ltd., Colachel; Manager—R. J. A. Moore.

Milonie Estate.—Ashamboo P.O.; T. Nagercoil; E. 1,200 to 3,000 ft.; A. 298 acres; C. 90; Tea; P.—Mrs. Fraser Agents—Harrisons and Crosfield, Ltd.; Manager—John B. Cook.

Nagamallay Estate.—Kalthuritty P.O.; T. Shencottah; A. 1,795 acres; C. 1,100; Tea and rubber; P.—The Malayalam Plantations, Ltd.; Agents—Harrisons and Crosfield, Ltd., Quilon; S.—A. H. F. White.

Pathanapuram Estate.—Punalur P.O.; T. Quilon; E. 250 ft.; A. 480 acres; C. 280; Rubber and coconuts; P.—The Pathanapuram Rubber and Railway Products Co., Ltd.; Manager—W. R. Stainforth.

Perinad Estate.—Vadaserikara P.O.; T. Quilon; E. 600 ft.; A. 1,159 acres; C. 1,093; Rubber; P.—The Rani Travancore Rubber Co., Ltd.; Agents—Colombo Commercial Co., Ltd.; Colombo Manager—H. M. E. Howson.

Rockwood Estate.—Shencottah P.O. & T.; E. 1,000 to 2,500 ft.; A. 486·29 acres; C. 150; Tea, rubber, pepper, arecanuts, fruits, etc.; P. and Manager—P. W. Keir.

Seafield Estate.—Ashamboo P.O.; T. Nagercoil; E. 1,200 to 3,800 ft.; A. 473 acres; C. 100; Tea; P.—Mrs. Fraser and others; Agents—Harrisons and Crosfield, Ltd.; Manager—John B. Cook.

Shallicary Estate.—Punalur P.O.; T. Quilon; E. 600 ft.; A. 1,562·50 acres; C. 1,216·43; Rubber; P.—The Colombo Commercial Co., Ltd., Colombo; Manager—T. P. M. Alexander.

Sittar Estate.—Vadaserikara P.O.; T. Punalur; E. 300 ft.; A. 1,004 acres; C. 894; P.—The Rani Travancore Rubber Co., Ltd.; Agents—Colombo Commercial Co., Ltd.; Manager—H. S. K. Morrel.

Venture Estate.—Kalthuritty P.O.; T. Shencottah; E. 1,500 ft.; A. 1,690 acres; C. 984; Tea and rubber; P.—The Malayalam Plantations, Ltd.; Agents—Harrisons and Crosfield, Ltd., Quilon; S.—T. L. Jackson.

West Coast District.

Calicut Estate.—Kunnamangalam P.O.; E. 200 to 600 ft.; A. 1,858·80 acres; C. 827·25; Rubber; P.—The Kerala Calicut Estates, Ltd.; Agents—T. H. Allan & Co., 17, Grace Church Street, London, E.C. 3; Manager—C. E. M. Browne; S.—F. H. Moulton.

Chemoni Valley Estate.—Palapilly P.O.; T. Pudukad; E. 50 to 100 ft.; A. 686 acres; C. 686; Rubber; P.—The Kerala Calicut Estates, Ltd.; Agents—T. H. Allan & Co., London; S.—H. D. Middleton. Manager—C. E. M. Browne.

Cochin Rubber Co., Ltd.—Trichur, P.O. & T.; E. 150 ft.; A. 1,116·83 acres; C. 1,094·15; P.—The Cochin Rubber Co., Ltd.; Manager—E. F. M. Norman.

Echipara Estate.—Palapilly P. O.; T. Pudukad; E. 150 ft.; A. 952 acres; C. 821; Rubber; P.—The Kerala Calicut Estates, Ltd.; Agent—General Manager—C. E. M. Browne, Calicut P.O.; S.—G. H. J. Stevenage.

Eddivanna Estate.—Nilambur P.O. & T.; A. 1,090·38 acres; C. 832; Rubber; P.—The Eddivanna Rubber and Tea Co., Ltd.; Agents—Peirce, Leslie & Co.; Manager—R. Lescher.

Elak Rubber Estate.—Olavakkot P.O. & T.; A. 1,000 acres; C. 405; Rubber; P.—Elak Syndicate, Coimbatore; Agents—T. Stanes & Co., Ltd., Coimbatore; Manager—V. P. Dupen.

Kaliyar Estate.—Thodupuzha P.O.; T. Muvvatupuzha; E. 80 to 250 ft.; A. 1,485·34 acres; C. 1,207·06; Rubber; P.—The Malayalam Plantations Co., Ltd.; Agents—Harrisons and Crosfield, Ltd., London; Manager—A. C. Morell.

Kannambra Rubber Estate.—Trichur P.O. & T.; E. 100 ft.; A. 300 acres; C. 300; Rubber; P.—Mrs. R. de Ross Norman, and Messrs. Browning and Laird; Manager—E. F. M. Norman.

Kerala Estate.—Kerala Estate P.O.; T. Manjeri; E. 300 to 1,200 ft.; A. 3,596½ acres; C. 2,187¾; Rubber; P.—The Kerala Calicut Estates, Ltd.; Agents—T. H. Allan & Co., 17, Grace Church Street, London, E.C. 3; Manager—C. E. M. Browne.

Kinalur Rubber Estate.—Kinalur P.O.; T. Quilandi; E. 350 ft.; A. 3,511 acres; C. 1,215; Rubber; P.—The Kinalur Rubber Co., Ltd.; Agents—Peirce Leslie & Co., Ltd., Calicut; Manager—R.G. de Ross Norman.

Kutikul Estate.—Mundakayam P.O. & T.; E. 500 ft.; A. 1,396·73 acres; C. 1,168·28; P.—The Mundakayam Valley Rubber Co., Ltd.; Agents—Darragh Smail & Co., Ltd., Alleppey; Manager—J. R. Vincent.

Kuttiadi Estate.—Kuttiadi P.O.; T. Badagara; E. 300 ft.; A. 1,352 acres; C. 583·28; Rubber (para); P.—The Kuttiadi Rubber Co., Ltd.; Agents and Secretaries—Peirce Leslie & Co., Ltd., Calicut; Manager—Campbell Hunt.

Mooply Valley Rubber Co., Ltd.—Palapilly P.O.; T. Pudukad; E. about 100 ft.; A. 5,107·80 acres; C. 4,436·87; Rubber; P.—The Mooply Valley Rubber Co., Ltd.; Agents—Darragh Smail & Co., Alleppey; Manager—H. J. Walmesley.

Pudukad Estate.—Palapilly P.O.; T. Pudukad; E. 150 ft.; A. 1,082·65 acres; C. 987·35; Rubber and coffee; P.—The Pudukad Rubber Co., Ltd.; Agents—Peirce, Leslie & Co., Ltd.; Manager—C. Barton Wright.

Pullangoda Estate.—Pullangoda P.O.; T. Nilambur; A. 2,008 acres; C. 1,220; Rubber; P.—The Pullangode Rubber Estate, Ltd.; Agents—Aspinwall & Co., Ltd., Cochin; Manager—R. Lescher.

Sheernelly Estate.—Olavakkot P.O. & T.; E. 1,000 ft.; A. 250 acres; C. 193; Rubber; P.—The Nilgiri Plantation Co.; Agents—T. Stanes & Co., Ltd., Coimbatore; S.—V. P. Dupen.

Vaniampara Rubber Co., Ltd.—Trichur P.O. & T.; A. 1,000 acres; C. 800; Rubber; Owned exclusively by Cochinites; Joint Managing Directors—K. Kochugovinda Marar and K. Kunju Menon; Manager—P. J. John; S.—M. G. John.

Vellaiamullam Estate.—Thodupuzha P.O.; T. Muvvatupuzha; A. 1,540·88 acres; C. 928·14; Rubber; P.—The Thodupuzha Rubber Co., Ltd.; Manager—A. W. Knight.

Vellimalai Estate.—Punalur P.O. & T.; E. 600 ft.; A. 270 acres; C. 270; Rubber and coconuts; P. and Manager—T. P. M. Alexander.

Wandoor Estate.—Pullengode P.O.; T. Manjeri; E. 200 ft.; A. 215·75 acres; C. 215·75; Rubber; P.—The Kerala Calicut Estates, Ltd.; Agents—T. H. Allan & Co., 17, Grace Church Street, London, E. C. 3; Manager—C. E. M. Browne.

For abbreviations see page 473

Wynaad.

Achoor Estate.—Vayittiri P.O. & T. ; E. 2,500 to 2,800 ft. ; A. 4,380·87 acres ; C. 669·99 ; P.—The East Indian Tea and Produce Co., Ltd., London ; Agents—Harrisons and Crosfield, Ltd., Quilon; S.—T. P. Gauld.

Arrapetta Estate—Meppadi P.O.& T.; E. 2,800 ft. ; A. 3,140·97 acres ; C. 775·09 ; Tea ; P.—The Malayalam Plantations, Ltd.; Agents—Harrisons and Crosfield, Ltd., Quilon ; S.—E. E. Eyre.

Bawady Group.—Kalpatta, P.O.; E. 3,000 ft. ; A. 292 acres ; C. 250 ; P.—Mahomed Abdulla Sait ; Manager—Chas. W. Bosen.

Beenachee Group of Estates.—Sultans Battery P.O. & T. ; E. 2,300 ft. ; A. 730·59 acres ; C. 307 ; Pepper and coffee ; P.—H. M. Ebrahim Sait and Bro. ; S.—B. Raghavendra Rao.

Carpencolly Estate.—Meppadi P.O. & T. ; A. 330·20 acres ; C. 90 ; Coffee, tea and pepper ; P.—H. A. R. Jaffer Mahomed Sait Sons ; S.—T. R. Rao.

Cherakara Estate.—Talapoya P.O. ; T. Manantoddy ; E. 2,500 ft. ; A. 1,540·85 acres ; C. 803·86 ; Tea ; P.—The English and Scottish Co-operative Societies (London) ; Agents—Barber and Pascoe ; Group Manager—T. B. Orchard ; S.—H. C. Davies.

Chundale Estate.—Vayittiri P.O. & T. ; E. 2,150 ft. ; A. 2,298 acres ; C. 592 ; Tea ; P.—The Malayalam Plantations, Ltd. ; Agents in India—Harrisons and Crosfield, Ltd., Quilon ; Manager—J. A. Gwynne.

Colaric, Elstone, Erramaculla, Panora, Perindotty and Poothacoolic Estates.—Perindotty P.O. & T.; E. 2,500 to 3,400 ft.; A. 4,813 acres ; C. 1,547 ; Tea and pepper ; P.—The Panora Tea and Produce Co., Ltd. Agents—Peirce, Leslie & Co., Ltd., Calicut ; Manager—R. P. N. Swayne.

Cottanaad Estate.—Meppadi P.O.& T. ; A. 1,200 acres ; C. 260 ; Coffee, rubber, tea, pepper, paddy and cinchona ; P.—The Malabar Forest and Rubber Co., Ltd., Kallai, Calicut ; Managing Agents—George Brothers.

Jessie Estate.—Manantoddy P.O. & T.; E. 2,500 ft. ; A. 1900·10 acres ; C. 466 ; Tea ; P.—The English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Societies (London) ; Agents—Barber and Pascoe, Ootacamand ; Group Manager—T. B. Orchard ; S.—B. D. Darkin.

Kadalat Estate.—Meppadi P.O. & T. ; A 460·98 acres ; C. 110·45 ; Coffee, tea and pepper ; P.—H. A. R. Jaffer Mahomed Sait Sons ; S.—T. R. Rao.

Kardoora Estate.—Meppadi P.O. & T.; E. 2,800 ft.; A. 1,831·86 acres ; C. 684·36 ; Tea ; P.—The Meppadi Wynaad Tea & Co., Ltd.; Agents—Harrisons and Crosfield, Ltd., Quilon ; Manager—J. E. Bisset.

Mackimala Estate.—Talapoya P.O. ; A. 1,220 acres ; C. 244 ; Tea, cardamoms and coffee ; P.—W. T. Sargant & Sons ; Agents—W. T. Sargant & Sons, Tellicherry. Manager—A. L. Alexander.

Mootil Peak Group.—Kalpatta P.O. ; E. 400 to 3,500 ft. ; A. 905·95 acres ; C. 140 ; Coffee and pepper ; P.—Mahomed Abdulla Sait ; Manager—Chas. W. Bosen.

Perrengodda Estate.—Vayittiri P.O. & T. ; E. 2,300 ft. ; C. 603 ; Tea ; P.—The Malayalam Plantations, Ltd. ; Agents—Harrisons and Crosfield, Ltd., Quilon ; S.—M. W. Mackay.

Pootoomulla Estate.—Putumala P.O. ; T. Meppadi ; E. 3,000 ft. ; A. 3,587·81 acres ; C. 619·58 ; Tea ; P.—The Malayalam Plantations Co., Ltd. ; Manager—R. A. Leslie.

Sentinel Rock Estate.—Vallaramalla P.O. ; T. Meppadi ; E. about 2,700 ft. ; A. 919·95 acres ; C. 630·32 ; Tea ; P.—The Meppadi Wynaad Tea Co., Ltd. (London) ; Agents—Harrisons and Crosfield, Ltd., Quilon ; Manager—W. G. Graig.

Talapoya Estate.—Talapoya P.O. ; T. Manantoddy ; E. 2,500 ft. ; A. 909·26 acres ; C. 432·53 ; Tea ; P.—The English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Societies (London);

For abbreviations see page 473.

Agents—Barber and Pascoe, Ootacamund. Group Manager—T. B. Orchard; S.—B. J. Blackett.

Talamala Estate.—Manantoddy P.O. & T.; E. 2,500 ft.; A. 921·57 acres; C. 503·00; Tea; P.—The English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Societies (London); Agents—Barber and Pascoe, Ootacamund; Group Manager—T. B. Orchard; S.—H. L. Cuthell.

Thavengal Estate.—Talapoya P.O.; T. Manantoddy; E. 2,500 ft.; A. 839·22 acres; C. 194·30; Tea; P.—The English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Societies (London); Agents—Barber and Pascoe, Ootacamund; Group Manager and S.—T. B. Orchard.

Touramulla Estate.—Sultan's Battery, P.O. & T.; E. about 3,000 ft.; A. 985·19 acres; C. 408·18; Tea; P.—The Malayalam Plantations, Ltd., London; Agents—Harrisons and Crosfield, Ltd., Quilon; Manager—I. W. Finlayson.

Vengacotta Estate.—Vayittiri P.O. & T.; E. 3,500 ft.; A. 311 acres; C. 111; Coffee and tea; P.—Thomas C. Anderson; Agents—Peirce, Leslie & Co., Ltd., Calicut; Manager—Thomas C. Anderson.

For abbreviations see page 473.

Planters' Associations.

The United Planters' Association of Southern India, Coimbatore.

Was formed as the result of a planters' conference held at Bangalore in 1893. The first meeting took place in 1894. Its object is to promote the interests of planting industries in Southern India.

Chairman.—H. L. Pinches of Munna, Travancore.

Secretary.—H. Waddington of Madras where the Head Office is situated. Telegraphic address, Upasi.

Its membership includes the following District Planters' Associations:—

The Anaimalais Planters' Association.

Hon. Secretary.—D. Cooper, Valparai P.O., Telegraphic address APA.

The Bababudins Planters' Association.

Hon. Secretary.—F. Hugonin, Chikmagalur P.O.

The Central Travancore Planters Association.

Hon. Secretary.—W. A. J. Milner, Peermade P.O.

The Coorg Planters' Association.

Hon. Secretary.—A. F. Magniac, Somwarpet P.O.

The Kanan Devans Planters' Association.

Hon. Secretary.—J. W. Tolson, Munnar P.O., via Periyakulam.

The Mundakayam Planters' Association.

Hon. Secretary.—O. J. Egan-Wyer, Mundakayam P.O.

The Nilgiri Planters' Association.

Hon. Secretary.—C. W. Hayne, Kullakamby P.O.

The Nilgiri-Wynaad Planters' Association.

Hon. Secretary.—F. W. F. Fletcher, Bellevue, Ootacamund P.O. (Present office, temporary), Woodbriar Estate, Devarshola P.O.

The North Mysore Planters' Association.

Hon. Secretary.—H. Browne, Sallebile P.O

THE SHEVAROY PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

Hon. Secretary.—V. L. Travers-Drapes, Yercaud P.O.

THE SOUTH MYSORE PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

Hon. Secretary.—A. Durham, Mudigere P.O.

THE SOUTH TRAVANCORE PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

Hon. Secretary.—T. L. Jackson, Kalthuritty P.O.

THE WEST COAST PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

Hon. Secretary.—E. Simpson, Palapilly, Cochin.

THE WYNAAD PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

Hon. Secretary.—J. A. Gwynne, Vayittiri P.O.

Central Travancore Planters' Association, Peermade.

Had its origin in 1874, when the chief product was coffee, but tea gradually took its place till there is now about 17,000 acres yielding 7,000,000 lb. per annum. The Association is incorporated and affiliated to U.P.A.S.I.

Chairman.—J. S. Wilkie, Esq.

Hon. Secretary.—W. A. J. Milner.

Committee Members.—J. F. Fraser, J. M. Wilkie, J. S. Wilkie, H. C. Westaway, R. J. McMullin, J. H. Cantlay, G. S. N. Ford and J. M. Wilkie.

The Kanan Devan Planters' Association, Munnar P.O., • via Periyakulam.

Founded in 1886.

Chairman.—H. L. Pinches.

Hon. Secretary.—J. W. Tolson.

Committee Members.—A. Yates, J. M. Bridgeman, G. Gray, Wm. Mackenzie and J. S. B. Wallace.

South Travancore Planters' Association, Kalthuritty P.O.

Present members 13, who represent an acreage of 4,378·09 acres of tea and 8,429·74 acres of rubber and are scattered all over South Travancore; meetings held quarterly at Quilon Club, Quilon.

Chairman.—J. R. N. Pryde, Bræmore Estate, Kallar-Bridge P.O.

Hon. Secretary.—Thos. L. Jackson, Venture Estate, Kalthuritty P.O.

Committee Members.—J. L. Hall, Koravantavalam Estate, Kalthuritty P.O., L. G. Knight, Ambanaad Estate, Kalthuritty P.O. and E. T. C. Farr, Koney Estate, Koni P.O.

Travancore Cardamom Planters' Association, Kombay.

Was formed as a result of a Cardamoms Planters' Conference held in 1921. There are 1,050 members. Committee members 36. There is an officer appointed to instruct the ryots in the proper cultivation of Cardamoms, etc.

Chairman.—T. V. K. Kamaraja Pandiya Nayakar, Zamindar, Bodinayakkanur.

Vice-Chirman.—A. S. Subban Chettiyar.

Secretaries.—John Antony and S. Ponnappan Chettiyar.

Treasurer.—R. Kandaswami Chettiyar.

West Coast Planters' Association, Calicut.

Chairman.—H. J. Walmesby.

Hon. Secretary.—E. Simpson.

Wynaad Planters' Association, Meppadi P.O.

Chairman and Hon. Secretary.—J. A. Gwynne, Vayittiri P.O.

Shipping Agencies.

Name and address of the company.	Agents in India and Burma.	Particulars regarding sailings, etc.
Acnhor Brocklebank-Well Line.	*Madras*—Gordon, Woodroffe & Co., P. B. No. 42.	......
A/S Det. Oversoiske Co.	*Madras*—Gordon, Woodroffe & Co., P. B. No. 42.	......
Asiatic Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	*Madras*—Wilson & Co., P.B. No. 2.	... ..
Bibby Bros. & Co., 26, Chapel Street, Liverpool.	*Madras*—Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co. P.B. No. 261. *Rangoon*—Bulloch Bros. & Co., Ltd. and Steel Bros. & Co., Ltd. *Bombay*—Killick, Nixon & Co. *Calcutta*—Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.	Sailings fortnightly between Rangoon and Liverpool, calling at Colombo, Port Said, Marseilles and London. This line carries only first-class passengers who are given free passage between Talaimannar and Colombo. The service is recognized by Government and placed on the list of special lines available for officers, etc.
British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. 3.	*Madras*—Binny & Co., Ltd., 7, Armenian Street, Georgetown. *Bombay, Calcutta and Colombo*—Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. *Rangoon*—Bulloch Bros.	To Rangoon—Every Friday at 10 a.m. To the Straits, London, Bombay coasting, Calcutta direct and Calcutta coasting, fortnightly.
Brocklebank-Well Line, Liverpool.	*Madras*—Gordon, Woodroffe & Co., P.B. No. 42. *Calcutta*—Graham & Co. and Turner, Morrison & Co., Ltd. *Colombo*—Delmege, Forsyth & Co., Ltd.	......
Clan Lines of Steamers, Ltd., London.	*Madras*—Gordon, Woodroffe & Co., P.B. No. 42. *Bombay, Calcutta and Colombo*—James, Finlay & Co., Ltd.	.....
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes, 8, Rue Vignor, Paris.	*Madras*—Binny & Co., Ltd., 7, Armenian Street, Georgetown. *Calcutta*—Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., P.B. No. 163. *Colombo*—The Agent-General, Messageries Maritimes. *Karachi*—Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.	Steamers of this line seldom call at the port of Madras.

Name and address of the company.	Agents in India and Burma.	Particulars regarding sailings, etc.
Conpamia Transatlantica (Spanish Mail), Barcelona.	*Madras*—Volkart Brothers, P.B. No. 45, Madras.	......
Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd., 104–106, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. 3.	*Madras*—Best & Co., Ltd., P.B. No. 63. *Bombay*—W. A. Graham & Co. *Calcutta*— Graham & Co. *Colombo*—Aitken, Spence & Co. *Rangoon*—J. & F. Graham & Co.	Regular monthly sailings from New York to Madras and from Madras and Coast Ports in conjunction with the Clan Line (Joint Service) to the United States of America.
Ellerman City Line, Ltd., 75, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.	*Madras*—Best & Co., Ltd., P.B. No. 63. *Bombay*—Killick, Nixon & Co. *Calcutta*—Gladstone, Wyllie & Co. *Colombo*—Aitken, Spence & Co. *Rangoon*—Ellerman Rice and Trading Co., Ltd.	Steamers call at Madras homewards during the spring of each year for passengers and during the autumn with outward bound passengers from Liverpool. Also occasional sailings of cargo-boats from the Madras coast to United Kingdom Ports.
Ellerman Hall Line, Ltd., Tower Building, Liverpool.	*Madras*—Best & Co., Ltd., P.B. No. 63. Agents at other Indian ports and Rangoon same as those of the Ellerman City Line mentioned above.	Regular monthly sailings from Madras and Coast Ports to Marseilles and United Kingdom Ports.
Hansa Line, Bremen ...	*Madras*—Gordon, Woodroffe & Co., P.B. No. 42. *Bombay*—Graham & Co. *Calcutta*—Lionel Edwards. *Colombo*—Volkart Brothers. *Karachi*—Graham & Co.	......
Holland-British India Line (United Netherlands Navigation Co.), P.B. 166, Rotterdam.	*Madras*—Volkart Brothers, P.B. No. 45. *Bombay*—E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd. *Colombo*—Volkart Bros. *Calcutta*—Ralli Bros. *Rangoon*—London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.	......
Isthmian Steamship Lines, 30, Church Street, New York, U.S.A.	*Madras*—Binny & Co., Ltd., 7, Armenian Street. *Bombay*—Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. *Calcutta*—Angus & Co., Ltd., 3, Clive Row.	These steamers from New Orleans and New York call at Madras only occasionally.

Name and address of the company.	Agents in India and Burma.	Particulars regarding sailings, etc.
Java Bengal Line, Calcutta.	*Madras*—Best & Co., Ltd., P.B. No. 63.	Steamers of this line call at Madras and Coast Ports only when sufficient inducement offers.
Kerr Steamship Co., Inc., Kerr Building, 44, Beaver Street, New York, U.S.A.	*Madras*—Volkart Brothers, P.B. No. 45. *Calcutta*—Andrew, Yule & Co., Ltd. *Bombay*—Volkart Bros. *Colombo*— Do. *Cochin*— Do.	......
Lloyd Triestino, Societa di Navigazione a Vapore Trieste.	*Madras*—Volkart Brothers, P.B. No. 45. *Bombay*—G. Ferrero.	......
Norwegian-Africa and Australia Line, Christiania.	*Madras*—Gordon, Woodroffe & Co. *Calcutta and Colombo*—Volkart Brothers. *Rangoon*—Graham & Co.	......
Ocean S.S. Co., Ltd. (Blue Funnel Line).	*Madras*—Wilson & Co., P.B. No. 2.	......
Orient Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., 13, Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C. 3.	*Madras*—Binny & Co., Ltd., 7, Armenian Street. *Bombay*—Cox's Shipping Agency, Ltd., Grindlay & Co., King, King & Co. and Thos. Cook & Son. *Calcutta*—Balmer, Laurie & Co., Cox Shipping Agency, Ltd., Grindlay & Co., King Hamilton & Co. and Thos. Cook & Son.	These steamers do not call at Madras but call at Colombo about once a month on the way from England to Australia and vice versa.
P. & O. S. N. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. 3.	*Madras*—Best & Co., Ltd., P.B. No. 63. *Bombay, Calcutta and Colombo*—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.	Weekly steamers from Bombay to London call at Madras for cargo and passengers homewards when sufficient inducement offers. There are regular monthly sailings from London to Calcutta via Madras.
Societa Naziovale di Navagazione.	*Madras*—Wilson & Co., P.B. No. 2, Madras.	......
Societa Veneziana di Navigazione a Vapore, Venice.	*Madras*—Best & Co., Ltd., P.B. No. 63. *Bombay*—The Venice Steam Navigation Co. *Calcutta*—Turner, Morrison & Co., Ltd. *Colombo*—Volkart Brothers.	There are regular monthly sailings from Madras and Coast Ports to Italian Ports and outwards from Italy to Madras only when sufficient inducement offers.

Name and address of the company.	Agents in India and Burma.	Particulars regarding sailings, etc.
Stoomvaart Maatschappij Nederland, Amsterdam.	*Madras*—Best & Co., Ltd., P.B. No. 63.	Steamers of these lines call at Madras and Coast Ports only when sufficient inducement offers. Cargo shipped by these steamers from Holland to Madras is usually transhipped at Colombo, where Agents are Aitken, Spence & Co.
Stoomvaart Maatschappij Rotherdamsche Lloyd, Rotterdam.	*Madras*—Best & Co., Ltd., P.B. No. 63.	
Sun Shipping Co., Ltd., London.	*Madras*—Gordon, Woodroffe & Co., P.B. No. 42.	......
Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd., Gothenburg.	*Madras*—Gordon, Woodroffe & Co., P.B. No. 42. *Calcutta*—Lionel Edwards. *Colombo*—Volkart Brothers. *Rangoon*—Graham & Co.	......

The Madras Stock Exchange.

9, POPHAM'S BROADWAY, MADRAS.

Telephone No. 265. *Post Box No. 217.*

The Madras Stock Exchange was opened by Lord Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.B.E., on 7th April 1920. Until then Madras had no such institution although Bombay had two exchanges, Ahmedabad had two and Calcutta one. Its membership is limited to gentlemen of position and standing. It endeavours to create a class of "certified brokers" whom the investing public can safely trust in regard to transactions in all securities, small or large, private or public. The operations of the Exchange are mainly confined to local securities, but, pending further developments, transactions in outside securities are also permitted. Admission is at the discretion of the Board of Directors, the admission fee being Rs. 1,000 of which Rs. 500 is payable with application and the balance on election of the applicant to membership. Since its opening, great activity and interest are evinced in old and new limited companies. It is said that on an average about four to five lakhs worth of shares of limited companies are changing hands in the Exchange every month over and above large deals in Government securities.

The exchange has in all 100 members, about 30 of whom are working members who work their cards and have paid deposits of Rs. 5,000 in addition to the admission fee of Rs. 1,000. The annual subscription is Rs. 100. The assets of the institution on 31st March 1923 amounted to Rs. 1,24,374-5-9. It is under consideration to equip the institution with a permanent building of its own.

[The by-laws of the Madras Stock Exchange will be found at pages 444 and 445 of the Madras Year Book, 1923.]

Directors of the Madras Stock Exchange.

Sir M. C. T. Muttayya Chetti, *Kt.* (Chairman) (of Messrs. S.R.M.M.C.T. & Co.), "Bedfordhouse," Police Commissioner's Road, Vepery Post, Madras.

The Hon'ble Sheth Narayandas Girdhardas (Vice-Chairman), 459 Mint Street, Park Town, Madras.

Sheth Ramjee Callianjee (of Messrs. Callianjee & Sons), 420 Mint Street, Georgetown, Madras.

Rao Bahadur Bansilal Abirchand, 433, Mint Street, Georgetown, Madras.

M. Jamal Mahomed Sahib (of Messrs. Jamal Moideen & Co.), 16 Thambu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.

M. Musa Sait (of Messrs. Mahomed Musa Hajee Ebrahim & Co.), 32 Godown Street, Georgetown, Madras.

Chandulal M. Kothari, B.A., LL.B. (Hony. Secretary) (of Messrs. Kothari & Sons), 148 Broadway, Madras.

Members of the Madras Stock Exchange.

N.B.—The addresses of individuals residing in Madras will be found in the alphabetical list of Madras residents given at the end of the book.

Sir M. C. T. Muttayya Chetti, *Kt.*
Narayandas Girdhardas.
Goculdas Govardhandas.
Mangoomal Jessa Singh.
Huson, Tod & Co., Vanian Street, Georgetown, Madras.
Rai Bahadur Bansial Abirchand.
Ramjee Callianjee.
M. Jamal Muhammad Sahib.
Rao Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar.
Kothari & Sons, 148, Broadway, Madras.
Raja of Bobbili.
Keshavji Veerchand.
A. Sambasiva Ayyar.
Dalooram Moongilal.
Gopilal Nandlal.
Shah Rupajee Ratanchand.
K. S. Narayana Ayyar.
Bhogilal Laxmichand.
M. Musa Sait.
D. Shamdas.
C. Lalldas.
Omajee Bhurmal.
Karansingh Mehta.
R. Vaidyanathaswami.
T. Lakshmayya Chetti, General Merchant, "Lakshman Buildings," Bangalore City.
Suganchand Kedarnath.
Ramkishendas Chandratandas.
Dalooram Jayanarayan.
K. Gopaladesika Acharya, B.A., B.L., First-grade Pleader, 167 Pattamangalam Street, Mayavaram.
K. G. Pasupathi Ayyar.
Babubhai, Abhechand Goghari, Broker, 7, Khanderaowadi, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Dinkar Dattatraya Sabnis, Merchant, 16, Oak Land, Bombay.
Ambalal Bapalal Pandya, 21-A, Parvati Mansions, Grant Road, Bombay.
Bachubhai Himatlal, Merchant, Raval Buildings, Lamington Road, Bombay 4.
M. Lalldas, 73, Mint Street, Madras.
Bhavan Shivram, Share Broker, Old Share Bazaar, Bombay.
Nusservanji N. Dubash, M.A., LL.B., "Dina Building," Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.
Gopikrishna Goculdas.
S. Appadurai Chetti.
T. M. Kandaswami Chetti.
Goculdas, Jumnadas & Co., 229, China Bazaar Road, Georgetown, Madras.
Amirtlal Ramkumar.
Manilal Mohanlal, Share Broker, Javeri Bazaar, "Patel Buildings," Bombay.
O. Krishnamurti Bros., Cotton Merchants, Adoni.
Ramanjulu Chetti, Kalathi Chetti, Hardware Merchants, 22, Subbu Chetti Street, Madras.
Issac Sarif.
Abdulla Janoo Vyajakhora Dhorajiwala.
M. G. Desai.
Chhabildas Ranchhoddas.
Chatrabhuj Govindjee.
A. Narayana Rao.
T. B. Muttuswami Chetti.

S. N. Rm. S. Narayana Ayyar, 44, Thambu Chetti Street, Madras.
Veerajee Maneckchand.
Kunjalal Champalai.
P. Balakrishna Mudali.
Chotalal Mulchand Shah, Merchant, Tambakanta Post, Bombay 3.
Ratanchand Chunilal.
Lalchand Hansraj.
S. E. Mollen, Agent, Tiruppur Press Co., Ltd., Tiruppur, Coimbatore district.
Shairsingh Tajsingh.
S. R. M. M. C. T. Muthiah Chettiyar.
Sudanmal Kesarimal.
Nemajee Manajee.
Diwan Bahadur Govindoss Chathurbujadoss & Co., Lakumudoss Street, Madras.
A. V. Bashyam Reddi.
Gulam Mohamed Gose Sahib.
Nandlal Sil.
N. K. Joshi, c/o Dr. Gokhale's House, Hubli Dist., Dharwar.
A. R. Venkatachalam.
The Universal Agency and Trading Co., c/o M. Musa Sait, 32, Godown Street, Madras.
Keshavlal Chhaganlal Desai, Merchant, 159 Bhuleshwar Road, Bombay 2.
H. Ranga Chetti, Messrs. H. D. Ranga Setty & Sons, Bangalore City.
Sreelal Bagdi.
Kalyanjee Mohanjee.
G. R. Krishnaswami Chetti.
Dr. M. Masilamani.
Hindumal Khumaji.
Ratanchand Kapoorchand.
Chhotabhai Javeribhai & Co., Merchants, 67, Mint Street, Madras.
Jagjivan Gopalji Mehta, Merchant, c/o Waghji Laxmidas, Khand Bazaar, Bombay 3.
Narayanjee Harjivan.
W. S. Seshachala Gramani.
Kanji Raghavji.
Shah Vallabhadas Laxmichand.
G. Balakrishnadas.
Rajinji Chandrabhan.
Lokram Chandrabhandas Bajaj.
Chandulal Jumnadas Shah.
M. Laxman Rao.
M. G. Dwarakadas.
B. Kikani.
Muhammad Khaleel Shirazi & Bros., 36/37, Angappa Nacik Street, Georgetown, Madras.
The Share Exchange Company, 10, McLean Street, Georgetown, Madras.
Jeshinbhai Balabhai.
Jorawarmal Champalal.
Messrs. Guru Basava & Co., 1, Anumantharayan Koil Street, Park Town, Madras.
Hormasji Nanabhai, 123, Dhobi Talao, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

List of Trades in Madras City.

[This list is by no means exhaustive. It contains only the names of those who responded to our circular. Bold type insertions have been charged for.]

INDEX.

Abdul Hussain Jeevajee & Co., Head Office—9 Lingi Chetti Street; G.T. Branch—26 Devaraja Mudali Street, P.T. Hardware, Metals, Machinery, Cement, Oils and Paint Merchants. [1]

ABDUL AZEEZ & CO., 13 Evening Bazaar Street, G.T. Glassware Dealers. [2]

ABDUL CARIM SAHIB & CO., K. M. J. Minambakkam. Tannery. [3]

Abdul Hakim & Co., C., 6 Jaffar Serang Street, G.T. Hide and Skin, Piece Goods and Yarn Merchants. [4]

ABDUL RAHAMAN SAHIB & CO., K., 1 Anderson Street. Commission Agents, Paper, Stationery and General Merchants. [5]

ABDUL RAHIMAN & CO., G., 19 Mannadi Street, G.T. Boots and Shoe Materials and Leather Dealers. [6]

ABDUL SUBHAN & CO., C., 11 Vepery High Road, P.T. Dealers in Skin and Hide. [7]

ABDUL WAHAB & SONS, T., 137 Broadway, G.T. Hardware Merchants. [8]

ABDUR RAHMAN & CO., V. K., 2 Bunder Street. General Merchants and Dealers in Oilmanstores, Confectionery, Stationery, Drapery, Perfumery, and Patent Medicines. [9]

ABRAHAM, D. R., Adyar, Madras. Building Contractor and Commission Agent. [10]

ADAM & CO., 5/30 Mount Road. Furniture Hirers. [11]

Addison & Co., Ltd., P.B. No. 308, Mount Road. Tel. "Addisonco," General Merchants, Automobile Engineers, Printers, Lithographers, Engravers and Dealers in Automobiles, Stationery,

Watches, Clocks, Fountain Pens, Fancy Goods, Printing Materials, etc. [12]

ADDISON & CO., LTD., Smith's Road, Mount Road. Automobile and Motor Cycle Engineers and Repairers. [13]

ADDISON PRESS, THE (Addison & Co., Ltd.), Mount Road. Printers, Engravers, Die Stampers, Rubber Stamp Makers, Account Book Manufacturers, etc. [14]

ADI & CO., M., 11/286 Esplanade, G.T. Book-sellers and Publishers of Music Books. [15]

AHMEDALLY & CO., A., 25 Linghi Chetti St., G.T. General Merchants, and Dealers in Hardware, Metals, Machinery parts, Cement, Oils, Paints and Varnishes, Engineering, Carpenter's & other Tools and Planter's Requisites. [16]

AHMED BATCHA SAHIB & CO., 16/17 Second Line Beach, G.T. General Merchants and Dealers in Hides, Skins and Piece-Goods. [17]

ALBINION ELECTRIC WORKS, THE, 33 Vepery High Road. Electrical Engineers, Engineering Contractors and Repairers. [18]

ALEXANDER & CO., 39 Jehangir Street. General Merchants. [19]

Alex, Hussam & Co., 6 Stringer's Street, G.T. Boots, Harness, Japan and China Goods and General Merchants and Government, Municipal and Railway Contractors. [20]

ALFRED, YOUNG & CO., LTD., P.B. No. 40, Madras. General Merchants, Commission, Insurance and Distributing Agents. [21]

Allbutt & Co., 181 Mount Road. Wholesale and Retail Chemists. [22]

ALLEY BROS., LTD., Mount Road. Motor and Carriage Works. [23]

ALLY, M. H., 65 Wallajah Road, Mount Road. Automobile Engineer. [24]

AMBROSE, S., Milan House, Royapetta. Architect and Builder. [25]

A. M. & SONS, 72 Linghi Chetti Street, G.T. Dealers in Electrical Goods, General Merchants and Commission Agents. [26]

AMMA & CO., 13 Nyniappa Nayakan Street, P.T. Dealers in Empty Bottles, Corks, Disinfecting Fluid, Lead Capsules, etc. [27]

ANDREW, YULE & CO., LTD., P.B. No. 75, 28-30 North Beach Road. Managing Agents, Bengal Coal Co., Ltd., Eastern Oil Produce, Ltd., Reliance Firebrick and Pottery Co., Ltd., and sole Distributors in India of Lubricating Products of Tidewater Oil Co., New York. [28]

ANANDA PRESS, Stringer's Street, G.T. Printers, Publishers, Type-founders and Book-sellers. [29]

ANDHRA PATRIKA PRESS, THE, Thambu Chetti Street, G.T. Printing Press. [30]

ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG CO., THE, 2/200 Mint Street. Chemists and Druggists. [31]

Anjuman, The, 2/190 Mount Road. Manufacturers of High-grade Carpets in Cawnpore and Ellore Yarn and Cabinet Makers. [32]

APPAH & CO., 125, Adiappa Naick Street, G.T. Commission Agents and Merchants. [32-*a*]

ARDESHIR & CO., Blacker's Road, Chintadripet. Manufacturing Jewellers, Watchmakers and Opticians. [33]

AR. AR. SM. SPINNING MILL, Perambur Barracks Road. Cotton Spinning. [34]

ARTISAN & CO. University Printers, 6/7 Wallajah Road, Mount Road. Printers and Engravers. [35]

ART STUDIO, THE, Triplicane High Road. Photographers. [36]

Arunagiri Chetty & Sons, O., 167 Mount Road. Tel. "Aruni." Wine and Spirits Merchants. [37]

Associated Printers, Ltd., 165-A Mount Road. P.B. No. 318. Tel. "Imprint." Printers, Book-binders, Account Book Makers, Lithographers, Engravers, Die-stampers and Copper-plate Printers. [38]

Asvin & Co., 174 Broadway, G.T. Tel. "Asvin." Dealers in Pure Chemicals, Drugs, Patent Medicines and Surgical Instruments, etc., and Agents. [39]

AURORA PRESS, THE, 14 Davidson Street, G.T. Printing, Binding and Type-casting. [40]

Autocar Specialty Co., 10 & 11 Thambu Chetti Street, G.T. Tel. "Autocar." P.B. No. 31. Hirers of Motor Cars and Organisers of Bus Service. Phone No. 764. [41]

BADSHA SAIB & Co., H., 175 Broadway, G.T. Tailors and Outfitters. [42]

Balakrishna Mudaliyar, P., 23 Second Line Beach, G.T. P.B. No. 69. Sole Distributor of Lipton's Tea for the Madras Presidency. [43]

BALASUBRAHMANYA CHETTI & Co., C., Park Town. Book-sellers, Publishers, etc. [44]

Balakrishna Tawker, A., 85 Mint Street, P.T. Diamond Merchant. [45]

BASAVATIR & Co., 17 Armenian Street, G.T. P.B. No. 85. Tel. "Basavatir." Tannery Owners and Agents and Dealers in Hides and Skins, Produce, Piece-Goods, Hardware, Cement, etc. [46]

BASIN FOUNDRY, Cochrain Basin Road. Foundry and Workshop. [47]

BEARDSELL & Co., LTD., W. A., Second Line Beach, G.T. P.B. No. 7. Merchants and Agents and Dealers in Piece-Goods and Yarn. [48]

BESANT POWER PRINTING PRESS, THE, Second Line Beach, G.T. Tel. "New India." P.B. No. 39. [49]

Best & Co., Ltd., First Line Beach. P.B. No. 63. Tel. "Best." Merchants and Agents and Dealers in Hides and Skins, Groundnuts, Coast Produce, Piece-Goods, Dyes, Machinery, Coal, Sugar, Burma Rice, etc. [50]

BHUJANGA RAO, DR. K. B., 46 Linghi Chetti Street, G.T. Registered Medical Practitioner and Chemist and Druggist. [51]

BINNY & Co. (MADRAS), LTD., 7 Armenian Street, G.T. P.B. No. 66. Merchants, Shipping Agents, Managing Agents of Mills, Bankers, Coffee Estate Proprietors and Insurance Agents and Dealers in Coffee, Piece-Goods, Yarn, etc. [52]

BLACKIE & SON, LTD., 4 Sunkurama Chetti Street, G.T. Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers. [53]

BOMBAY Co., LTD., Beach Road. Steamship Agents and Coal and Coke Merchants. [54]

BOMBAY FURNITURE MART, 4/30 Mount Road. Cabinet Makers, Upholsterers and Furnishing Contractors. [54-a]

BOMBAY PHOTO WORKS, 21 Broadway, G.T. Photographers. [55]

BONHEUR & Co., 78 Poonamallee High Road, P.T. Wine Merchants and Restaurateurs. [56]

BOSOTTO BROTHERS, 159 Mount Road. Restaurateurs and Confectioners. [57]

Brady & Co., Ltd., W. H., 154/155 Popham's Broadway, G.T. Tel. "Brad." P.B. No. 266. Merchants and Engineers and Specialists in Textile Machinery. [58]

BRIGHT & Co., LTD., C. R., P.B. No. 28. Tel. "Brightco." Dealers in all Indian Produce, Hides and Skins, Textile, Hardware, Cement, Paints, Glassware, Stationery, Dyes, Chemicals, etc. [59]

BRIND'S HOTEL, LTD., Mount Road. [60]

British Electric Co., The (S.V.R.S.), 85 Godown Street, G.T. Tel. "Greens." Dealers in Electrical Goods of all kinds and Contractors to the Government of Madras. [61]

BROTHERS & Co., The Madras Dyeing Factory, 3 Stringer's Street, P.T. Dyers of Cotton Yarn. [62]

Brunnschweiler & Co., A., 104 Armenian Street, G.T. P.B. No. 106. General Merchants, Insurance, Shipping and Clearing Agents and Dealers in Yarns, Textiles, Machinery, Chemicals, etc. [63]

BUCKINGHAM MILL & Co., Perambur. Cotton Spinning and Weaving. [64]

BURKITT & Co., 17 Sunkurama Chetti Street, G.T. General Merchants and Commission Agents. [65]

BURMA OIL Co., LTD., INSTALLATION, THE, Tondiarpet. Tin-making and Soldering. [66]

CALLIANJEE & SONS, 420 Mint Street, Sowcarpet, and 12 Godown Street. Tel. "Sacred." Piece-Goods Merchants. [67]

CARIM OOMER MOTOR Co., 142 Taher Sahib Street, Mount Road. Automobile Engineers. [68]

CARNATIC MILL, Perambur. Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing. Proprietors—The Buckingham and Carnatic Company, Ltd. [69]

CARNATIC PAPER MILLS, LTD., THE, Wexford House, Kilpauk. Tel. "Capermill." [70]

Carnatic Studio, Mount Road. Photographic Artists and Oil Painters. [71]

CAUSEE CHETTI & SON, J., Park Town. Publishers and Book-sellers. [72]

CAXTON PRESS, THE, 35 Chinnathambi Street. Printers. [73]

CHAMBERS & CO., Errabalu Chetti Street, G.T. Baling Press. [74]

CHAMBERS & CO., Lecot's Buildings, P.B. No. 100, Madras. Merchants and Commission Agents and Dealers in Hides and Skins, General Produce, Goodrich Tyres, Pancreol, etc. [75]

CHARI & CO., S. R., 304 Linghi Chetti Street, G.T. P.B. No. 137. Tel. "Sharp." Dealers in Hardware, Machinery, Paints and Varnishes. [76]

CHARI AND CHARI, LTD., Poonamallee High Road, Vepery. P.B. No. 757. Motor Engineers and Import and Export Merchants. [77]

Charles Morgan & Co., Ltd., 314/315 Linghi Chetti Street, G.T. Wholesale and Export Paper Merchants and Manufacturers of Stationery, Account Books, etc. [78]

CHAS. H. PARSONS & CO., 62 North Beach Road, G.T. P.B. No. 119. Machinery, Metal, Paint and Hardware Merchants, Clearing and Forwarding Agents. [79]

CHATHOORBHOOJADOSS KHOOSALDOSS & SONS, 459 Mint Street. Bankers, Yarn Merchants, Commission Agents and Benares Cloth Merchants. [80]

CHELLAPPA SASTRI & SONS, T. V., 55/56 Nattupillaiyar Koil Street, G.T. Printers, Publishers, Book-sellers, Half-Tone and Line Process Workers and Rubber Stamp Makers. [81]

CHELLARAM GIANCHAND, Wallajah Road and 10 Rattan Bazaar Road, G.T. P.B. No. 319. Tel. "Silver." Dealers in Embroidery, Silverware, Carpets, Silks, Piece-Goods, etc. [82]

CHETTY & CO., T. V., Mount Road. Printers, Book-sellers, Publishers, Advertising and Circulating Agents and General Merchants. [83]

Chittivalsah Jute Mills (Proprietors, The South India Industrials, Ltd.), Madras. Manufacture of Gunny Bags, Gunny Cloth and Twine. [84]

CHITTOOR SOWCAR SYED MIR HUSSAIN SAHIB & SONS, 91 Godown Street, G.T. Buckingham and Carnatic Mills Goods Dealers. [85]

CHRISTIAN CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LTD., Memorial Hall, P.T. Bankers. [86]

CHRISTIAN LITERATURE SOCIETY, Memorial Hall, P.T. Publishers, Book-sellers, Printers and Binders. [87]

CHROME LEATHER CO., Chromepet, Pallavaram. Tanners and Leather Goods Manufacturers. [88]

CITY BOOK CO., THE, P.B. No. 283, Madras. General and Technical Book-sellers and Stationers. [88-*a*]

City Brick and Tile Works (Proprietors, The South India Industrials, Ltd.), Bangalore. Manufacturers of different kinds of Tiles. [89]

CITY CIGAR MART, THE, 4 Broadway, G.T. Tobacconists. [90]

CITY ENGRAVING WORKS, THE, 76 and 77 Armenian Street, G.T. Engravers, Rubber Stamp Makers, etc. [91]

CITY PHOTO STORES, THE, General Patter's Road, Mount Road. Dealers in Photographic Materials. [92]

CITY TRADING CO., THE, 29 Sydenham's Road, Periamet. General Merchants and Commission Agents. [93]

Clarence Hotel, Vepery. Confectioners and Restaurateurs. Proprietors—Harrison & Co., Broadway, G.T. [94]

CLOTHING DEPOT, Mount Road. [95]

COLLINGWOOD & CO., 163 Mount Road. Chemists and Druggists. [96]

COLONIAL TRADE BUREAU, THE, 6 McLean Street. Tel. "Emigrant." General Merchants. [97]

COMMERCIAL PRESS, Triplicane. Printers. [98]

CONNEMARA HOTEL, Mount Road. The Premier Hotel of Madras. [99]

CONTINENTAL STORES, 2/173 Broadway. General Merchants dealing in Musical Instruments, Fancy and Leather Goods, etc. [100]

CORPORATION WORKSHOPS, Georgetown. Mechanical Workshop. [101]

COX & CO., 6/30 Mount Road. Furniture Hirers. [102]

CROMPTON ENGINEERING Co. (MADRAS), LTD., First Line Beach. P.B. No. 205. Tel. "Cromptonco." Electrical and Mechanical Engineers and Contractors. [103]

CUMARASWAMI NAYUDU & SON, C., 27 Chinnatambi Street. Printers, Publishers and Book-sellers. [104]

CUNNIAH CHETTI & Co., M. V., 287 Esplanade Hall, G.T. Piece-Goods Merchants, Tailors and Outfitters. [105]

CUNNIAH CHETTI & SON, G., 2 Rattan Bazaar Road. Dealers in Piece-Goods. [106]

CURZON & Co., Mount Road. Tel. "Curzonco." Cabinet Makers, Upholsterers and General Furnishers. [107]

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Second Line Beach. P.B. No. 46, Madras, E. Wine Merchants and Shippers. [108]

C. V. & Sons, 30 Vepery High Road. Undertakers, Monumentalists and Statue Makers. [109]

CYCLE & MOTOR STORES, THE, 159 Broadway. Cycle Dealers and Repairers. [110]

Dadha & Co., 260 China Bazaar Road. Tel. "Increase." Chemists and Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines. [111]

DAISY & Co., 2/105 Armenian Street, G.T. Tel. "Daisy." Dealers in Electrical Goods. [112]

D'Angelis, Mount Road. P.B. No. 307. Caterers, Confectioners, Hotel, Restaurant. [113]

DARWIN & Co., 65/66 Rattan Bazaar Road. Commission Agents and General Merchants. [114]

Dasai Gounder & Co., N., 179 China Bazaar Road. Tel. "Dasgowd." General Merchants and Dealers in Wines, Oilmanstores, Patent medicines, etc. [115]

Dayton, Price & Co., Ltd., 21 Sunkurama Chetti Street, G.T. Tel. "Dayprice." American Shippers. Export Service Corporation in New York. Head Office:—120, Hudson Street, New York City, U.S.A. Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Rangoon, Manilla, Shanghai and Singapore. Madras Representative Mr. M. Kolanthaivelu Mudaliyar. [116]

DEBT COLLECTING AGENCY, THE, Mylapore. Undertakes Collection of Outstanding Debts. [116-*a*]

DECCAN MOTOR WORKS, THE, 15-A General Patter's Road, Mount Road. Automobile Engineers. [117]

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES WORKSHOP, Poonamallee High Road. [118]

DESIKACHARI & Co., K. A., Sydenham's Road. Commission Agents and Timber Merchants. [119]

Devarajooloo Nayudu & Son, P., 79 First Line Beach. Stevedores, Ship Dubashes, Clearing and Forwarding Agents. [120]

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM, 46 Rattan Bazaar Road and 23/24 Wallajah Road. Tel. "Allsilks." Silk, Cotton and Fancy Piece-Goods Merchants. [121]

DICKINSON & Co., LTD., JOHN, 9 McLean Street. Tel. "Lion Brand." Paper Makers, Manufacturing Stationers and Suppliers of Printing Materials, Machines, etc. [122]

DIOCESAN PRESS (formerly S.P.C.K. Press). P.B. No. 455, Church Road, Vepery. Printers, Paper Merchants, Stationers, etc. [123]

DORAI & Co., P.B. No. 428, Triplicane. Footwear and General Merchants. [124]

DORAISWAMY IYENGAR & BROS., M. Office, 131 China Bazaar Road. Depot, 11/5 Wall Tax Road. Tel. "Timber." P.B. No. 231. Merchants and Contractors. [125]

DOSS & BROS., M., 73 Poonamallee High Road, P.T. Photographers and Picture Framers. [126]

DOWDEN & Co., 21 Sunkurama Chetti Street, G.T. Printers, Auctioneers and House and Land Agents. [127]

DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY, LTD. P.B. No. 332, Mount Road. Manufacturers of Tyres for Motor Cars, Commercial Vehicles (solid tyres), Motor Cycle and Bicycles, Golf Balls, etc. [128]

Duraiswami Ayyangar, A. R., P.B. No. 200, Tel. "Perfumes." 314/15 Linghi Chetty Street. G.T. Representative of over 30 Manufacturing Companies of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe. [129]

DYMES & CO., LTD., 169 Broadway. Timber Depot, Beach. General and Hide and Skin Merchants and Steamship Agents. [130]

Eastern Commercial Company, P.B. No. 117. Tel. "Intellect." Dealers in Oilseeds, Hides and Skins, Indian Produce, Paper, Cement, etc. [131]

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD., First Line Beach, General Post Office Building. Submarine Telegraphy. [132]

EASTERN MERCANTILE CO., THE, 9/13 Thatha Muthiappen Street, G.T. P.B. No. 23. Tel. "Horse Food." Dealers in Horse Food, Petrol, Motor Requisites, etc. [133]

Eastern Oil Co., Venca Castle, 1/163 Mount Road. Dealers in Lubricating and Vegetable Oils. [134]

Eastern Overseas Transport Co., 17 Errabalu Chetti Street, G.T. Tel. "Transport." Clearing, Shipping and Commission Agents. [134-*a*]

EASTERN PUBLISHERS, THE, Langs Garden Road, Publishers and Booksellers. [134-*b*]

E. A. Watch Co., Rattan Bazaar Road. Tel. "Standard." Watch-makers, Jewellers and Dealers in Watches, Clocks, Fountain Pens, etc. [135]

EBRAHIM BROS., S., 7 Sembudoss Street, G.T. Dealers in Hardware, Iron, Glassware, Piece Goods and Sanitary Goods. [136]

Ebrahim Currim & Sons, 251/252 China Bazaar Road, G.T. P.B. No. 186. Umbrella Merchants. [137]

EBRAHIM PEER MAHOMED & CO., 16 Broadway. Glassware, Crockeryware, and Enamelware Merchants. [138]

EDISON & CO., 2/174 Broadway, G.T. Dealers in Motor and Cycle Materials. [139]

EDTOMP & CO., 165 Broadway. General Merchants. [140]

ELPHINSTONE COMPANY, THE, 188 Mount Road, 31 Waller's Road, 60 Brodie's Road, Mylapore, 8 Broadway. Dealers in Motor Cars, Motor Lorries, Motor Cycles and all Accessories thereto. [141]

ELPHINSTONE GARAGE, Mount Road. Motor Garage. [142]

EMPIRE CYCLE AND MOTOR COMPANY, 2/180 Mount Road. P.B. No. 379. Tel. "Unexcelled." Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Hirers of Taxis. [143]

EMPIRE ELECTRIC EMPORIUM, 4 Broadway, G.T. Dealers in Electric Goods. [144]

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., THE, 4/105 Armenian Street, G.T. P.B. No. 129. Life Insurance and Fidelity Guarantee. (Chief Agents for South India: Srinivasan & Co., Ltd.) [145]

ENGLISH ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED, THE, Smith's Corner, Mount Road. Manufacturers of Electrical and Allied Machinery and Apparatus, Electrical Engineers and Contractors. [146]

ENGLISH MOTOR AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, 114 Armenian Street. Dealers in Motor and Electrical Goods. [147]

ERNEST BARNES, 194 Mount Road. Optician, Jeweller and Watch Dealer. [148]

ESA AHMED, Rattan Bazaar Road. P.B. No. 521. Proprietor of "The Health Stores." [149]

Everyman's Press, 1 McLean Street, Broadway, G.T. Printers, Stationers and Publishers. [150]

FAIRWORTH & CO., 41 Broadway. General Merchants, Agents, Manufacturers' Representatives and Dealers in Chemicals, Papers, Glassware, etc. [151]

FALLOWFIELD PRIVATE HOTEL, Peter's Road. Restaurateurs. [152]

Feroke Tile Works, 316 Thambu Chetti Street. Tel. "Feroktils." P.B. No. 135. Manufacturers of Indian Made Roofing, Ceiling and Flooring Tiles, etc. [153]

FIRESTONE TYRE AND RUBBER AGENCY OF INDIA, Mount Road. Dealers in Firestone Pneumatic Tyres, Tubes, Solid Tyres, etc. [154]

FROST, MRS. MABEL, Club Corner. Dressmaker and Milliner. [155]

GALLEY & CO., 149 Broadway. Cabinet Makers and Furniture Dealers. [156]

Ganesh & Co., 39 Thambu Chetti Street. Tel. "Ganeshco." P.B. No.

30. Book-sellers, Publishers, General Merchants and Agents, and Dealers in Coffee, Tea, Pepper and Cardamoms. [157]

GEORGE ROBINSON & Co., 80 Armenian Street, G.T. Commission Agents and Dealers in Hardware, Paints, Varnishes, etc. [158]

Gestetner, Ltd., 17 and 18 Broadway. Tel. "Gestetner." Dealers in Rotary Cyclostyles both hand and electrical driven, Neocyclostyles, Stencils, Inks and Accessories thereto. [158-*a*]

Ghansham Das Narayan Das, 97 Perumal Mudali Street, Sowcarpet. Cloth Merchants and Commission Agents. [159]

GHOUSE'S DISPENSARY. T. M., 28 and 29 Broadway, G.T. Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumes and Toilet Requisites. [160]

GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & Co., 6 North Beach Road, G.T. Tel. "Gillanders." P.B. No. 261. General Merchants and Dealers in Timber, Coal, Piece-Goods, Cement, etc. [161]

GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISSENNDAS, 111 Sowcarpet, G.T. Tel. "Indigo." Bankers, Indigo Merchants and General Commission Agents. [162]

GOCOOLA DOSS, JUMNA DOSS & Co., 229 China Bazaar Road. Merchants and Bankers. [163]

GOMAT & Co., 5 Sembudoss Street, G.T. P.B. No. 68. General Merchants and Agents dealing in Electrical Goods and Mineral Products. [164]

Goodwin & Co., 15/16 Kutcherry Road, Mylapore. Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, etc. [165]

GOODYEAR TYRE AND RUBBER COMPANY, (INDIA), LTD., 18 Mount Road. Motor Tyre Dealers. [166]

Goolamally & Co., A. M., 20 Errabalu Chetti Street, G.T. Dealers in Hardware, Iron, Machinery and Rice Mill Stores. [167]

GOPAUL NAYAGAR & SON, C., Basin Foundry, 3/34 Cochrane Basin Road. Tel. "Basin." Machine Manufacturers and Metal Founders. [168]

GOPAUL PILLAI & Co., N., 3/30-A Mount Road. Furniture Hirers. [169]

Gordon, Woodroffe & Co., 21 North Beach Road. General Merchants, Steamer, Landing, Clearing, Forwarding and Insurance Agents and Dealers in Hides and Skins, Produce, Piece-Goods, Yarn, Metals, etc. [170]

GOSE & Co., G. M., 78 Moore Street. Dealers in Indigo, Tanned Skins, Carpet, Wool, etc. [171]

GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS, Mount Road. Printing and Binding. [172]

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS, Mint Buildings. Printing and Allied Works. [173]

GOVERNMENT GLUE FACTORY, THE, Washermanpet. Manufacturers of High Class Glue. [174]

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORES, Naval Hospital Road, Vepery. [175]

GOVERNMENT PRESS, Penitentiary. Printing. [176]

GRANT & Co., Rayapuram. P.B. No. 558, Tel. "Procedure." Publishers and Book-sellers. [176-*a*]

G. R. C. Press, 2 Chinnathambi Street. Printers and Stationery Dealers. [177]

GREAVES, COTTON & Co., LTD., 10 McLean Street, G.T. Machinery Merchants. [178]

Guardian Press, The, 158-B Popham's Broadway, G.T. Printers, Publishers, Book-sellers, Stationers, Book-binders and Account Book Manufacturers. [179]

GURU BASAVA & Co., LTD., P.B. No. 510. Snuff Manufacturing Specialists. [180]

Gurunath & Co., 33-A Rattan Bazaar Road. Cabinet Makers. [180-*a*]

HADDON & Co., Bremner Press, 46 Badriah Street, G.T. Printers. [181]

HAJEE ABDUR RAHAMAN SAHIB SONS & Co., 27 Armenian Street, G.T. Tel. "Madany." Dealers in Hardware, Metals, etc., and Contractors and Engineers. [182]

HAJEE BATCHA SAHIB & Co., P., 4/5 Vepery High Road, Periamet. Tanners. [183]

HAJEE TAR MAHOMED AYOOB SAIT, 9/10 Anderson Street. P.B. No. 148. Tel. "Ayoob." Proprietor of Oil, Groundnut and Rice Mills and General Merchant. [184]

HAKEEM MOHAMED SULAMAN SAHIB & Co., 33 Parish Venkatachala Ayyar Street, G.T. Jewellers, Perfumers and General Commission Agents. [185]

HAMSWORTH & Co., M., near Kellett Hall, Triplicane. Book-sellers, Die-sinkers, Engravers, Rubber Stamp Makers, etc. [185-*a*]

HANUMANTHAROW & Co., Komaleswaranpeta, Mount Road, Madras and Bezwada. General Merchants Commission Agents and Dealers in Rice and Coal. [186]

Harrison & Co., 168/1, 2, 3, 4 Popham's Broadway (Showrooms). Factories and Warehouses 4, 5, 6, 8, Phillip's Street, G.T. Confectioners, Caterers and Restaurateurs. [187]

HASSAN & BROS., A. V. M., 137 Popham's Broadway, G.T. Dealers in General Hardware Machinery, Cement, etc. [188]

Hateem & Co., M., 30 Perianna Maistri Street. Ship Chandlers, Railway Contractors, Mill Store Suppliers, Metal and Hardware Merchants. [189]

HEALTH STORES, P.B. No. 521, Madras. Agents for "Good Morning" Tea, "Halls Euclypta," and "Dervesh Soap." [190]

Heatley and Gresham, Ltd., 17 & 18 Popham's Broadway, G.T. Tel. "Heasham." P.B. No. 228. Railway, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers and Dealers in Locomotives, Railway Material, Electrical Dynamos, Motors, etc. [191]

HEBBAR BROS., Coral Pharmacy, 246 Thambu Chetti Street, G.T. Chemists, Druggists, Dentists, Opticians, Consulting Physicians and Surgeons. [192]

HIGGINBOTHAMS, LTD., Mount Road. Tel. "Booklover." Book-sellers, Publishers, Stationers, Book-binders, Picture Framers, Bookstall Contractors, etc. [193]

HINDU OFFICE AND NATIONAL PRESS, THE, 100 Mount Road. Printing Press. [194]

HOE & Co. (Premier Press), 22/29 Stringer's Street, G.T. Printers, Book-sellers, Binders, Rubber Stamp Makers, Copper-plate Engravers, Die-sinkers and Type-casters. [195]

HOLMES & Co., J., Broadway. Chemists, Druggists and Aerated Water Manufacturers. [196]

HOLT & Co., LTD., P., 9/10 Second Line Beach, G.T. P.B. No. 237. General Merchants and Agents and Dealers in Piece-Goods, Yarn, Hardware, Paper, Spirits, etc. [197]

HOMER & Co., 8 Broadway. Dealers in Musical Instruments, Cycles and Motors. [198]

HOOSSAIN SAHIB & Co., C., 16 Mannadi Street, G.T. Suppliers of Motor Accessories, Carriage, Harness and Saddlery Materials. [199]

HOPE, PRUDHOMME & Co., P.B. No. 125, Madras. Tel. "Fontenoy." Insurance Agents and Dealers in Gold Thread, Paints, Wood Dyes, etc. [200]

HOUSE PROPERTY AGENCY, THE, 174 Broadway. P.B. No. 163. Buying and Selling Agents of House and Landed Properties. [201]

HUSON, TOD & Co., 19/21 Vaniar Street, P.B. No. 122. Exchange, Stock, Share and Freight Brokers. [202]

HUSSAM & Co., J. P., 172 Popham's Broadway, G.T. Manufacturers of all kinds of Leather Goods. [203]

HUSSEN & Co., M. N., 90 Armenian Street, G.T. Dealers in Iron, Metal, Oils, Paints and General Hardware Goods. [204]

IMPERIAL TOBACCO Co. OF INDIA, LTD., THE, The Oriental Assurance Buildings. P.B. No. 242. Tel. "Powhattan." Sole Agents in India for the **Arcadian Tobacco Co., Ltd.,** and other companies. [205]

INDIAN ALUMINIUM COMPANY, LTD., THE, 32 Triplicane High Road. Aluminium Merchants and Manufacturers. [206]

INDIAN COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES Co., 95 Broadway, G.T. Tel. "Lucky." Industrial Engineers, Machinery and Allied Merchants and Metal Founders. [207]

INDIAN EXPORT AND IMPORT COMPANY, 105 Armenian Street, G.T. P.B. No. 1213. Commission Agents, Auctioneers and Dealers in Indian Produce Machinery, Metals, etc. [208]

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LTD., 10 Esplanade, G.T. Dealers in all kinds of Khaddar and Indian Made Goods. [209]

INDIAN PRODUCE COMPANY, THE, 1 Anderson St., Chintadripet. Dealers in Indian Produce and Stationery. [210]

INDIA PRINTING WORKS, THE, 6 Sunkurama Chetti Street, G.T. Printers, Publishers, Type Founders, etc. [211]

INDIA TRADING CORPORATION, THE, 4 Broadway. Manufacturers' Representatives and Dealers in Stationery, Watches, Clocks, Cutlery, etc. [212]

Indo-American Drug Co., The, "Ramakoti Buildings," Rattan Bazaar Road. P.B. No. 226. Tel. "Indorient." Manufacturers' Agents and Wholesale Chemists and Druggists. [213]

International Agency Co., The, 118 Armenian St., G.T. P.B. No. 251. Tel. "Inagenco." Sole Agents for "Torpedo" Typewriters, English "Koppio" Duplicators, Northern Fire Apparatus Co.'s Products, as Atlas and Nofyr Fire Extinguishers, etc., and General Merchants and Stationers. [214]

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE CORPORATION, LTD., THE, 1/259 Angappa Naick St. P.B. No. 133. Tel. "Incocoly." Manufacturers' Representatives and Dealers in Hides and Skins, Indian Produce, Hardware, Textile, Cement, Paints, Stationery, Dyes, etc. [215]

INTERNATIONAL SUPPLY AGENCY, THE, Perambur. Dealers in Watches, Clocks, Musical Instruments, etc. [216]

JACKSON AND BARKER, 22 Broadway. Architects and Civil Engineers. [217]

JACKSON'S MEDICAL HALL, 172 China Bazaar Road. Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Dispensing Chemists. [218]

Jamal Moideen Sahib & Co., M., 16 Thambu Chetti Street, G.T. P.B. No. 98. Tel. "Jamal." Tanners and Dealers in Hides and Skins. [219]

JAMBULINGAM, P. A., 2 Evening Bazaar Road, P.T. Tel. "Enamelware." Dealers in Enamelware, Glassware, Carpets, etc. [220]

JANOO HASSAN SAIT, 35 Anderson Street, and Third Line Beach. Dealers in Grains, Yarn and Sugar. [221]

JAYALAKSHMI & CO., 81/83 Suryanarayana Chetti Street, Rayapuram. Manufacturers of Medicated and Toilet Soaps, etc. [222]

JAYARAM & CO., LTD., 308 Thambu Chett Street, G.T. Tel. "Jayaramco." P.B. No. 208. Dealers in Produces. [223]

JAYASANKAR & CO., Washermanpet. Book-sellers, Publishers and Commission Agents. [224]

JEEVAJEE & CO., A. H., 9 Linghi Chetti Street, G.T. Hardware Merchants. [225]

Jessop & Co., Ltd., 2/140 Broadway, G.T. Tel. "Phoenix." P.B. No. 21. Structural, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers, Machinery, Hardware and Metal Merchants. [226]

JIVRAJ TOPUN & SONS, 14 Lukmidas Street, P. T. Yarn and Cloth Merchants and Commission Agents. [227]

JOHN W. ROBERTS. "Bridge House," 1 Commander-in-Chief's Road, Egmore. Tel. "Billiards." P.B. No. 758. Fine Art Furniture Manufacturer. [228]

Joonus Sait & Sons, 62/64 Rattan Bazaar. Drapers, Milliners, and Cotton and Woollen Piece-Goods Merchants and Outfitters. [229]

JUBILEE TRADING CO., THE, 1/28 High Road, Triplicane. Tel. "Beverages." Dealers in all kinds of Raw Materials, Printing Machines and Accessories, Imitation Jewellery, Fancy Goods, etc. [230]

JUSTICE PRINTING WORKS, Egmore. [231]

KALAPPAN'S ADVERTISING AGENCY, 42 Kandappa Chetti Street, G.T. Advertisers. [232]

Kalki & Co., 32 Ekambareswarar Agraharam, P.T. Dealers in Yarns and Clothes. [233]

KALVI PRAGASAM PRESS, THE, High Road, Triplicane. Printers, Book-binders, Publishers, Engravers and Printing Material Suppliers. [234]

KALYANARAMA AYYAR & CO., V., 10 Esplanade. Book-sellers. [235]

KALYANRAM & CO., 2/173 Broadway, G.T. Auctioneers, Commission Agents and Property and Loan Brokers. [236]

KAMATH & Co., V. R., 191 Mount Road. Cabinet Makers and Furniture Dealers. [237]

KANAKIAH CHETTI & Co., V., 2/44 Venkatachala Mudali Street, and 105 Nyniappa Naick Street, P.T. Tel. "Kanakayya." Hardware and General Merchants and Commission Agents. [238]

KANARA PRESS, 54 Linghi Chetti Street, G.T. Printing. [239]

KAPALEE PRESS, THE, Thambu Chetti Street, G.T. Printing. [240]

KATHIRVELOO MOODALEYAR & Co., 2/106 Swami Naicken Road, Chintadripet. Tel. "Harein." Agents and Manufacturers' Representatives. [241]

Khader and Yousuf Bros., 58/59 Rattan Bazaar. Tel. "Jeelani." Government and Railway Suppliers; Watches, Clocks, Time-Pieces and Camp Cots Dealers. [242]

KLEINE PATENT FLOORING CO. (INDIA), LTD., THE 19/24 Vaniar Street, G.T. Tel. "Clearspan." Specialists in Hollow Brick Fireproof Floors and Roofs. [243]

Kolanthaivelu Mudaliar, M., 36 Ayalur Muthia Mudaly Street, G.T. Partner, Messrs. Dowden & Co., Commission Agent and Madras Representative to Messrs. Muller and Phipps (Asia), Ltd., New York, and Dayton, Price & Co., Ltd., New York. [244]

KONAR DAIRY, THE, Wallajah Road, Mount Road. Dairy. [245]

Kota Munirathnam Chetti & Sons, 217 China Bazaar Road. Tel. "Nanda," Jewellers and Diamond Merchants. [246]

Kothandaram Pillai, P., 39 West Esplanade. P.T. Tel. "Bentwood." Cabinet Makers. [247]

KOTHARI & SONS, 148 Broadway, G.T. P.B. No. 267. Tel. "Kothari." Share, Stock and Exchange Brokers and Dealers in Produce, Groundnuts, Yarns, Cinema Films, etc. [248]

KRISHNA CEMENT CO., LTD., THE, 16 Coral Merchant Street, G.T. Manufacturers of Portland Cement. [249]

KRISHNAMACHARIAR & Co., C., 84 Mint Street, P.T. Commission Agents and Dealers in Gold Thread and Yarn. [250]

KRISHNASWAMI CHETTI & SONS, C. V., 20 Govindappa Naick Street, G.T. Commission Agents. [251]

Krishnaswami Nayudu, C., 2/105 Armenian Street, G.T. Electrical Engineering Contractor, Commission Agent and Dealer in Electrical Novelties. [252]

KUDDUS BADSHA SAHIB & Co., M.A., 168 "Khas Mahal" High Road, Triplicane. General Merchants. [253]

KUMARASWAMI CHETTI & SONS, C. S. C., 37 Basuvayyan Street, Washermanpet. Manufacturers of Handkerchiefs. [254]

LAKSHMI & Co., G., 2/51 Nyniappa Naick Street, P.T. Dealers in Chemicals and Drugs and Dispensing Chemists. [255]

Lakshmi Ratans, Ltd., 316 Thambu Chetti Street, G.T. Tel. "Lux." P.B. No. 20. Commission Agents, Cement, Hardware, Agricultural and Dairy Machinery Dealers, General Merchants and Sanitary Engineers. [256]

LAW BOOK DEPOT, LTD., THE, 1 Thambu Chetti Street, G.T. Tel. "Law Books." Book-sellers, Printers, Publishers and Stationers. [257]

LAW PRINTING HOUSE, THE, Mount Road. [258]

Lawrence & Mayo, Ltd., Mount Road. Tel. "Lynx." Manufacturing Opticians, Scientific Instrument Makers and Admiralty Chart Agents for Eastern Parts. [259]

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM AND PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD., 15 Armenian Street, G.T. Sole Manufacturers of Little's Oriental Balm, Henry's Jvara Hari, Henry's Omum Carpoor and Henry's Kila Kold. [260]

LOGAN & Co., 27 Mount Road. Furniture Hirers and Dealers. [261]

LONGMANS, GREEN & Co., 167 Mount Road. P.B. No. 310. Tel. "Longmast." Publishers and Book-Sellers. [262]

LOUIS & Co., S., 3/156 Broadway. Manufacturing Jewellers and Opticians. [263]

MACLURE, R.M.P.S., 184 Mount Road and 170 Broadway. Factory, Waller's Road. Tel. "Purity." Chemist, Druggist and Ærated Water Manufacturer. [264]

Macmillan & Co., Ltd., North Beach Road, G.T. Tel. "Macmillans." Publishers. [265]

MADAR SAIB & Co., L., 104 Mannadi St., G.T. Tel. "Madarco." Direct Importers, General Merchants, Manufacturers and Commission Agents, and Dealers in Leathers and Materials for Carriage and Saddlery. [266]

MADRAS ARSENAL, Fort St. George, Job Engineering. [267]

MADRAS AUTOCAR TRANSIT CO., LTD., P.B. No. 237, Madras. Motor Car Hirers and Contractors. [268]

Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Ltd., 44 Govindappa Naick Street. Indian Chemists and Druggists. [269]

Madras Bill Posting Co., 7/34 Audiappa Naick Street, Sowcarpet. Advertising Agents. [270]

MADRAS CATHOLIC SUPPLY SOCIETY, LTD., THE, 176 and 177 Broadway, G.T. Dealers in Religious Articles, Statues and Pictures. [271]

MADRAS CEMENT WORKS, Basin Road, Washermanpet. Manufacturers of Cement. [272]

MADRAS CIRCULATING LIBRARY, 4/30 Mount Road. Book-sellers. [273]

Madras Drug Store, The, 98 Nyniappa Naick St., P.T. Tel. "Tincture." Wholesale Druggist, Dispensing Chemist and Surgical Stockist. [274]

MADRAS ELECTRIC SUPPLY CORPORATION, LTD., THE, 1 Rundall's Road, Vepery. P.B. No. 461. Tel. "Potential." Supply of Electric Energy for Lighting, Fans and Power Purposes. [275]

MADRAS ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS (1904), LTD., THE, 1 Rundall's Road, Vepery. P.B. No. 461. Working of Tramways in the City of Madras. [276]

Madras Ex-imports Co., The, 3/157 Broadway. P.B. No. 1243. Tel. "Citystores." Wholesale Dealers in Typewriters and Accessories, Cycles and Accessories, Watches, Clocks, Time-Pieces, Stationery, etc. [276-*a*]

MADRAS GENERAL AGENCY, THE, 43 Venkatachala Mudali Street. Automobile and Electrical Engineers and Manufacturers of all kinds of Ivory Articles. [277]

Madras Glue Factory, Washermanpet. Tel. "Gluefac." Manufacturers of High Grade Hide Glues. [278]

MADRAS LEATHER CO. LTD., 9/16 Moor Street and 180 Mount Road. Leather Goods Manufacturers. [279]

Madras Mail, Ltd., The, "Mail Buildings," Mount Road. Tel. "Mail." Printers and Publishers. [280]

MADRAS MOTOR HIRING COMPANY, 1/135 Broadway. Taxi Services. [281]

MADRAS PENCIL FACTORY, THE, Washermanpet. Tel. "Penfac." Pencil Manufacturers. [282]

Madras Portland Cement Works, Cochrane Basin Road. Manufacturers of Cement and Cement Concrete Pipes. [283]

MADRAS PUBLICITY CO., LTD. (Proprietors of Vest & Co. and the "Daily Express"), Mount Road. Printers and Publishers. [284]

MADRAS REAL ESTATE AGENCY, THE, 121 Thambu Chetti Street, G.T. Buying, Selling, Renting, Leasing, Management of Properties, Investments, Loans and General Brokerage. [285]

MADRAS STABLE COMPANY, Mount Road. Auctioneers, Coach and Motor Body Builders, Commission Agents, Flour Merchants and Horse Food Suppliers and Horse Dealers. [286]

MADRAS TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD., 36/37 Errabalu Chetti Street, G.T. Telephone Engineers. [287]

MADRAS TRADING COMPANY, 341 Mint Street. Paint Merchants. [288]

MADRAS TYPE FOUNDRY, THE, 15 Sunkurama Chetti Street, G.T. Type Founders and Printers' Engineers. [289]

MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LTD., THE, De'Mellow's Road, Choolai. P.B. No. 527, P.T. Spinning and Weaving Cloth. [290]

MADRAS WAREHOUSE, THE, Mount Road. Motor Repairers. [291]

MAHOMEDALLY, RAJALALLY & Co., 29 Periyanna Maistri Street. Hardware Merchants. [292]

MAHOMEDALLY, SARAFALY & Co., 10 Sembudoss Street, G.T. Dealers in Hardware and Iron. [293]

MAHOMED EBRAHIM & Co., 248/249 Esplanade Road, G.T. Selling Agents for Messrs. Thomas Bear and Sons (India), Ltd. [294]

MAHOMED MUSA HAJEE EBRAHIM & Co., 32, Godown Street, G.T. Tel. "Islam." General Merchants, Commission Agents and Manufacturers' Representatives. [295]

MAJETY SUBBAYYA & Co., 2/67 Godown Street. Tel. "Sarries." Wholesale Dealers in Piece-Goods. [296]

Mansfield, F. W. "Devonia House," Male Asylum Road, Egmore. Tel. "Mansfield." Forage Supplier, Carriage Builder, Automobile Repairer and Livery Stable Keeper. [297]

MAP PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT AND CENTRAL SURVEY OFFICE, CHEPAUK. Tel. "Survey." P. B. No, 404. Map Publication and Litho Printing Press. [298]

Marshall Sons & Co. (India), Ltd., 9 Second Line Beach, G.T. P.B. No. 141. Tel. "Engine." Engineers, Boiler Makers and Suppliers of General Engineering Stores, Crude Oil Engines, etc. [299]

Martin and Harris, 20 Sunkurama Chetti Street, G.T. Tel. "Rowlette." Representatives of Manufacturers. [300]

M. & S.M. RAILWAY COMPANY GAS WORKS, Madras. [301]

Massey & Co., Ltd., Main Road, Rayapuram, Madras. P.B. No. 60. Tel. "Massey." Engineers, Founders and Hardware Merchants, Manufacturers of Rice Hullers, Coffee Pulpers, Sugarcane Crushers, Ploughs, Disintegrators, Storage Tanks, Steel Bridges, Chimneys, etc. [302]

MAWNAY & Co., RAJA D., 11 Bunder Street. Wholesale Chemists, Druggists and Wine Merchants. [303]

McDowell & Co., Ltd., 2/6 Second Line Beach, G.T. Cement Manufacturers and Dealers, Clearing, Forwarding and Commission Agents, Tobacconists, Wine, Spirit and General Merchants. [304]

M.C.N.'s ECLECTIC PHARMACY AND DISPENSARY, 49 Singarachari Street, Triplicane. [305]

McRENNETT & Co., 2/141 Mount Road, Cathedral P.O. Bakers and Confectioners. [306]

MD. SALIAH SAHIB & SONS, C., 272 China Bazaar Road. General Merchants, Purveyors and Grocers. [307]

METHODIST PUBLISHING HOUSE, 19 Mount Road. P.B. No. 326. Tel. "Methodist." Printers, Publishers, Process Block Makers, Stationers, etc. [308]

METROPOLITAN ADVERTISING COMPANY, THE, 4 Broadway, G.T. Advertising Agents. [309]

MILLER & Co. (Singaram Press), 66 Swami Naick Street, Chintadripet. Printers, Engravers and Rubber Stamp Makers. [310]

MILTON & Co., LTD., A., 1/35 Mount Road. Wholesale Merchants of Firestone, Pneumatic Tyres, Tubes, Solid Tyres, etc. [311]

MINERVA INSTITUTE, 1 Thambu Chetti Street, G.T. Dealers in Typewriters and Stationery. [312]

MINERVA PRESS, BROADWAY. Printing. [313]

MISQUITH & Co., LTD., Mount Road, P.B. No. 302. Tel. "Philomel." Dealers in Musical Instruments and Goods. [314]

MITCHELL & Co., 32 and 2/187 Mount Road. Bakers and Biscuit Manufacturers. [315]

MODERN OPTICAL WAREHOUSE, THE, 4 Broadway, G.T. Dealers in Optical Goods. [316]

MODERN PRINTING WORKS, THE, 3/15-C, General Patter's Road, Mount Road. Printers and Publishers. [317]

MOHAMED ISMAIL SAHIB & Co., M., 472 Mint Street, P.T. Tel. "Nyamath." Yarn Merchants. [318]

MOHAMED & Co., A., 313 Linghi Chetti Street. Iron, Hardware, Machinery, Hullers and Huller Parts Dealers. [319]

MOIDOO & Co., T. M., 233, Angappa Naick Street, G.T. Timber Merchants. [320]

Moresby and Taylor, High Court House, Madras. Solicitors and Notaries Public and Government Solicitor (Mr. C. Moresby). [321]

MOTIRAM & SON, L., 3/153 Broadway, G.T. Army Contractors and Wine Merchants. [323]

MOTOR AND GENERAL TRADING CO., THE, 18 Mount Road. Tel. "Wardco." Dealers in Motor Accessories, Spare Parts, Tyres and Tubes. [324]

Muller and Phipps (India), Ltd., Sunkurama Chetti Street, G.T. Tel. "Mulphico." Representatives of various American Manufacturers. Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Rangoon, Manilla, Shangai and Singapore. Madras Representative Mr. M. Kolanthaivelu Mudaliyar. [325]

MUNUSWAMI MUDALIYAR & SONS, C., 13/5 Wall Tax Road. Timber Merchants. 41 Linghi Chetti Street. Printers. [326]

MURCH AND SEMOUR, Marshall's Road, Egmore. Opticians. [327]

MURRAY & CO., LTD., J., Second Line Beach. Chemists and Druggists. [328]

MURTHY & CO., S., 305 Thambu Chetti Street, G.T. Printers, Binders and Stationers. [329]

MUSA HAJEE EBRAHIM & CO., MD., 32 Godown Street. General Merchants and Manufacturers' Representatives. [330]

Muthiah & Co., K. S., 188 Govindappa Naick Street. Silk Merchants. [331]

N. A. and Sons, Upstairs opposite to High Court, Esplanade, Madras. Merchants and Agents to the Negapatam Indian Steel Trunk Factory, Rubber Stamp Makers, Engravers, etc. [332]

NAGAPPA, M. S., 3 Narasingapuram Road, Mount Road. Painter and Sculptor. [333]

Namberumal Chetti and Sons, T., "Crynant," Chetput. Timber Mill-owners, Tramway-owners and House-owners. [334]

NARAIN PILLAI & CO., Mount Road. Furniture Hirers. [335]

NARAIN PILLAI & CO., C., 3/30 Mount Road. Dealers in Furniture, Glassware, Crockery, Cutlery, etc. [336]

NARASIMULU CHETTI & CO., P.B. No. 63, Godown Street. Piece-Goods Merchants. [337]

NARAYAN & BROS., C., 2 Esplanade, G.T. Cycle Dealers and Repairers. [338]

Narayan's Typewriter Supply Agency, Y., 364, Esplanade Row, G.T. Proprietor Y. Narayan. Typewriter and Accessory Dealers. [339]

NARAYANDAS GIRDHARIDAS, 10 McLean Street and 76 Mint Street. Tel. "Violet." Merchant, Banker and Dealer in Mica, Produce, Yarns, Piece-Goods, Diamonds, Paints, etc. [340]

NATESAN & BROS., L. S. North Mada Street, Mylapore. Book-sellers, Stationers and Dealers in Sporting Goods. [341]

NATESAN & CO., G. A., Sunkurama Chetti Street, G.T. Printers, Publishers and Book-sellers. [342]

Natesan & Co., P., 38 Errabalu Chetti Street, G.T. Dealers in Electrical Goods, Paper of all kinds, and Calcium Carbide. [343]

Nathamoony Chetti, A., 32 Venkatachala Mudali Street, P.T. Hardware and Glaced Flooring Tile Merchant. [344]

NATIONAL STORES AGENCY, 336 Thambu Chetti Street, G.T. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Indian Piece-Goods and Banians, and Manufacturers of Carpets and Handloom Cloths. [345]

Nayak & Co., V., Thambi Buildings, 1/8 J. Wall Tax Road, G.T. Poster Printers. [346]

N.M.S. PRESS, High Road, Purasawakam, Vepery. Printing Press. [347]

NORTON & CO., 3 and 4 San Thome High Road, Mylapore. Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals and Optical Goods, and Dispensing Chemists. [348]

NOVEL PRESS, THE, 25 Broadway, G.T, Printers, Book-sellers, Publishers, Rubber Stamp Makers, Engravers, Die-Sinkers, Copper Plate Printers, etc. [349]

Numby, Dr. S. C., The Arya Vysia Ayurvedic Children's Free Hospital, under Board of Trustees, 21 Muttu Mudali St eet, Vepery. Ayurvedic Physician. [350]

Oakes & Co., Ltd., 199 Mount Road, P.B. No. 306. Tel. "Oakes," Madras. Motor Engineers and Repairers, Insurance and Shipping Agents and Sole Importers in South India of Ford Cars and Trucks. [351]

OAKLEY BOWDEN & CO. Merchants and Agents, Managing Agents of Little's Oriental Balm and Pharmaceuticals, Limited, Mysore Minerals, Limited, Mysore Chromite, Limited, and Secretaries of the Eastern Carpets, Limited. [352]

OFFICE EQUIPMENT COMPANY, 1 Armenian Street, G.T. Dealers in Stationery, Typewriters, Commercial Books, etc. [353]

OLIVER TYPEWRITER AGENCY, THE, 121 Armenian Street, G.T. Dealers in Oliver Typewriters, Burroughs Adding and Listing Machines, etc. [354]

ORIENTAL ENCYCLOPAEDIC PUBLISHING CO., P. B. No. 473, Triplicane. Head Office, Ruby Home, Cocanada. [355]

ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD., Armenian Street, G.T. P.B. No. 8. Tel. "Oriental," Madras. Life Assurance business. [356]

ORIENTAL TELEPHONE AND ELECTRIC CO., LTD., 36-37 Errabalu Chetti Street, G.T. [357]

ORR & SONS, LTD., P., Mount Road. P.B. No. 317. Tel. "Orr" Madras. Manufacturing Jewellers, Dealers in Precious Stones, Pearls, Watches, Clocks, Arms, Ammunition, Scientific and Mathematical Instruments and Engravers and Ophthalmic Opticians. [358]

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, Anjuman Building, Mount Road. Publishers and Agents. [359]

PALANI & CO., 13 Nyniappa Naicken Street, P.T. Dealers in Perfumery, Optical Goods, etc. [360]

PALANI & CO., S., 38 Muker Nallamuthu Street. Chemists and Druggists. [361]

PALANIYAPPA CHETTIYAR RICE MILL, PL. PL., Tiruvottiyur High Road. [362]

PALANIYAPPA CHETTI & BROS., P. S. N. S. C., 405 Mint Street, G.T. Tel "Metalsheet," Metal Merchants. [363]

Paldano, S. T., Vepery. Tel. "Paldano." General Merchant, Aerated Waters Manufacturer etc. [363-*a*]

PAPAIYA CHETTI & CO., B., 1-65 Godown Street. Piece-Goods Merchants. [364]

Paramanandadoss Chotadoss & Sons, 16 Luckmoodoss Street, P.T. Dealers in Benares Silk Clothes with Lace and also Indian Swadeshi Goods. [365]

Parry & Co., P.B. No. 12. General Merchants and Dealers in Timber, Piece-Goods, Heavy Chemicals, Fertilizers, Dyes, Glass, Cement, Paints, Locomotives, Coal Light Railway Material, Confectionery, Bone Meal, Fish Oil, Gingers, Carbonic Acid Gas, etc. [366]

Patel & Co., R., 18 and 20 General Patter's Road, Mount Road, and opposite to High Court, G.T. Tel. "Minoru." Motor and Cycle Merchants, and Engineers. [367]

PATHE & CO., M., 185 Mount Road. Jewellers and Opticians. [368]

PAUL & CO., 16, Vepery High Road, Madras. Undertakers and Sculptors. [368-*a*]

PAUL & CO., B. G., 15 Broadway, G.T. Book-sellers and Publishers. [369]

PAVAR & CO., 10 General Patter's Road. Printers, Stationers, Book-binders, Rubber Stamp Makers, Dye-sinkers and Engravers. [370]

Payaneeandi Pillai & Sons, R., 4 Lukmudoss Street P.T. Dealers in All India Silk, Lace and Cotton Cloths. [371]

PAYNE & CO., 14 Francis Joseph Street, G.T., Phoenix Electric Printing Works. Printers and Paper and Printers' Requisites Merchants. [372]

PENROSE & CO. (THE NOORJAHAN PRESS), 19 Sunkurama Chetti Street, G.T. Printing and Binding. [373]

Periyaswami Chetti & Co., K. C. V. M., 406 Mint Street. Metal Merchants. [374]

PERUMAL CHETTI & SONS, V., 5 Stringer's, Street, G.T. Commission Agents, General and Paper Merchants and Stationers. [375]

PHOTO WAREHOUSE, 175 China Bazaar Road. Dealers in Photographic Goods. [376]

PILLAY & CO., T., 9 Venkatachala Mudali St. Wholesale Chemists and Druggists. [377]

PLUMMER & CO., S. K., 174 China Bazaar Road, G.T. Tel. "Plummer." Electricians and Contractors. [378]

Ponnu & Co., T. A., 1-66 Purasawakam High Road, Kilpauk. Tel. "Ponnuco." Sanitary Engineers and General Merchants. [379]

PONNUSWAMI & CO., B. E., Harris Road, Pudupet. Military and Civil Harness, Saddle, Boot and Shoe Makers, etc. [380]

PONNUSAWMI & CO., C., 82 Adam Sahib Street, Rayapuram. Motor Garage and Workshops. [381]

PONNUSWAMI PILLAI & SONS, P. S., Erusappa Maistri Street. Furniture Hirers. [382]

"POOREE" FOOD PRODUCTS COMPANY, THE, 4 Broadway, G.T. Dealers in Food Products, Preserved Foodstuffs, Condiments and Canned Goods. [383]

PORT TRUST WORKSHOPS, Beach Railway Station. Repairing the Trust Machinery. [384]

PREMIER INDIAN SCIENTIFIC COMPANY, LTD., 12 Second Line Beach. Dealers in Laboratory Apparatus for Schools and Colleges and Chemicals. [385]

PRESIDENCY PUBLIC WORKS WORKSHOPS, Georgetown. Engineering. [386]

RADHA & CO., A. T., 332 Thambu Chetti Street, G.T. Electrical Engineers and Contractors. [387]

RAGHAVARAO & SONS, I. V., 7 Powder Mills Street, Mylapore. Second-hand Book-sellers and Commission Agents. [388]

RAITHBY & CO., 7 Sunkurama Chetti Street, G.T. Printers, Binders and Stationers. [389]

RAJAGOPALACHARYA, V., 16 Coral Merchant Street, G.T. Timber Contractor and Gold Thread Agent. [390]

RAJAGOPALA AYYAR & SONS, T. R., 6 Ramaswami Street, G.T. P. B. No. 275. Contractors and Dealers in Indian Produce Metal, Hardware, Stationery, etc. [391]

RAJAN BROS., R. S., 109 High Road Purasawakam. Typewriter Dealers and Repairers. [392]

Rajen & Co., M. T., 3/195 China Bazaar Road, G.T. Tel. "Rajenco." Electrical Engineers and Contractors and dealers in Electrical Materials and Sundries. [393]

RALLI BROTHERS' AGENCY, 2/21 First Line Beach. Tel. "Ralli." Exporters and Importers. [394]

Rama Ayyar & Co., P. R., 192 China Bazaar Road and 341 Pycroft's Road, Triplicane. Book-sellers, Printers, Stationers and Agents for the sale of all Government Publications. Branches at Bangalore and Trichinopoly. [395]

RAMAMURTHI & CO., V., 172 Mount Road. Dealers in Cycles, Motor Accessories and General Goods. [396]

Ramanjum Chetti & Co., N. V., 12 Broadway, G.T. Dealers in Arms and Ammunition, Guns, Rifles and Revolvers. [397]

RAMASWAMI NAYUDU & SON, G., 33 Arunachala Asari Street, Triplicane. Printers, Contractors and Merchants. [398]

RAMASWAMI SASTRULU & SONS, V., Printing Press, 323 Tiruvottiyur High Road. Book Depot, 292 Esplanade, G.T. Tel. "Vavilla." Printers, Publishers and Book-sellers. [399]

RAMIAH & CO., N., 3 Kondi Chetti Street, G.T. General Merchants and Commission Agents. [400]

RAMIAH CHETTI, GURUSWAMI CHETTI, VUMMIDI, 25 China Bazaar Road. Manufacturing Jewellers. [401]

RAMJANALLY EBRAHIM & CO., 253 Esplanade Road. Tel. "Guard." General Merchants, and Dealers in Provisions, Patent Medicines, etc. [402]

RAM NAICK & CO., 13 and 14 Broadway, G.T. Tel. "Taxicab." Dealers in Motor Cars, Motor Trucks, Cycles and their Accessories and Gramophones. [403]

RAMSAY & CO., 3 Whannel's Road. P.B. No. 762, Egmore. Hardware Machinery, Chemicals and General Merchants. [404]

RAMSAY & SONS, 10 Esplanade. Typewriter Dealers, Stationers, Booksellers and General Merchants. Sole Agents for L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriters. [405]

RAMSUEL & Co., 12 Second Line Beach. P. B. No. 1265. Auctioneers and Dealers in Produce, Mineral Ores and Mica. [406]

RAO & Co., K. N., 17 Maddalanarayanan Street, Mylapore. Book-sellers and Commission Agents. [407]

RATAN CHROME TANNERIES, LTD., THE (Managing Agent, Lakshmi Ratans, Ltd.), 316 Thambu Chetti Street. Tanners. [408]

RATNA & Co., A., 157 Broadway. P.B. No. 116. Tel. "Ratnaco." Artistic Photographers, Advertising Agents, Commission Agents and Photo Material Dealers. [409]

RATNAM & Co., M., 156 Popham's Broadway, G.T. Pharamaceutical Chemists. [410]

RATNAM & Co., T. N., Errabalu Chetti Street, G.T. Coal, Coke, Cement and Hardware Merchants. [411]

R. C. & Co., 107 China Bazaar Road, Sowcarpet. P.B. No. 240. Tel. "Clock." Dealers in Clocks, Watches, Jewellery, Cycles, Sewing Machines, etc. [412]

Reliance Engineering Works (Proprietors, The South Indian Industrials, Ltd.), Basin Bridge Road. P.B. No. 553, Washermanpet. Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Constructional Engineers; Iron and Steel, Machinery, Crude Oil Engines and General Hardware Merchants. [413]

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY (MADRAS), LTD., Y.M.C.A. Buildings, Esplanade. P.B. No. 197. Tel. "Remingtons." Dealers in Typewriters and Typewriter Accessories. [414]

Research Laboratory and Pharmacy, The, 21 Harris Road, Mount Road. Bacteriological Laboratory. [415]

RICH & Co., Brunton Cotton Press Road, Rayapuram. Chemists and Druggists. [416]

Richardson and Cruddas, First Line Beach. Tel. "Iron Works." G.T. Engineers and Contractors. Dealers in Iron and Steel, Machinery, Sanitary Appliances, etc. [417]

RIPON PHARMACY, 12 Sydenham's Road, Periamet. Chemists and Druggists. [418]

ROCFORTE & Co., J. S., 45 Moor Street. Merchants, Agents and Producers of Aloe Fibre, Manure and Allied Bye-products. [419]

Romer Dan & Co., 3/15-B General Patter's Road, Mount Road. Tel. & Cables "Romerdan." Importers of Motor Accessories, Parts, Tyres and Calcium Carbide and Distributors of Mangalore Pattern Roofing Tiles. [420]

ROYAL DUTCH OIL INSTALLATION, North Beach Road, G.T. Can Factory and Petroleum Storage. [421]

RUNGACHARIYAR & Co., P., 2 Malayapperumal Street. Dealers in Paper. [422]

RUNGACHARIAR & Co., P., 8 Esplanade, G.T. Dealers in Books and Papers. [423]

RUNGANATHAM & Co., R., 32 Mount Road. Petrol Dealers. [424]

RUNGAYYA CHETTI & SONS, P., 288 China Bazaar Road. Commission Agents and General Merchants. [425]

RUNGAYYA NAYUDU & Co., A. V., 162 Popham's Broadway, G.T. Wine Merchants and Refreshment Rooms-keepers. [426]

RUSSA ENGINEERING WORKS, THE, Mount Road. Motor Repairs. [427]

Sabjoo & Co., M., "British Warehouse." 102 Mannadi Street, G.T. Tel. "Sabjooco." Piece-Goods and Water-proof Motorhood Cloth Dealers. [428]

Sabjoo & Co., M., "British Warehouse," Fort St. George, Madras. Army, Volunteers, Salt, Abkari and Police Tailors and Outfitters. [428-*a*]

Sadhasivh & Co., P., 1/23 General Patter's Road, Mount Road. Carriage Builders, Merchants and Commission Agents. [429]

SAIFEE & Co., S., 18 Linghi Chetti Street, G.T. Hardware Merchants. [430]

SALAY MAHOMED HAJEE EBRAHIM & Co., 248/249 Esplanade. General Merchants, Umbrella and Safety Matches Dealers. [431

SAMI & Co., Mount Road. Furniture Hirers. [432]

Sampathu Chetti & Co., G. E., Esplanade, G T. Tel. "Tapmas." General Merchants, Commission Agents and Manufacturers' Representatives. Agencies in Hyderabad (Deccan) and Bangalore. [433]

SAMSON & Co., 73 Tholasingaperumal Koil Street, Triplicane. Sole Agents for the New Era Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay, Rani Pens and Mehsi Button, etc., and Dealers in Stationery, Perfumery, etc. [434]

SAMUEL, R. PAUL, 1-23 Jones Street. Hair Dye Specialists and General Merchants. [435]

SAND ACCRETION INSTALLATION, North Beach Road. Can Factory and Petroleum Storage. [436]

SANDERSON & Co., 336 Thambu Chetti Street, G.T. Wholesale Dealers and Auctioneers. [437]

SARASWATHI & Co., 1/22 Broadway, G.T. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Motor Accessories, Ford Parts and Motor Tyres. [438]

SARASWATHI FOUNDRY, 96 New Puliyanthope Road, Perambur Barracks, Iron and Brass Founders. [439]

SARMA BROS., Vepery. Artists, Process Block Makers, etc. [141]

Sastri & Co., D. L. 12 Thambu Chetti Street, G.T. P.B. No. 203. Tel. "Machinists". Dealers in Electrical and Mill Stores, Engineers and Sole Agents for Fielding Oil and Gas Engines. [442]

SASTRI & Co., V. L., P.B. No. 473, Triplicane. Publishers and Booksellers. [443]

Satramdas Kishinchand (Madras Silk Emporium), 31 and 32 Rattan Bazaar Road, P.T., Silk, Woollen, Cotton and Fancy Goods Merchant, Ivory Boxes Supplier and Carpet Manufacturer. [444]

SATTAR & Co., R.A., 10 Basin Bridge Road. Electric Saw Mill. [445]

SAWMY & Co., V. G., 35 Rasappa Chetti Street, P.T. Chemists and Druggists. [446]

SCIENTIFIC ADVANCE Co., LTD., 26 Linghi Chetti Street, G.T. Manufacturers and Dealers in Scientific Apparatus and Chemicals. [447]

SCOTTISH PRESS, Annapillai Street, G.T. Printing Press. [448]

SEETHARAM & Co., 386 Mint Street. Chemists and Druggists. [449]

SENTAMIL BOOK DEPOT, THE, 13 Nyniappa Nayakan Street, P.T. Dealers in Books, Printing Papers, Machines, etc. [450]

SESHADRI AYYANGAR & SONS, T., Office: 2, Venkatarayan Lane, P.T. Depot: Sydenham's Road, Vepery. Timber Merchants and Contractors. [451]

Shaik Adam & Son, 11 Popham's Broadway, G.T. Civil and Military Tailors, Headwear and Accoutrement Manufacturers and Piece-Goods Dealers. [[452]

Shaik Mahomedaly & Sons, 48 Muthumari Chetti Street. G.T. Merchants and Contractors. [453]

Shaw, Wallace & Co., 8/9 Thambu Chetti Street, G.T. Tel. "Shawlace." P.B. No. 14. Merchants and Agent's. Head Office, Calcutta. [454]

SHELL INSTALLATION, RAYAPURAM. Drum Factory and Petroleum Storage. [455]

SHIVJI, K. S., 7/2 Popham's Broadway, G.T. Tel. "Lamp." P.B. No. 5. Dealers in Glassware, Lampware, Cooking and Heating Stoves, Gas Lamps, etc. [456]

Shunmugam Snuff Co., Ltd., 90 and 91 Govindappa Naick Street, P.B. No. 140. Tel. "Snuff." Snuff Manufacturers. [457]

SHUNMUGAM & SONS, S. P., 2/30 Mount Road. Furniture Hirers. [458]

SIMHAM & Co., 69 Malayaperumal Street. Paper Merchants. [459]

Simpson & Co., 31 and 201 Mount Road. Carriage Builders and Motor Engineers and Dealers in Buick and Chevrolet Cars, Accessories and Parts. [460]

SIMSON & MCCONECHY, LTD., 22 Errabalu Chetti Street. P.B. No. 1259. Merchants and Agents and Dealers in Tanned Hides and Skins, General Produce, Piece-Goods, Yarns, Metals, Cement, Paper, etc. [461]

Singaravelu Chetti, T., 14–16 Devaraja Mudali Street. Merchant, Commission Agent and Contractor and Dealer in Hardware, Metals, etc. [462]

SINGER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, Central Agency, Mount Road. Dealers in Singer Sewing Machines and their component parts. [463]

S.I.R. ICE FACTORY, 3 Whannel's Road, Egmore. Manufacturing of Ice. [464]

SMITH AND ANDRE, 29 Mount Road. Furniture Hirers, Tailors and Outfitters. [465]

SMITH & CO., LTD., W. E., 1–18 Mount Road. Tel. "Kardyl." P.B. No. 314. Branches at Vepery, Esplanade and Ootacamund. Aerated Water Manufacturers, Chemists, Druggists and Opticians. [466]

SMITH, STOCKING & CO., Esplanade. Chemists and Druggists. [467]

SMITH & SON, 163 Mount Road. Tailors. [468]

SOLDEN & CO. (Ampthill Press), 192, 193 High Road, Triplicane. Artistic Painters, Process Engravers, Rubber Stamp Makers, etc. [469]

SOMOO MOODELLY & CO., C., 267 China Bazaar Road. Dealers in Oilmanstores, Wines, Ales, Spirits and Patent Medicines. [470]

SOUTH INDIAN CATHOLIC UNION, LTD., THE, The Union Printing Works, 40 Harris Road, Pudupet. Printers, Stationers, Publishers, Binders and Machine Rulers. [471]

SOUTH INDIAN EXPORT CO., LTD., 4 McLean Street, G.T. P.B. No. 37. Merchants and Agents and Dealers in Hides, Skins, Mica, Iron and Steel, Paper, Engineering Materials, etc. [472]

SOUTH INDIAN HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENCY, THE, 2-105 Armenian Street, G.T. House and Estate Agents Negotiating Loans, Sales and Leases. [473]

South Indian Motor Co., Proprietors, the Continental Tyre and Rubber Company, Madras, 1/163 Venca Castle, Mount Road. Tel. "Wellclose." Dealers in Motor Cars and Cycles. [474]

SPENCER & CO., LTD., Mount Road Tel. "Torpedos." General Merchants. [475]

SPENCER & CO., Mount Road. Aerated Water Manufacturers. [476]

SPENCER'S MOTOR GARAGE, Mount Road. Motor Repairing. [477]

SPENCER HOTEL, Mount Road. [478]

SPENCER'S STEAM LAUNDRY, Mount Road. [479]

SREE VARA RAJ Dental Surgery, 21 Errabalu Chetti Street, G.T. [480]

SRI KRISHNAN BROTHERS, 323 Thambu Chetti Street, G.T. Chemists and Druggists [481]

SRI LAL & CO., 121 Thambu Chetti Street, G.T. Tel. "Bhumi." Proprietors of the Madras Real Estate Agency. Buying, Selling, Renting, Leasing and Management of Properties, Investments, Loans, General Brokerage, Auctioneers and Commission Agents. [482]

SRINIVASACHARI, T., 1 Anderson Street. Papers and Stationery Dealers. [483]

SRINIVASAN & CO., M. K., 4/105 Armenian Street, G.T. Merchants and Agents. Dealers in Piece-Goods, Yarn and Papers. [484]

SRINIVASA AYYANGAR & SONS, S., 60 Nattupillaiyar Koil Street. Dealers in Metals. [485]

Srinivasa Varadachari & Co., 4 Mount Road and 56, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane. Publishers of the "Educational Review" and Printers. [486]

SRI RADHA KRISHNA PRESS, Esplanade Buildings, Stringer's Street, G.T. Printers and Binders. [487]

Standard Oil Company of New York, Esplanade, G.T. Oil Merchants. [488]

Stocking and Sons, Vepery. Pharmaceutical Chemists and Wholesale and Retail Druggists. [488-a]

Subbaiyer & Sons, K. M., 104 Nyniappa Naick Street, P.T. Tel. "Komu." Dealers in Yarn and Gold Thread. [489]

SUBRAHMANIAN, G., 12 Mettu Street, G.T. Tel. "Dawn." Merchant and Agent and Dealer in Paper and Stationery. [490]

SUBRAI KOTTADIA, V., 51 Nyniappa Naick Street, P.T. Jeweller and Diamond Merchant. [491]

Success Auto School, 10 and 11 Thambu Chetti Street, G.T. P.B. No. 31. Institution for Automobile Driving and Engineering. Four months' course. Fee Rs. 85 for the full term. [492]

SUCCESS STUDIO, 21 Errabalu Chetti Street, G.T., Bromide Enlargers. [493]

SUDARSANAM CHETTI & Co., Yelcheru, 168 Govindappa Naick Street, Chemists and Druggists. [494]

SUGESAN & Co., 98 Thambu Chetti Street, G.T. Clearing, Forwarding and Commission Agents, Freight and Insurance Brokers, and Dealers in Hardware, Cement, Liquid Fuel, Mill-stores and Second-hand Machinery. [495]

SUNDARAM, A., 2/30 Mount Road. Furniture Hirer. [496]

Sundaram & Co., B., 5 Jaffar Sirang Street. P.B. No 463. Tel. "Reflex". Hides and Skins Merchants. [497]

Sundaram Nayudu & Co., M., 52 Pidariar Coil Street, G.T. Dealers in East India Tanned Hides and Skins, Drysalted Skins and General Produce. [498]

SWADESAMITRAN, LTD., THE, 23 Errabalu Chetti Street, G.T. P.B. No. 126. Printers and Publishers of a Tamil Daily Newspaper. [499]

SWAMY BRICK WORKS, Aminjikarai, Poonamallee High Road. Manufacturers of Bricks and Tiles of different patterns. [500]

SWASTI PHARMACY, Triplicane. Deals in Chemicals, Drugs and Optical Goods. [501]

TAGORE & Co., 145 Mint Street. Booksellers, Publishers and Stationers. [502]

TATA IRON AND STEEL CO., LTD., THE, (Madras Sales Branch), 30 Moore Street and Basin Bridge Road. Iron Merchants. [503]

TATA PRINTING WORKS, THE, 5 Thambu Chetti Street, G.T. Printers and Stationers. [504]

TAWKER & SONS, T. R., 5 and 6 Mount Road. P.B. No. 315. Tel. "Runganath." Dealers in Diamonds, Watches and Clocks, Silverwares and Plates, Electro-plate Goods, etc. [505]

TAYLOR & CO., LTD., T. A., 10/14 Armenian Street, G.T. P.B. No. 51. Tel. "Taylors." Merchants and Agents and Dealers in Hides and Skins, Oriental Carpets and Rugs, Piece-Goods, Yarns, etc. [506]

TERMINUS, THE HOTEL, Opposite to Railway Station, Egmore. Confectioners, Caterers and Restaurateurs. [507]

Tetley and Whitley, 17 Armenian Street, G.T. Dealers in Piece-Goods, Yarns, Iron and Steel, etc. [508]

Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar. Book-sellers and Publishers. [509]

THEPERUMALAYYA, C. R., 155/156 Devaraja Mudali Street. Glass Merchant. [510]

THIROOVENGADOM, P., Wenlock's Buildings, Mount Road. Tel. "Sculptor." Sculptor and Monument Builder. [511]

Thiruvarangiah, P., 100 Devaraja Mudali Street. Glass Merchant. [512]

Tholasi and Brother, A., Mount Road. Tel. 'Feed.' Horse-food Dealers, General Merchants and Commission Agents. [512-*a*]

THOMPSON & Co., 32 and 33 Broadway. Printers, Publishers, Book-sellers and Stationers. [513]

THORNS & Co., W. H., 3/4 Mount Road. Tel. "Oliverite." Dealers in Motors, Motor Cycles, Cycles, Typewriters, etc. [514]

Turnbull & Co., 2 Evening Bazaar Road, P.T. Tel. "Tents." Tent Makers, Contractors and Suppliers of Hardware, Engineers' and Carpenters' Tools, etc. [515]

TYAGARAJA CHETTI, P., 5 Ramanujakootam Street, Washermanpet. Printer, Publisher and Book-seller. [516]

TYPEWRITER MART, THE, 3 Thambu Chetti Street, G.T. Tel. "Typemart." Sole Agents for the Woodstock Typewriters, Panama Ribbons and Carbons and Typewriter Repairers. Typewriting Institution also attached. [517]

TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, THE, 9 Sunkurama Chetti Street, G.T. Sole Agents for "Yost" Typewriters. [518]

UBEROI, LTD., 22 Mount Road. Manufacturers of Athletic Goods. [519]

UNIVERSAL TOBACCO CO., LTD., THE, 1/16 General Patter's Road, Mount Road. Cigarette Manufacturers. [520]

VACUUM OIL CO., Mercantile Bank Buildings, 1st Line Beach, G.T. Lubricants Dealers. [521]

Vaidya & Co., S., 201 Devaraja Mudali Street, P.T. Commission Agents and Swadeshi and General Merchants. [522]

Valseka Klein, Late of Wiele and Klein, 11 Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road. Photographers and Block Makers. [523]

Varadachari & Co., P., 8 Linghi Chetti Street, G.T. Book-sellers, Publishers, Stationers and General Merchants. [524]

VARADACHARI, R., Sydenham's Road, Vepery. Timber Merchant. [525]

VATHSA & CO., 22 T.P. Koil Street, Triplicane, General Merchants and Insurance Agents and Dealers in Stationery, Watches, Patent Medicines, Fancy Articles, etc. [526]

VEECUMSEE CHABILDOSS & SONS, 112 China Bazaar Road, and 126 Mint Street. Tel. "Khengar." P.B. No. 225. Jewellers. [527]

VEERANNA CHETTI, W., Washermanpet. Book-seller, Publisher and Commission Agent. [528]

VEERARAGHAVA CHETTIYAR, T. R., 15 Arunachala Naick Road, Chintadripet, Mount Road. Advertising Agent, Book-seller, Publisher, etc. [529]

VEERA REDDI & CO., P., 2/1 Wall-tax Road, Kondithope, G.T. Tel. "Sadanand". Oil Mill. [530]

VENCATACHELLUM, P., 1, 2 and 3 Popham's Broadway, G.T. Indian Condiments Manufacturer. [531]

VENCATACHELLUM ICE FACTORY, P., THE, 2 Poonamallee Road. Tel. "Ice." [532]

VENKATACHALAM & CO., R., 1/63–A Big Street, Triplicane. Book-sellers and Publishers. [533]

VENKATACHALAPATHI, M. P., BALAKRISHNIER K., Company, 77 Narayana Mudali Street. Yarn Merchants. [534]

VENKATAKRISHNAMA CHETTI & SONS, Ega, 27 Cope Venkatachala Iyer Street, G.T. Commission Agents and Indian Condiment Manufacturers. [535]

VENKATARAMA AYYAR & CO., S., 30 Thambu Chetti Street, G.T. P.B. No. 107. Rice Mill Merchants. [536]

VENKATARANGAM CHETTI AND CO., S., 1/67 Godown Street. Tel. "Whiterose." Piece-Goods Merchants. [537]

VENKATARAYALU & SON, N., 96 Thambu Chetti Street, G.T. Book-sellers and Publishers. [538]

VENKATESHWAR & CO., R., Loane Square, Broadway, G.T. Tel. "Ananda." Printers, Book-binders, Type-founders, Engravers, Book-sellers, Publishers, Account Book Manufacturers, etc. [539]

VENKIAH BROS., R., Mount Road. Photo Material Dealers and Photographers. [540]

VENUGOPAUL PILLAI & CO., P., 1/2 Umpherson Street. General Hardware Merchants. [541]

VEST & CO., Mount Road. Printers, Stationers, Engravers, Book-binders, etc. [542]

Victor A. D'Souza, 17 Errabalu Chetti Street, G.T. Tel. "Ferrarsom." Sole Agent for the Madras Presidency and Ceylon for the Biological and Pharmaceutical Productions of Dr. Lo. Zambeletti, Milan, H. K. Mulford and Co., Philadelphia, etc., and Dealers in Hypodermic Syringes and Needles. [542-*a*]

VIJIAM & CO., K., Pycroft's First Street, Royapetta. Book-sellers, Publishers and Journalists. [543]

Vijiam & Co., 27 Thumbu Chetti Street, G.T. Tel. "Ravi." P.B. No. 144. General Merchants and Commission Agents, Sole Agents for Polak and Schwarz Essences and Essential Oils, Stanes Coffee and Tea, Condor Electrical Lamps, Carr's Biscuits, etc. [544]

Vijiam & Co., R. J., 96 Godown Street. Wholesale Indentors of Buckingham and Carnatic Mills Goods and the Bangalore Woollen Mills Cloth and Hosiery. [545]

VINAYAK & Co., 89 China Bazaar Road. Dispensing Chemists and Druggists. [546]

VOLKART BROTHERS, Armenian Street, G.T. Tel. "Volkart." P.B. No. 45. Dealers in Produce, Iron, Yarns, Chemicals, Lampware, Cement, Scents and Sundry Articles. [547]

VOYVODECH & Co., 2/19 Patter's Road, Mount Road. Motor Cycle Specialists. [548]

WALJEE LALJEE SAIT, KHAN BAHADUR, 38 3rd Line Beach, G.T. Dealers in Indian Produce, Iron Safes, Carpets, Coal and Coke, and Proprietors of Copper Mines. [549]

WALKER & Co., LTD., P.B. No. 70. Tel. "Woodslee." General Agents and Dealers in Tanned Skins, Hides, Indigo, Oils, Coffee, Copra, Piece-Goods, Yarn, Coal, Hardware, etc. [550]

WARD & Co., 13 Nyniappa Nayakan Street, P.T. Chemists and Druggists. [551]

WAVERLY PRESS, THE, 14 Singanna Naick Street. Printers and Publishers. [552]

WENLOCK & Co., Mount Road. Furniture Manufacturers. [553]

WEST END BRICK WORKS, Kilpauk. P.B. No. 1005. Brick and Tile Manufacturers. [554]

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., LTD., Mount Road. Boot and Shoe Makers and Dealers, Drapers, Fancy Goods, Sporting Goods, Glass and Enamelware Merchants, Stationers, Tailors and Outfitters. [555]

WILLARD MOTOR CAR BATTERY SERVICE STATION AND ELECTRICAL WINDING SHOP, Mount Road. [556]

WILLIAM JACKS & Co., 260 Angappa Naick Street. Metal and Hardware Merchants. [557]

WILSON & Co., 5/8 Jehangir Street, G.T. P.B. No. 2. Dealers in Piece-Goods, General Merchants and Steamship Agents. [558]

WILSON & Co., LTD., J. W. "Vino Building," 28 Rundall's Road, Vepery. Manufacturing Chemists and Aerated Water Manufacturers. [559]

WINTERBOTHAM & Co., 4 Umpherson Street. Tel. "Keystone." Paper Merchants and Stationers. [560]

Wolseley Motors, Ltd., 2/155 Mount Road. Manufacturers of and Dealers in Wolseley Motor Cars and Wolseley Filtrate Oils. [561]

WRENN, BENNETT & Co., LTD., Mount Road. P.B. No. 313. Drapers, Tailors, Furnishers, Boot and Shoe Makers, Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers and Dealers in Fancy and Miscellaneous Goods, Lamps, Hardware, Stationery, etc. [562]

W. T. & Co., The, Y.M.C.A. Buildings, Esplanade, G.T. P.B. No. 1290. Dealers in Typewriters, Cycles, Stationery, etc. [562-*a*]

ZIAYUDDIN SAHEB & Co., H. M., 156 Angappa Naick Street, G.T. Dealers in Raw and Tanned Skins and Hides. [563]

Personal.

His Majesty's Ministers.

The Cabinet (2, Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1).

The Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, The Right Hon'ble J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P.

Lord President of the Council, The Right Hon'ble Lord Parmoor of Frieth, K.C.V.O., K.C.

Lord Chancellor, The Right Hon'ble Viscount Haldane of Cloan, K.T., O.M.

Lord Privy Seal, The Right Hon'ble J. R. Clynes, M.P.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, The Right Hon'ble Philip Snowden, M.P.

Secretary of State for Home Affairs, The Right Hon'ble A. Henderson.

Secretary of State for the Colonies, The Right Hon'ble J. H. Thomas, M.P.

Secretary of State for War, The Right Hon'ble Stephen Walsh, M.P.

Secretary of State for India, The Right Hon'ble Baron Olivier of Ramsden, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Secretary of State for Air, Brig.-Genl. The Right Hon'ble C. B. Thomson, C.B.E., D.S.O.

First Lord of the Admiralty, The Right Hon'ble Viscount Chelmsford, G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.

President of the Board of Trade, The Right Hon'ble Sidney Webb, M.P.

Minister of Health, The Right Hon'ble John Wheatley, M.P.

President of the Board of Education, The Right Hon'ble Charles P. Trevelyan, M.P.

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, The Right Hon'ble Noel Buxton, M.P.

Minister of Labour, The Right Hon'ble Tom Shaw, C.B.E., M.P.

Secretary for Scotland, The Right Hon'ble William Adamson, M.P.

Postmaster-General, The Right Hon'ble Vernon Hartshorn, O.B.E., M.P.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Col. The Right Hon'ble J. C. Wedgwood, D.S.O., M.P.

First Commissioner of Works, The Right Hon'ble F. W. Jowett, M.P.

Secretary, Cabinet Secretariat, Lt.-Col. Sir M. P. A. Hankey, G.C.B.

India Office and Indian Offices in London.

India Office.

(St. James's Park, S.W. 1.)

Prior to 1858 Indian affairs were conducted by the East India Company, under the supervision of a Government Board of Control, whose President was responsible for Indian affairs in Parliament. On the transfer of India to the Crown in 1858 a Secretary of State, assisted by a Council, was entrusted with the administrative duties formerly discharged by the Company and Board.

Principal Secretary of State, The Right Hon'ble Baron Olivier of Ramsden, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Under Secretaries—Permanent, Sir William Duke, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.; *Parliamentary*, R. Richards, M.P.

Deputy Under Secretary, Sir A. Hirtzel, K.C.B.

Assistant Under Secretaries, Sir M. Seton, K.C.B.; Sir Louis Kershaw, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Private Secretaries to Secretary of State, S. K. Brown ; J. G. Laithwaite.
Parliamentary Private Secretary to Secretary of State,
Assistant to Private Secretaries to Secretary of State, Miss K. Moore.

Private Secretary to Permanent Under Secretary, G. H. Baxter.
Private Secretary to Parliamentary Under Secretary, R. T. Peel, M.C.
Parliamentary Private Secretary to Parliamentary Under Secretary,

Council of India.

Sir Charles S. Bayley, G.C.I.E. K.C.S.I., I.S.O. ; Sir J. B. Brunyate, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. ; Sahibzada Aftab Ahmad Khan ; F. C. Goodenough ; Sir M. N. Hogg ; Sir E. A. Gait, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. ; Sir B. Robertson, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E. ; Sir W. H. H. Vincent, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. ; Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Clerk of the Council, Sir Malcolm C. C. Seton, K.C.B.

Deputy Clerk of the Council, P. H. Dumbell.
Reading Clerk to Council, G. G. Dixon.
Deputy Reading Clerk to Council, A. W. Thomson.
Assistant to Political A.D.C., O. Gruzelier, M.V.O.
Resident Clerks, W. Johnston, M.C. ; R. W. Wright.

High Commissioner for India.

(42, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.)

In accordance with section 35 of the Government of India Act, 1919, a High Commissioner for India was appointed in 1920, subject to the direction and control of the Governor-General in Council, to act as Agent in the United Kingdom on behalf of Local Governments in India for such persons as the Governor-General in Council shall prescribe, and to conduct any business relating to the Government of India hitherto conducted by the India Office which may be assigned to him by the Secretary of State for India.

High Commissioner for India, Sir Dadiba Merwanjee Dalal, C.I.E.
Secretary, Sir E. M. Cook, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Personal Assistant, W. Marlow.
Private Secretary, W. H. Mather (temporary).

Government of India.

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

His Excellency The Right Hon'ble Rufus Daniel Isaacs, Earl of Reading, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O. *Assumed charge of office, 3rd April 1921.*

Personal Staff of His Excellency the Viceroy.

Private Secretary, Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S.
Military Secretary, Colonel R. B. Worgan, C.S.I., C.V.O., D.S.O.

Surgeon, Lt.-Col. T. J. Carey Evans, M.C., F.R.C.S., I.M.S.
Comptroller of the Household, Major W. W. Muir, M.V.O., O.B.E., 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.
Assistant Private Secretary, Captain C. P. Hancock, M.C.

Aides-de-Camp, Captain H. L. Mostyn Owen, 19th King George's Own Lancers; Captain R. Burton, Coldstream Guards (Reserve of Officers); Captain C. M. W. Noel-Hill, King's Shropshire Light Infantry; Captain H. G. Gregory-Smith, 1st Bn., The Black Watch; Captain J. F. B. Combe, 11th Hussars (Prince Albert's).

Personal Assistant to the Military Secretary to H.E. the Viceroy, G. P. de la Hey.

Commander-in-Chief in India.

H.E. General Lord Rawlinson, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.

Personal Staff of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Assistant Military Secretary (Personal), Major J. C. R. Gannon, M.V.O., 11th P.A.V.O. Cavalry.

Surgeon, Captain H. C. D. Rankin, O.B.E., M.B., R.A.M.C.

Aides-de-Camp, Major F. A. Macartney, O.B.E., M.C., 3-12th F. F. Regiment (Sikhs), Comptroller of the Household; Major L. M. Gibbs, D.S.O., M.C., Coldstream Guards; Captain T. L. Dugdale, Royal Scots Greys.

Personal Assistant to H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, F. J. Coplin.

Members of Council.

The Hon'ble Dr. Sir Mian Muhammad Shafi, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Bar.-at-Law. Took his seat, 28th July 1919 (Legislative).

The Hon'ble Sir B. N. Sarma, K.C.S.I. Took his seat, 16th July 1920 (Education, Health and Lands).

The Hon'ble Sir C. A. Innes, K.C.S.I. C.I.E., I.C.S. Took his seat, 7th September 1921 (Railways and Commerce).

The Hon'ble Sir Basil Phillot Blackett, K.C.B. Took his seat, 8th June 1923 (Finance).

The Hon'ble Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, C.I.E. Took his seat, 8th Jan. 1923 (Industries and Labour) (On leave).

The Hon'ble Sir B. N. Mitra, M.A., K.C.I.E., C.B.E. (Officiating).

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Muddiman, *Kt.*, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Home).

Extraordinary Member, H.E. General Lord Rawlinson, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (Army).

Secretariat.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, The Hon'ble Sir Henry Moncrieff-Smith, *Kt.*, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Joint Secretary, W. T. M. Wright, I.C.S.

Additional Joint Secretary, L. Graham, C.I.E., I.C.S. (On leave); S. C. Gupta, Bar.-at-Law (Officiating); G. H. Spence, I.C.S. (Officiating).

Solicitor, Lt.-Col. R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., D.S.O. (On leave); S. Webb-Johnson (Officiating).

Assistant Solicitor, S. N. Mushran, M.A., Bar.-at-Law.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, The Hon'ble J. Crerar, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Joint Secretary, H. Tonkinson, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Deputy Secretary, C. W. Gwynne, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S. (On leave).

Assistant Secretaries, E. H. Brandon; A. Lawrence, M.B.E. (On leave); U. C. Stuart; Rao Sahib K. P. Anantan.

Inspector of Office Procedure, R. J. Watson (On leave).

Director of Public Information, Prof. L. F. Rushbrook Williams, O.B.E.

Assistant Director of Public Information, R. S. Bajpai, Bar.-at-Law.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Political Secretary, The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Thompson, C.S.I.

Foreign Secretary, Denys de S. Bray, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E.

Additional Foreign Secretary, E. B. Howell, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Deputy Secretary (Foreign), C. Latimer, C.I.E. (Officiating).

Deputy Secretary (Political), K. S. Fitze.

Under Secretary, Major R. J. Macnabb.

Assistant Secretary, E. Bertram Higgs M.B.E.

Registrar, C. W. Kirkpatrick, M.B.E.

Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian State Forces, Major-Genl. Sir H. D. Watson, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, The Hon'ble Mr. A. C. McWatters, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Central Board of Revenue and Joint Secretaries, A. R. Loftus-Tottenham, I.C.S.; A. H. Lloyd, I.C.S.

Deputy Secretary, A. Macleod, I.C.S.

Additional Deputy Secretaries, E. C. Ansorge, I.C.S.; A. V. V. Ayyar, C.I.E.

Under Secretary, P. R. Rau, M.A. (On deputation); S. C. Gupta, B.A. (Cantab) (Officiating).

Assistant Secretaries, S. V. Ayyar, B.A., B.L. (On leave); H. Shankar Rao (Officiating); Sital Singh, M.A.

Auditor-General, Sir Frederic Gauntlett, K.B.E., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Controller of the Currency, H. Denning, I.C.S. (On leave); A. V. V. Ayyar, C.I.E. (Officiating).

Accountant-General, Central Revenues, M. K. Ghatak.

Financial Adviser, Posts and Telegraphs, A. F. L. Brayne, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Military Finance Branch.

Financial Adviser, Sir B. N. Mitra, M.A., K.C.I.E., C.B.E. (On other duty).

Deputy Financial Advisers, M. R. Coburn, O.B.E.; S. G. V. Ellis, D.S.O., I.A.; Major (Local Lieut.-Col.) A. G. Murray, I.A.; Major (Local Lieut.-Col.) W. V. Richards, I.A.

Assistant Financial Advisers, F. J. Woolmer (On leave); H. I. Macdonald, M.B.E.; R. T. Waugh; Rai Sahib K. C. Maulik, B.A.; H. Banerji (Provisional); Rai Sahib H. S. Kaisth, A. K. Ghosh, B.A. (Officiating).

Military Accountant-General, Col. R. E. Carr-Hall, C.I.E., I.A. (On leave); Col. A. W. Daldy, O.B.E., I.A.

Deputy Military Accountants-General, Lt.-Col. R. Prince, I.A.; F. H. Drake (Officiating).

Assistant Military Accountants-General, C. Rajagopala Ayyar, M.B.E.; H. S. Cumber (On leave); J. R. Seal, M.B.E.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, D. T. Chadwick, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Assistant Secretaries, E. F. Rogers; Rai Bahadur S. N. Banerji (On leave).

Actuary, H. G. W. Meikle, F.F.A.

Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, C. G. Freke, I.C.S. (On leave); G. L. Corbett, C.I.E., I.C.S. (Officiating).

Deputy Director of Commercial Intelligence, L. J. MacIver, I.C.S.

Deputy Director of Commercial Intelligence and Director of Statistics, Rai D. N. Ghosh Bahadur, F.S.S., F.R.E.S.

Local Trade Intelligence Officer, Rai G. C. Sen Bahadur, M.A., B.L., F.C.S.

Commissioner for India for the British Empire Exhibition, Diwan Bahadur T. Vijayaraghava Acharya.

Indian Tariff Board.

President, G. Rainy, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Members, V. G. Kale; P. P. Ginwala, Bar.-at-Law.

Secretary, G. C. F. Ramsden, I.C.S.

EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, J. W. Bhore, C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S.

Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, Sir Henry Sharp, *Kt.*, C.S.I., C.I.E. (On leave); J. A. Richey, C.I.E. (Officiating).

Deputy Secretary, R. B. Ewbank, C.I.E., I.C.S. (On deputation); G. S. Bajpai, C.B.E., I.C.S. (Officiating).

Under Secretary,

Keeper of the Records of the Government of India, A. F. M. Abdul Ali, M.A. (Officiating).

Inspector-General of Forests, P. H. Clutterbuck, C.I.E.

Assistant Inspector-General of Forests, N. V. Holberton (On leave).

Registrar, Rai Bahadur N. B. Chakrabarti.

Director-General, Indian Medical Service, The Hon'ble Major-Genl. R. C. MacWatt, C.I.E., M.B., F.R.C.S., K.H.S., I.M.S.

Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service, Lieut.-Col. R. A. Needham, C.I.E., D.S.O., M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S. (On leave); Lieut. Col. J. K. S. Fleming, O.B.E., I.M.S. (Officiating).

Assistant Directors-General, Indian Medical Service (Stores), Major G. G. Hirst, I.M.S.; *(Sanitary)*, Capt. J. M. Shah, M.B.E., I.M.S.

Director of Medical Research, Lieut.-Col. E. D. W. Greig, C.I.E., M.D., D.SC., I.M.S. (On leave).

Public Health Commissioner, Lieut.-Col. F. H. G. Hutchinson, C.I.E., M.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., I.M.S. (On leave); Lieut.-Col. J. D. Graham, C.I.E., M.B., I.M.S. (Officiating).

Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India and Director of the Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, S. Milligan, M.A., B.SC (Edin.). (On leave); D. Clouston, M.A., D.SC., C.I.E.

Joint Director of the Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, Dr. W. H. Harrison, D.SC.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, E. Burdon, C.I.E., I.C.S. (On leave).

Deputy Secretary, H. R. Pate, I.C.S.

Establishment Officer, R. Tha le Hughes, M.B.E.

Assistant Secretaries, Lieut.-Col. F. G. Moore (On leave); Major A. F. Rawson Lumby, O.B.E. (Officiating); J. C. R. Leslie (Officiating); E. A. Daniel (Additional).

Registrar, A. B. Kunning, M.B.E.

Royal Indian Marine.

Director, Captain E. J. Headlam, C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C., R.I.M.

Deputy Director, Captain G. N. Forteath, R.I.M. (On leave); Captain W. K. Thyne, R.I.M. (Officiating).

General Staff.

Chief of the General Staff, General Sir Claud William Jacob, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., A.D.C., I.A.

Deputy Chief of the General Staff, Major General G. N. Cory, C.B., D.S.O.

Director of Military Operations, Colonel-on-the-Staff Sir W. S. Leslie, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C.

Deputy Director, Military Intelligence, Colonel W. L. O. Twiss, C.B.E., M.C., I.A.

Director of Military Training, Brevet-Colonel (temporary Colonel-on-the-Staff) R. J. Collins, C.M.G., D.S.O., Royal Birkshire Regiment.

Adjutant General, Lieut.-General Sir J. S. Shea, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Director, Medical Services in India, Major General O. L. Robinson, C.B., C.M.G., K.H.P.

Quartermaster-General, Lieut.-General Sir G. F. MacMunn, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O.

Deputy Quartermaster-General, Major-General Sir W. H. Anderson, K.C.B.

Controller of Contracts, Colonel W. B. Dunlop, D.S.O., C.B.E., I.A.S.C.

Engineer in-Chief, Major-Genl. Sir Edwin H. de V. Atkinson, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E.

Director-General of Ordnance, Major-General L. R. Kenyon, C.B.

Director of Ordnance Inspection, Colonel-on-the-Staff C. C. Palmer.

Military Secretary, Major-Genl. H. F. Cook, C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O.

Deputy Military Secretary, Colonel B. U. Nicolay, Indian Army.

Assistant Military Secretaries, Major V. W. Ro he, Somerset Light Infantry; Major H. J. Huxford, 5-6th Rajputana Rifles (Napier's).

Indian Soldiers' Board.

President, The Hon'ble Sir Malcolm Hailey, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Members, His Excellency Sir Edward, Douglas Maclagan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S. (Governor of the Punjab); The Hon'ble Dr. Sir Muhammad Shafi, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Member of Council); Lieut.-Genl. Sir J. S. M. Shea, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (Adjutant-General in India); E. Burdon, C.I.E., I.C.S., (Secretary, Army Department); Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, K.C.I.E., C.B.E. (Financial Adviser).

Secretary, Lieut.-Col. F. G. Moore (On leave); Major R. F. Rawson Lumby (Officiating).

Royal Air Force, India.

Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice Marshal Sir E. L. Ellington, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Railway Board.

Chief Commissioner, C. D. M. Hindley.

Members, Colonel Sir D. W. Waghorn, *Kt.*, C.B., C.M.G. (On leave); G. Richards (On leave); P. C. Sheridan, C.M.G.

Financial Commissioner, G. G. Sim, C.I.E., I.C.S. (On leave); A. A. L. Parsons, I.C.S. (Officiating).
Chief Engineer, Lieut.-Col. H. E. C. Cowie, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.E.
Chief Mechanical Engineer, A. J. Chase, O.B.E.
Secretary, S. C. Tomkins.
Joint Secretary, K. V. Iyer.
Assistant Secretaries, B. Stanley; M. W. Brayshay; S. D. Manson; E. R. Casement; P. H. Maflin.

Office of the Accountant-General, Railways.

Accountant-General, G. W. V. de Rhe Philipe, C.B.E., F.E.S.
Deputy Accountant-General, H. O'Callaghan.
Assistant Accountant-General, Rai Sahib B. D. Puri.

Industries and Labour Department.

Secretary, The Hon'ble A. H. Ley, C.I.E. I.C.S.
Deputy Secretaries, J. C. B. Drake, O.B.E., I C.S. (On leave); F. R. R. Rudman, I.C.S. (Officiating); D. G. Harris, A.M.I.E. (Public Works Branch).
Under Secretary, A. G. Clow, I.C.S. (Industries) (On leave.)
Assistant Secretaries, Rai Bahadur J. P. Ganguli (Industries); W. G. Dollman (Public Works Branch).
Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, F. St. J. Gebbie, C.I.E., M.I.E., (Ind.).
Inspector-General of Irrigation, F. St. Gebbie, C.I.E.

Staff Selection Board.

Chairman, J. A. Richey, C.I.E.
Members, C. W. Gwynne, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., D. G. Harris.
Secretary, E. H. Brandon

Intelligence Bureau.

Director, Lieut. Col. C. Kaye, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E.
Deputy Director, H. V. B. Hare Scott, C.I.E., I.P.
Assistant Directors, M. F. Cleary, I.P.; Khan Bahadur Abdul Majid, O.B.E.

Postal and Telegraph Department.

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, G. R. Clarke, C.S.I., O.B.E., I.C.S.
Chief Engineer, Telegraphs, W. Sutherland, V.D., M.I.E.E. (Ind.) (On leave); G. P. Roy.
Deputy Director-General of the Post Office, Simla; H. A. Sams, C.I.E., I.C.S.
Deputy Director-General of the Post Office of India, Calcutta, Rai Bahadur Hemanta Kumar Raha, M.A.
Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic, J. G. Berrie.
Director, Wireless Telegraphs, Commander R. L. Nicholson, D.S.O. (late R.N.).
Chief Electrician, J. N. Mukherji, B.A.
Financial Adviser, Posts and Telegraphs, A. F. L. Brayne, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Printing and Stationery Department.

Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, M. J. Cogswell, C.I.E. (On leave); F. D. Ascoli, I.C.S. (Officiating).
Deputy Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, E. Daltry (On leave); G. W. Coster (Officiating).
Deputy Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps (Forms Store), F. J. Hall, M.B.E.
Superintendent, Government Printing, J. J. Meikle, O.B.E.

Indian Stores Department.

Chief Controller of Stores, J. S. Pitkeathly, C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O. (On leave); Lieut.-Col. K. M. Kirkhope, C.I.E., V.D. (Officiating), also Director of Inspection.
Assistant Chief Controller of Stores, R. R. Reaks, M.B.E.
Director of Purchase and Intelligence, Lieut.-Col. H. M. Alexander, D.S.O., O.B.E., I.A.
Deputy Director of Purchase (Textiles), R. W. Targett.
Deputy Director of Purchase (Engineering), C. A. Williams.
Assistant Director of Purchase (Textiles), D. Sadasivam, B.A., B.SC. (Tech.).

Assistant Directors (Intelligence), R. S. D'Arcy. *(Inspection)*, A. G. Khan, B.A. M.SC. (Tech.), A.M.I.E.E.

Local Clearing Office (Enemy Debts).

Controller, B. S. Kisch, I.C.S.

Survey Department.

Surveyor-General of India, Colonel C. H. D. Ryder, C.B., C.I.E., D.SO., R.E. (On leave); Lieut.-Col. E. A. Tandy, R.E. (Officiating).

Zoological Survey.

Director

Superintendent, S. W. Kemp, B.A., D.SC., F.A.S.B. (On leave).

Assistant Superintendents, Dr. Baini Prashad, D.SC.; S. L. Hora, M.SC.

Geological Survey.

Director, E. H. Pascoe, M.A. (Cantab), D.SC. (London), F.G.S.

Botanical Survey.

Director, Lieut.-Col. A. T. Gage, I.M.S., M.A., M.B., B.SC., F.L.S., F.A.S.B. (On leave); C C. Calder, B.SC., B.SC. (Agr.), F.Z.S. (Officiating).

Systematic Assistants, P. M. Deb Barman, B.SC.; V. Narayanaswami, B.A.

Officers Associated in the Botanical Survey of India, H. M. Leake, M.A., F.L.S., Director of Agriculture, United Provinces; W. Burns, B.SC., Economic Botanist, Bombay; F. R. Parnell, Economic Botanist, Madras.

Archæological Survey.

Director-General, Sir J. H. Marshall, *Kt.*, C.I.E., M.A., LITT. D., M.A., F.S.A.

Deputy Director-General, Dr. D. B. Spooner, B.A., PH.D., F.A.S.B. (On leave); J. F. Blakiston (Officiating).

Government Epigraphist for India, Rao Bahadur H. Krishna Sastri, B.A.

Government Epigraphist for Persian and Arabic Inscriptions, Ghulam Yazdani, M.A. (On deputation to England).

Meteorological Department.

Director-General of Observatories, G. T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., SC.D., PH.D., F.R.S.

Meteorologists, J. H. Field, M.A., B.SC. (On leave); C. W. B. Normand, M.A., D.SC.; B. N. Bannerji, M.SC., PH.D.; V. V. Sohoni, B.A., B.SC.

Miscellaneous Officers.

Curator, Industrial Section of Indian Museum, S. N. Bal, M.SC.

Chief Inspector of Explosives in India, Dr. N. L. Sheldon, PH.D., F.I.C.

Chief Inspector of Mines in India, R. R. Simpson, M.SC.

Controller of Patents and Designs, V. Lough. (On leave); K. Rama Pai (Officiating).

Provinces.

ASSAM.

[Area, 53,015 sq. miles. Population—Males 3,961,109 ; Females, 3,645,121 : Total, 7,606,230.]

Governor.

His Excellency Sir John Henry Kerr, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Private Secretary, J. H. Crace, I.P.

Members of Council.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. Reid, C.S.I., I.C.S.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Kutub-ud-din Ahmad.

Ministers.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pramod Chandra Datta, B.L.
The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Saad-ul-la.

Secretaries.

Chief Secretary, A. W. Botham, C.I.E., I.C.S.
Second Secretary, G. E. Soames, I.C.S.
Secretary, Legislative Department, A. Mellor, I.C.S.
Secretary, Public Works Department (also Chief Engineer, Assam), O. H. Desenne.

Heads of Departments.

Director of Land Records, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, etc., and Inspector-General of Registration, W. L. Scott, I.C.S.

Conservator of Forests, F. Trafford.

Director of Surveys, Lieut.-Col. A. A. McHarg, D.S.O., R.E.

Comptroller, C. A. G Rivaz.

Inspector-General of Police, W. C. M. Dundas, C.I.E.

Director of Public Instruction, J. R. Cunningham, C.I.E.

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Prisons, Col. C. H. Bensley, I.M.S.

Officiating Director of Public Health, Major T. D. Murison, I.M.S.

Director of Industries and Agriculture and Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Rai Bahadur Kanak Lal Barua, B.L.

Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, W. Harris.

BENGAL.

[Area, 78,699 sq. miles. Population—Males, 24,151,222 ; Females, 22,544,314 : Total, 46,695,536.]

Governor.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Lytton, P.C., G.C.I.E.
Private Secretary, H. R. Wilkinson, I.C.S.

Members of Council.

The Hon'ble Sir Abdur Rahim, *Kt.*
The Hon'ble Sir K. Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. Donald, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendranath Basu.

Ministers.

The Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Kasim Fazl-ul-Haq.
The Hon'ble Hadji Mr. Abdul Karim Abu Ahmad Khan Ghuznavi.

BIHAR AND ORISSA.

[Area, 83,181 sq. miles. Population—Males, 16,763,866; Females, 17,238,323: Total, 34,002,189.]

Governor.

His Excellency Sir Henry Wheeler, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.

Private Secretary, Captain G. E. R. Edgcome.

Members of Council.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hugh McPherson, C.S.I., I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha, Bar.-at-Law.

Ministers.

The Hon'ble Sir Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din.

The Hon'ble Babu Ganesh Datta Singh.

BOMBAY.

[Area, 123,059 sq. miles. Population—Males, 10,176,969; Females, 9,171,250: Total, 19,348,219.]

Governor.

His Excellency Lieut.-Col. the Right Hon'ble Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Private Secretary, C. G. Adam, C.S.I., I.C.S.

Members of Council.

The Hon'ble Sir M. H. W. Hayward, LL.B., Bar.-at-Law, I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Lawrence, C.S.I., I.C.S. (On leave).

The Hon'ble Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (Acting).

The Hon'ble Mr. Chunilal Vijbhukandas Mehta, M.A., LL.B.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cowasji Jehangir (Junior), C.I.E., O.B.E.

Ministers.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Husain Hidayat-ul-lah, B.A., LL.B.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bhaskarrao Vithojirao Jadhav.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ali Muhammad Khan Dehlavi.

Secretaries to Government.

Revenue Department, G. E. Chatfield, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Finance Department, G. Wiles, B.A., I.C.S., J.P.

Home Department, A. Montgomerie, M.A., C.I.E., I.C.S., J.P.

Political Department, J. E. B. Hotson, M.A., O.B.E., I.C.S., J.P.

General, Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments, G. A. Thomas, B.A., I.C.S., J.P.

Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Secretary to Government, Legal Department, S. J. Murphy, I.C.S., J.P.

Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Lieut.-Col. E. M. Proes, C.S.I., M.L.C., J.P. (On leave); F. S. Framji, B.A., L.C.E., F.U.B. (Officiating).

Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, R. T. Harrison, J.P.

Director of Development, Sir H. A. L Hepper, *Kt.*, R.E., M.L.C.

Development Department, J. R. Martin, B.A., C.I.E., I.C.S., J.P.

Commissioners.

Commissioner and Controller of Prices for Sind, J. L. Rieu, C.S.I., I.C.S., J.P.

Commissioner, Northern Division, Headquarters, Ahmedabad, F. G. Pratt, I.C.S.

Commissioner, Central Division, Headquarters Poona, G. W. Hatch, I.C.S.

Commissioner, Southern Division, Headquarters, Belgaum, L. J. Mountford, C.B.E., I.C.S.

Commissioner of Customs and Excise and Reporter-General of External Commerce for the Bombay Presidency, The Hon'ble Mr. W. C. Shepherd, B.A., I.C.S., J.P.

Heads of Departments.

Director of Public Instruction, F. B. P. Lory, M.A.

Surgeon-General, Major-General W. E. Jennings, M.D., C.M. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Ire.), I.M.S (On leave); Lieut.-Col. A. Hooton, C.I.E., I.M.S. (Officiating).

Director of Public Health, Lieut.-Col. W. O'Sullivan Murphy, M.B., B.C.H.

Sanitary Engineer to Government, A. P. Maddocks, B.SC. (Birm.), M.INST.C.E.

Oriental Translator to Government and Secretary, Civil and Military Examination Committee, Bombay, Shaikh Yakub Vazir Muhammad, B.A., M.B.E., F.B.U., F.S.SC., J.P.

Inspector-General of Police, F. C. Griffith, C.S.I., O.B.E., J.P (On leave); R. L. McCulloch (Officiating).

Inspector-General of Prisons, Lieut.-Col. F. O. N. Mell, C.I.E., M.B., C.M. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Cantab), I.M.S.

Director of Agriculture, Dr. Harold H. Mann.

Settlement Commissioner, Director of Land Records and Inspector-General of Registration, etc., F. G. H. Anderson, M.A., I.C.S.

Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Otto Rothfeld, B.A., I.C.S. (On leave); J. A. Madan, B.A., I.C.S. (Officiating).

Principal and Professor of Veterinary Science, K. Hewlett, O.B.E., M.R.C.V.S., I.C.V.D., J.P.

Chief Conservator of Forests, W. E. Copleston, C.S.I.

Commissioner of Income-tax, L. W. Hartley, C.I.E., J.P.

Collector of Customs, A. M. Green, M.A., I.C.S.

Chief Justice, The Hon'ble Sir N. C. Macleod, *Kt.*, B.A., Bar.-at-Law.

Judicial Commissioner of Sind, C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O., I.C.S.

BURMA.

[Area, 230,839 sq. miles. Population—Males, 6,756,969; Females, 6,455,223: Total, 13,212,192.]

Governor.

His Excellency Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.C.S.

Private Secretary, Captain Victor F. Gamble, C.I.E.

Members of Council.

The Hon'ble Mr. William John Keith, C.I.E., I.C.S. (Finance).

The Hon'ble Sir Maung Kin, K.C.I.E., Bar.-at-Law (Home and Political).

Ministers.

The Hon'ble Mr. Joseph Augustus Maung Gyi, Bar.-at-Law (Agriculture, Forests and Excise).

The Hon'ble Mr. U. Maung Gyee, Bar.-at-Law (Education, Local Government and Public Health).

Secretaries.

Finance and Revenue Department, W. Booth Gravely, M.A., I.C.S.

Home and Political Departments, C. F. Grant, M.A., I.C.S.

Education, Local Government and Public Health Departments, J. Clague, B.A., I.C.S.

Agriculture, Excise and Forests Departments, H. O. Reynolds, B.A., I.C.S.

Irrigation Branch, Public Works Department, J. D. Stuart, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.E.

Buildings and Roads Branch, Public Works Department, H. L. Holman-Hunt, C.I.E.

Officiating Financial Commissioner, W. E. Lowry, B.A., I.C.S.

Development Commissioner, J. MacKenna, C.I.E., M.A., I.C.S.

Heads of Departments.

Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records, O. M. Rees, I.C.S.
Director of Agriculture, A. McKerral, M.A., B.SC.
Registrar of Co-operative Societies, C. R. P. Cooper, B.A., I.C.S.
Veterinary Adviser to Government, A. Blake, F.R.C.V.S.
Chief Conservator of Forests, C. B. Smales, V.D. (Ch.).
Excise Commissioner, Maung Shwe Zan Aung, K.S.M., A.T.M., B.A.
Commissioner of Income-tax, J. C. Mackenzie, M.A., I.C.S.
Chief Collector of Customs, A. T. Stewart, M.A., B.SC., I.C.S.
Postmaster-General and Director, Telegraph Engineering, F. T. deMonte.
Accountant-General, P. G Jacob, B.A.
Inspector-General of Prisons, Lieut.-Col. H. H. G. Knapp, I.M.S.
Inspector-General of Police, Lieut.-Col' R. W. Macdonald, D.S.O., I.A.
Commissioner of Police, Rangoon Town, Major A. F. M. Slater, I.A.
Principal Port Officer, Capt. A. St. C. Bowden, R.I.M.
Director of Public Instruction, C. A. Snow, M.A.
Bishop of Rangoon, The Rt. Rev. R. S. Fyffe, M.A., D.D.
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Colonel P. Dee, M.B., I.M.S.
Director of Public Health, Major G. G' Jolly, C.I.E., M.B., I.M.S.
Superintendent and Political Officer, S.S.S. W. F. Grahame, I.C.S.
Superintendent, N.S.S., Major H. H. Batten'
Director of Publicity, J. J. Nolan, F.R.G.S., F.J.I.
Superintendent, Archæological Survey, C. Duroiselle, M.A.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

[Area, 99,823 sq. miles. Population—Males, 6,951,399; Females, 6,961,361: Total, 13,912,760.]

Governor.

His Excellency Sir Frank George Sly, K.C.S.I., I.C.S.
Aide-de-Camp, Captain F. B. Webb of the 8th Gurkha Rifles.

Members of Council.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. P. Standen, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.
The Hon'ble Sir M. V. Joshi, *Kt*.

Ministers.

The Hon'ble Mr. Saiyid Hifazat Ali.*
The Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Chitnavis, I.S.O.*

Secretaries, etc.

Chief Secretary, Arthur Edward Nelson, B.A. (Oxon), C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., J.P.
Financial Secretary, Alfred Ernest Mathias, B.A. (Oxon), I.C.S., J.P., M.L.C.
Secretary in the Settlement and Land Records Departments, James Ferguson Dyer, M.A. (Glas.), I.C.S., M.L.C.
Revenue Secretary, C. J. Irwin, C.I.E., I.C.S., J.P., M.L.C.
Officiating Financial Secretary, Alexander McDonald, B.A. (Cantab), I.C.S., J.P, M.L.C.
Secretary in the Legal Department, D. G. Mitchell, B.SC. (Edin.), I.C.S.
Secretary in the Education Department, Charles Evan William Jones, M.A. (Oxon), M.L.C.
Under Secretary, Chintaman Dwarkanath Deshmukh, B.A., I.C.S.
Under Secretary, Ambalal Narottamdas Shah, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab), Bar.-at-Law, I.C.S.
Under Secretary, Chhotelal Verma.
Financial Assistant Secretary, Clarence E. Higher.
Registrar, Ralph William Hart.
Publicity Officer, Narayan Raghunath Chandorkar, B.A., LL.B
Secretary, Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads), James Mathew Marmaduke Parker, V.D., A.C.H.

* Resigned from 27th March 1924.

Secretary, Public Works Department (Irrigation), Lieut.-Col. H. del. Pollard-Lowsley, C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., R.E.

Heads of Departments.

Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records, Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Inspector-General of Registration, James Ferguson Dyer, M.A. (Glas.), I.C.S., M.L.C.

Chief Conservator of Forests, Sir H. A. Farrington, Bart.

Excise Commissioner and Superintendent of Stamps, Geoffrey Pournall Burton, M.A. (Oxon), I.C.S.

Commissioner of Income-tax, Kashinath Shriram Jatar, U.C.S.

Postmaster-General, M. L. Pasricha.

Director of Telegraph Engineering, Western Circle, Bombay, Baba Sunder Singh, M.I.E.E.

Accountant-General, James Patch, O.B.E.

Judicial Commissioner, William Thomas Webb Baker, B.A. (Oxon), I.C.S.

Inspector-General of Prisons, Major William Jackson Powell, B.A., M.B., B.C.H., D.P.H. (Dub.), L.M. (Rot.), I.M.S.

Inspector-General of Police, Thomas Henry Morony.

Director of Public Instruction, Charles Evan William Jones, M.A. (Oxon), M.L.C.

Lord Bishop, The Right Rev. Eyre Chatterton, D.D.

Archdeacon, The Ven'ble Frederick Walter Martin, M.A.

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Col. James Alexander Black, M.A., M.B., I.M.S.

Director of Public Health, Lieut.-Col. Thomas George Nesbitt Stokes, I.M.S.

Political Agent, Central Provinces Feudatory States, Raipur, William Edmund Ley, I.C.S.

Director of Agriculture, Francis Joseph Plymen, A.C.G.I. (Lond.).

Veterinary Adviser to Government, Major R. F. Stirling, F.R.C.V.S.

Director of Industries and Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Chief Customs Authority and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies (in addition), Noel James Roughton, B.A. (Oxon), I.C.S., J.P.

Chief Engineer (Buildings and Roads), J. M. M. Parker, A.C.H.

Chief Engineer (Irrigation), Lieut.-Col. Pollard-Lowsley, C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., R.E.

PUNJAB.

[Area, 99,222 sq. miles. Population, Males, 11,306,265; Females, 9,378,759: Total, 20,685,024.]

Governor-Designate.

The Hon'ble Sir Malcolm Hailey, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Private Secretary, Major G. C. S. Black, M.V.O., O.B.E.

Members of Council.

The Hon'ble Sir Herbert John Maynard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sundar Singh Majithia, C.I.E.

Ministers.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Husain.

The Hon'ble Hony. Lieut. Rai Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand, O.B.E.

UNITED PROVINCES.

[Area, 107,267 sq. miles. Population—Males, 23,787,745; Females, 21,588,042: Total, 45,375,787.]

Governor.

His Excellency Sir William Sinclair Marris, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.

Private Secretary, Major R. C. B. Williams.

Members of Council.

The Hon'ble Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. Khan Bahadur, Raja of Mahmudabad.

The Hon'ble Mr. Samuel Perry O'Donnell, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Ministers.

The Hon'ble Rai Rajeshwar Bali, O.B.E.
The Hon'ble Lieut. Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan, C.I.E., M.B.E.

Secretaries.

Chief Secretary, G. B. Lambert, C.S.I., I.C.S.
Revenue and Judicial Secretary, C. E. D. Peters, I.C.S.
Finance Secretary, E. A. H. Blunt, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S.
Industries and Education, Kunwar Jagdish Prasad, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S.
Local Self-Government and Public Health, G. B. F. Muir, I.C.S.
Buildings and Roads and Railway Branches, A. C. Varrieres, C.I.E., M.L.C.
Irrigation Branch, A. C. H. Laurie.

Heads of Departments.

Member, Board of Revenue, S. H. Fremantle, C.S.I., C.I.E., V.D.
Director of Agriculture, H. M. Leake, M.A., SC.D. (Cantab), F.L.S., M.L.C.
Director of Land Records and Inspector-General of Registration, Rai Sahib Babu Brij Lal, B.A.
Veterinary Adviser to the Government, Capt. S. G. M. Hickey, M.R.C.V.S.
Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Khan Bahadur Shaikh Maqbul Husain, B.A., Bar.-at-Law, C.I.E.
Chief Conservator, H. G. Billson, F.C.H.
Excise Commissioner, T. Gibb.
Salt Commissioner, J. C. Fergusson, I.C.S.
Commissioner of Income-tax and Opium Agent, W. Gaskell, I.C.S.
Postmaster-General, H. S. H. Pilkington, C.I.E., M.V.O.
Superintendent, Survey of India, Northern Circle, Lt.-Col. Edward Aldborough, R.E.
Accountant-General, Diwan Bahadur Jhan Saran Chakravarti, M.A., P.H.D., F.R.A.S.
Chief Justice, High Court of Judicature, Hon. Sir Edward Grimwood Mears, *Kt.*, Bar-at-Law.
Inspector-General of Prisons, Lieut.-Col. John Edmund Clements, M.B., D.P.H., I.M.S.
Inspector-General of Police, A. D. Ashdown.
Director of Public Instruction, A. H. Mackenzie, M.A., B.SC.
Publicity Officer, Zafar Omar.
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Lieut.-Col. R. F. Baird, I.M.S., M.L.C.
Director of Public Health, C. L. Dunn, D.P.H. (London), Lieut.-Col, I.M.S.

DELHI.

[Area, 557 sq. miles. Population—Males, 281,633; Females, 206,555: Total, 488,188.]

Chief Commissioner.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. R. Abbott, C.I.E.

RESIDENTS, FIRST CLASS.

Resident at Hyderabad.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Lennox Somerville Russell, *Kt.*

Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, North-West Frontier.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. N. Bolton, C.S.I., C.I.E. Officiating).

Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. I. R. Glancy, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. C. Watson (Officiating).

Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. W. Johnston, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. E. Holland, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.V.O.

Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. F. B. Prideaux, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Government of Madras.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency the Rt. Hon. THE VISCOUNT GOSCHEN OF HAWKHURST, G.C.I.E., G.B.E. Took his seat, 14th April 1924.

Personal Staff of His Excellency the Governor.

Private Secretary, Eric Conran Smith, I.C.S.

Military Secretary, Lt.-Col. F. C. C. Balfour, C.I.E., M.C.

Surgeon, Major D. P. Johnstone, C.I.E., O.B.E., R.A.M.C.

Aides-de-Camp, Major T. N. Watson, M.C., 5th (King Edward's Own) Probyn's Horse; Lieut. L. Bootle- Wilbraham, M.C., Coldstream Guards; Lieut. M. E. B. Portal, 17/21st Lancers.

Indian Aide-de-Camp, Risaldar Yakub Khan, 16th Light Cavalry.

Honorary Indian Aide-de-Camp, Hony. Capt. V. S. Alexander, Sirdar Bahadur, late of 2nd (Q.V.O.) Sappers and Miners.

His Excellency the Governor's Bodyguard.

Commandant, Major M. H Jackson, D.S.O., M.C., 9th Royal Deccan Horse (On leave).

Adjutant, and Offg. Commandant, Captain Basil Fitz Herbert Randall, 1st Skinner's Horse.

CABINET.

Members.

Revenue Member, The Hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habib-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, *Kt.*, C.I.E. Took his seat, 17th December 1920.

Home Member, The Hon. Sir Arthur Rowland Knapp, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., I.C.S. Took his seat, 1st April 1922.

Law Member, The Hon. Mr. Chetput Pattabhirama Ramaswami Ayyar, C.I.E. Took his seat, 12th Feb. 1923.

Finance Member, The Hon. Mr. R. A. Graham, C.S.I., I.C.S. (Tem.) Took his seat, 26th April 1924.

Ministers.

Minister for Local Self-Government, The Hon. Raja of Panagal. Took his seat, 19th December 1923.

Minister for Education and Public Works, The Hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro, *Kt.* Took his seat, 19th December 1923.

Minister for Development, The Hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai. Took his seat, 19th December 1923.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Secretariat.

Chief Secretary, Norman Edward Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Acting).

Officer on Special duty, H. G. Stokes, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Temporary Deputy Secretary, E. M. Gawne, I.C.S.

Assistant Secretary, A. Hanumanta Rao, Rao Sahib.

Development Department.

Secretary, F. Noyce, C.B.E., I.C.S.

Under Secretary, M. S. A. Hydari, I.C.S.

Assistant Secretary, C. J. Paul.

Finance Department.

Secretary, R. W. Davies, I.C.S.

Tempy. Deputy Secretary, J. B. Brown, I.C.S.

Assistant Secretary, Rao Bahadur V. Gopalakrishna Ayyar.

Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, J. M. Hooper.

Deputy Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, B. Sivasankara Rao.

Law Department.

Secretary, V. T. Krishnama Acharya.

Under Secretary, Rao Bahadur C. Ramanuja Achariyar.

Under Secretary (Legislative), Muhammad Fazl-ud-din Sahib.

Assistant Secretary, C. Govindan Nayar.

Local Self-Government Department.

Secretary, P. L. Moore, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Temporary Deputy Secretary, V. Panduranga Rao, I.C.S.

Assistant Secretary, T. K. Arunachala Ayyar.

Additional Assistant Secretary, T. B. Ramachandra Mudaliyar.

Public Works Department.

Chief Engineer and Officiating Joint Secretary (Buildings and Roads), M. R. Kharegat, A.M.I.C.E.

Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary (Irrigation), P. Hawkins, A.C.H.M. INST. C.E.

Secretary (Railways), Lt.-Col. C. J. Clarke, D.S.O., R.E.

Deputy Chief Engineer and Under Secretary, Rao Sahib P. Ranganayakulu Nayudu.

Officiating Assistant to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Under Secretary, R. Narasimha Ayyangar.

Revenue Department.

Secretary, L. T. Harris, C.S.I., I.C.S. (On leave); E. W. Legh, C.I.E., I.C.S. (Acting).

Under Secretary, Rao Bahadur P. T. Srinivasa Achariyar.

Assistant Secretary, Rao Bahadur V. Ponnayya.

Legislative Council.

President, The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai, C.I.E., I.S.O.

Secretary, R. V. Krishna Ayyar.

Assistant Secretary, C. Satagopa Acharya.

Council Secretaries, (1) S. Arpudaswami Udayar; (2) Rao Sahib T. C. Tangavelu Pillai; (3) Abdulla Ghatala Sahib.

Other Government Officers at the Metropolis.

NOTE.—The letters "P." "T." and "B." after the official designation of the officer concerned denote the Postal, Telegraphic address or Post Box No. respectively. When a group of officers have the same address, this will be given at the head of the group and will not be inserted after the official designation, e.g.—

Board of Revenue.—P. Triplicane, Madras.
T. Triplicane for delivery.
B. { Land Revenue 406.
Revenue Settlement 407.

Agricultural Department.

Director of Agriculture, H. C. Sampson, C.I.E. (On leave); R. D. Anstead (Officiating).

Personal Assistant, M. V. Vellodi.

Statistical Assistant, V. N. Visvanatha Rao.

Archæology.

Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle, G. Venkoba Rao.

Audit Department.

Accountant-General, J. F. Mitchell, I.C.S.

Deputy Accountants-General, J. H. G. Williams; C. Subrahmanya Ayyar.

Assistant Accountants-General, M. Subrahmanya Ayyar; B. C. Dutt; T. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar.

Probationers, T. Sivaramasetu Pillai; I. Achyuta Panikkar; K. Krishna Rao.

Assistant Accounts Officers, Rao Sahib A. Rangaswami Ayyar; J. E. Walsh; W. J. Davids (On leave); A. A. Kuppuswami Ayyangar (Officiating); M. Satchithanandam Pantulu.

Deputy Controller of Currency, J. F. Mitchell, I.C.S.

Currency Officer, G. H. A. Wood.

Assistant Currency Officer, Rao Sahib V. S. Narayanaswami Ayyar (Officiating).

Deputy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, C. V. Srinivasa Rao.

Government Examiner, Railway Accounts, M. & S.M.Ry. and S.I.Ry., T. S. Sankara Ayyar.

Board of Revenue.

P. Triplicane (Madras).
T. Triplicane for delivery.
B. { Land Revenue 406.
Revenue Settlement 407.

First Member, M. E. Couchman, I.C.S.

Second Member and Commissioner of Land Revenue, Revenue Settlement and Inam, N. E. Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E. (On other duty); N. Macmichael, I.C.S. (Officiating).

Third Member and Commissioner of Excise, and Separate Revenue, N. Macmichael, I.C.S. (On other duty); A. Y. G. Campbell (Officiating).

Secretary to the Commissioner of Land Revenue (P.B. 406), W. S. Brown, I.C.S.

Assistant Secretary, Commissioner of Land Revenue (P.B. 406), Rao Sahib A. Appadurai Pillai.

Secretary to the Commissioner of Excise, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Sadukh Ali Sahib.

First Assistant, Survey, Settlement Department, U. Gopalan.

Co-operative Department.

Registrar, Co-operative Societies [*P. Triplicane (Madras), T. Triplicane for delivery*], J. Gray, O.B.E., I.C.S.

Personal Assistant to the Registrar, Rao Sahib K. Devasikhamani Mudaliyar.

Assistant Registrar, Madras and Chingleput, Rao Sahib M. K. Venkata Acharya, B.A.

Assistant Registrar under training, Dharmaraja Daniel Souri.

Customs Service.

Collector, C. R. Watkins, C.I.E.

Assistant Collectors, F. A. I. Richardson; M. D'Cunha.

Probationer, Captain Keegan.

Ecclesiastical Department.

Lord Bishop [*P. Cathedral (Madras), T. Cathedral, B. Nil*], The Right Rev. E. H. M. Waller, D.D. (On leave).

Archdeacon [*P. Cathedral (Madras), T. Cathedral, B. Nil*], The Ven. F. Nuttall (On leave); The Rev. H. C. Loasby (Acting).

Senior Joint Chaplain, St. George's Cathedral [*P. Cathedral (Madras), T. Cathedral, B. Nil*], The Rev. H. C. Loasby.

Junior Joint Chaplain, St. George's Cathedral [*P. Cathedral (Madras), T. Cathedral, B. Nil*].

Chaplain, St. Mark's Church, North Georgetown [*P. Madras G.P.O. (Madras), T. Madras G.T.O., B. Nil*], The Rev. John C. Bunyan.

Chaplain, Holy Emmanuel Church, South Georgetown [*P. Madras G.P.O. (Madras), T. Madras G.T.O., B. Nil*] The Rev. R. W. Peachey.

Senior Chaplain, Vepery [*P. Vepery (Madras), T. Vepery, B. Nil*], The Rev. W. A. Hobson.

Junior Joint Chaplain, Vepery [*P. Vepery (Madras), T. Vepery, B. Nil*].

Garrison Chaplain, St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George [*P. Fort St. George (Madras), T. Fort St. George, B. Nil*], The Rev. C. E. de la Bere.

Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Madras, The Rev. J. J. Wright.

Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church [*P. Egmore (Madras), T. Egmore, B. Nil*], The Rev. D. F. Mackenzie.

Joint Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church [*P. Egmore (Madras), T. Egmore, B. Nil*],

Registrar of the Diocese (at Ootacamund), F. Rowlandson.

Clergyman, San Thome [*P. Mylapore (Madras), T. Mylapore, B. Nil*], S.P.G. Secretary.

Clergyman, Perambur [*P. Perambur (Madras), T. Perambur, B. Nil*], The Rev. C. H. Browne.

Marriage Registrar, J. M. Hooper.

Educational Department.

Director of Public Instruction and Commissioner for Government Examinations [*P. Cathedral (Madras), T. Cathedral, B. Nil*], R. Littlehailes.

Deputy Director of Public Instruction [*P. Cathedral (Madras), T. Cathedral, B. Nil*], R. M. Statham (On leave).

Additional Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Khan Sahib Abdur Rahim Sahib (On leave). J. Franco (Acting).

Deputy Directress, Mrs. J. L. Drysdale (On leave).

Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction [*P. Cathedral (Madras), T. Cathedral, B. Nil*], C. D. Subrahmanya Chetti (On other duty); T. R. Sundaram Ayyar (Acting).

Inspector of European Schools [*P. Cathedral (Madras), T. Cathedral, B. Nil*], H. O. Kershaw (Acting).

District Educational Officer, Madras, H. A. Hart (Acting).

Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle [*P. Cathedral (Madras), T. Cathedral, B. Nil*], Mrs. F. W. Henderson (On leave); Miss E. M. Bower.

Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations [*P. Cathedral (Madras), T. Cathedral, B. Nil*], D. A. Hobday.

President, Board of Examiners [*P. Triplicane (Madras), T. Triplicane, B. Nil*], N. Macmichael, M.A., I.C.S.

Secretary, Board of Examiners [*P. Triplicane (Madras), T. Triplicane, B. Nil*], A. E. Ramsbotham.

Registrar of Books [*P. Cathedral (Madras), T. Cathedral, B. Nil*], Rao Bahadur A. C. Pranatartihara Ayyar I.S.O.

Factories.

Chief Inspector of Factories, S. A. Cartledge.

Assistant Inspectrr of Factories,

Fisheries Department.

Director of Fisheries (P. Triplicane, T. Triplicane for delivery, B. Nil), B. Sundara Raj.

Assistant Director of Fisheries (Inland), C. G. Chakrapani Ayyangar (Acting).

Forest Department.

Chief Conservator of Forests (P. Triplicane, T. Triplicane for delivery, B. 415), H. Tireman.

Conservator of Forests, Third Circle (P. Triplicane, T. Triplicane for delivery, B. 402), T. A. Whitehead.

Personal Assistant to Chief Conservator of Forests (P. Triplicane, T. Triplicane for delivery, B. 415), S. Amritaswami Pillai (On leave). K. K. Raman Nayar (Posted)

Income-tax Department.

Commissioner of Income-tax, D. N. Strathie, M.A., I.C.S. (On leave); F. H. Senneck, I.C.S. (Officiating).

Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Central Range, A. Savarinatha Pillai.

First Income-tax Officer, Madras, R. Venkateswarulu.

Second Income-tax Officer, V. P. Rajabushana Mudaliyar.

Third Income-tax Officer, D. Robertson.

Fourth Income-tax Officer, J. D. Arsiwalla.

Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Income-tax, Madras, R. Varadacharya.

Industries Department.

Director of Industries [*P. Triplicane (Madras), T. Triplicane for delivery, B. 432*], E. F. Thomas, C.I.E., I.C.S. (Acting).

Deputy Director of Industries, L. B. Green, M.B.E.

Inspector of Industrial Schools, W. Fyfe.

Leather Expert, Capt. A. Guthrie, M.B.E.

Textile Expert, D. M. Amalsad.

Industrial Engineer, L. S. Pinto.

Temporary Assistant Industrial Engineer, S. Rajagopal Nayudu.

Jail Department.

Superintendent of Prisons and Civil Jail, Madras [*P. Park Town (Madras), T. Park Town B. 503*], Lt.-Col. G. W Maconochie, I.M.S.

Judicial Department.

(i) High Court of Judicature.

Chief Justice [*P. Madras G.P.O. (Madras), T. Madras G.T.O., B. Nil*], The Hon. Mr. Justice V. M. Coutts Trotter, M.A. (Bar.-at-Law).

Judges [*P. Madras G.P.O. (Madras), T. Madras G.T.O., B. Nil*], The Hon. Sir F. D. P. Oldfield, *Kt.*, I.C.S. (On leave); The Hon. Mr. Justice C. G. Spencer, I.C.S. (Bar.-at-Law); The Hon. Mr. Justice W. W. Phillips, I.C.S. (Bar.-at-Law) (On leave); The Hon. Justice Sir C. V. Kumaraswami Sastriyar, B.A., B.L., Diwan Bahadur; The Hon. Mr. Justice C. Krishnan, M.A. (Cantab), (Bar.-at-Law), Diwan Bahadur; The Hon. Mr. Justice V. Ramesam, B.A., B.L.; The Hon. Mr. Justice C. E. Odgers, M.A., B.C.L. (Bar.-at-Law); The Hon. Mr. Justice M. D. Devadoss (Bar.-at-Law); The Hon. Mr. Justice M. Venkata Subba Rao, B.A., B.L.; The Hon. Mr. Justice E. H. Wallace (Officiating); The Hon. Mr. Justice D. G. Waller (Officiating); The Hon. Mr. Justice C. Madhavan Nayar (Offg.).

Registrar (P. Madras G.P.O. (Madros), T. Madras G.T.O., B. 78), F. G. Butler, M.A., I.C.S.

Deputy Registrar, Original Side [*P. Madras G.P.O. (Madras), T. Madras G.T.O., B. Nil*], G. S. White (Solicitor).

Deputy Registrar, Appellate Side [*P. Madras G.P.O. (Madras), T. Madras G.T.O., B. Nil*], Mir Amir-ud-din, M.A., LL.B. (Bar.-at-Law).

First Assistant Registrar, Original Side [*P. Madras G.P.O. (Madras), T. Madras G.T.O., B. Nil*], P. Kandaswami Mudaliyar, Attorney-at-Law.

Second Assistant Registrar, Original Side [*P. Madras G.P.O. (Madras), T. Madras G.T.O., B. Nil*], K. Chengalvaraya Ayyar, B.A., B.L.

Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side [*P. Madras G.P.O. (Madras), T. Madras G.T.O., B. Nil*], S. Andisundara Acharya, B.A., B.L.

Official Referee [*P. Madras G.P.O. (Madras), T. Madras G.T.O., B. Nil*], V. Masilamani Pillai, B.A., B.L., Rao Bahadur (On leave); M. H. Hakim (Bar.-at-Law) (Acting).

(ii) Law Officers.

[P. Madras G.P.O. (Madras), T. Madras G.T.O., B. Nil.]

Advocate-General, T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, B.A, B.L.

Administrator-General and Official Trustee and Custodian of Enemy Property, H. D. Cornish (Bar.-at-Law).

Government Solicitor, C. Moresby.

Government Pleader, C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar, B.A., B.L.

Public Prosecutor, J. C. Adam (Bar.-at-Law).

Crown Prosecutor, K. P. Madhava Menon (Bar.-at-Law).

Editor, Madras Law Reports, M. A. Tirunarayana Achariyar (Advocate).

Law Reporters, D. Appa Rao; K. Ramachandra Ayyar, B.A., B.L.; N. Rajagopala Achariyar, B.A., B.L.

Sheriff, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.

(iii) The City Civil Court.

[P. Madras G.P.O. (Madras), T. Madras G.T.O., B. Nil.]

Judge, Paul Appaswami, M.A., LL.B. (Bar.-at-Law).

(iv) The Court of Small Causes.

[P. Madras G.P.O. (Madras), T. Madras G.T.O., B. Nil.]

Chief Judge, Diwan Bahadur C. R. Tiruvenkata Achariyar, B.A., B.L.

Second Judge, Mir Zyn-ud-din, LL.B. (Bar.-at-Law).

Third Judge, Rao Sahib P. Sambanda Mudaliyar.

Registrar, T. Sankunni.

(v) Presidency Magistrates.

Chief Presidency Magistrate [*P. Egmore (Madras), T. Egmore, B. Nil*], L. A. Cammiade, B.A., B.L. (Bar.-at-Law) (On leave); Dr. Krishna Pandalai, LL.D. (Bar.-at-Law) (Officiating).

Second Presidency Magistrate, Muhi-ud-din Khan Lodi Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib.

Third Presidency Magistrate, T. Bhaghavantam Gupta, B.A., B.L.

Labour Department.

Commissioner of Labour, Madras, G. F. Paddison, M.A., C.S.I., I.C.S.

Protector of Emigrants, Madras, H. T. Reilly, I.C.S.

Marine Department.

Presidency Port Officer, Marine Transport Officer and Registrar of Shipping [*P. Madras G.P.O. (Madras), T. Madras G.T.O., B. 13*], Capt. E. W. Huddleston, C.I.E., C.B.E., R.I.M.

Personal Assistant to the Presidency Port Officer, Agent for Government Consignments, Registrar of Shipping and Government Marine Surveyor [*P. Madras G.P.O. (Madras), T. Madras G.T.O., B. Nil*], Commander W. L. Kelly, R.N.R. (Retired).

Deputy Conservator of the Port of Madras, [*P. Madras G.P.O. (Madras) T. Madras, G.T.O., B. Nil*], Commander R. M. Philby, R.I.M.

Harbour Engineer to Government, R. C. Bristow, M.I.C.E.

Medical Department.

Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras [*P. Cathedral (Madras), T. Teynampet, B. 652*], Major-General T. H. Symons, O.B.E., I.M.S.

Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras [*P. Cathedral (Madras), T. Teynampet, B. 652*], Civil Surgeon P. F. Mathias, B.A., M.B., C.M.

Director of Public Health [P. Cathedral (Madras), T. Cathedral, B. Nil], Major A. J. H. Russell (On leave); Dr. K. T. Mathew, D.P.H. (Acting).

Assistant Directors of Public Health, Capt. A. M. K. Hesterlow, I.M.S.; Capt. N. R. Ubhaya, D.P.H.

Assistant Director of Public Health, Central Range [P. Cathedral (Madras), T. Cathedral, B. Nil], B. Ethirajulu Nayudu, L. M. S., B.S.SC.

Principal, Medical College [P. Park Town (Madras), T. Park Town, B. Nil], Lieut.-Col. F. F. Elwes, C.I.E., I.M.S. (On leave); Lieut.-Col. E. W. C. Bradfield, O.B.E., I.M.S. (Acting).

Superintendent, General Hospital [P. Park Town (Madras), T. Park Town, B. Nil.], Lieut.-Col. R. B. B. Foster, I.M.S. (Acting).

Resident Medical Officer, General Hospital [P. Park Town (Madras), T. Park Town, B. Nil], Major W. C. Paton, I.M.S.

Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital and Medical Officer, Civil Orphan Asylum. Also Professor of Ophthalmology, Medical College [P. Park Town and Egmore (Madras), T. Park Town and Egmore, B. 754 only Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital], Major R. E. Wright, I.M.S.

Assistant Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras [P. Egmore (Madras), T. Egmore, B. Nil], K. Koman Nayar.

Superintendent, Government Maternity Hospital and Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, Lieut.-Col. C. A. F. Hingston, O.B.E., I.M.S.

Assistant Superintendent, Government Maternity Hospital and Lecturer of Midwifery to female students, Madras Medical College [P. Park Town and Egmore (Madras), T. Park Town and Egmore, B. Nil], A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar (Acting).

Resident Assistant Surgeon, Raja Sir Ramaswami Mudaliyar's Lying-in Hospital, T. J. Gibson, I.M.D.

Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry, Medical College (P. Park Town (Madras), T. Park Town, B. Nil), Major Clive Newcomb, I.M.S.

First Assistant Chemical Examiner [P. Park Town (Madras), T. Park Town, B. Nil], Khan Sahib Muhammad Aziz-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, B.A., M.B.C.M.

Second Assistant Chemical Examiner [P. Park Town (Madras), T. Park Town, B. Nil], T. R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A.

Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum and Lecturer on Mental Diseases, Medical College [P. Park Town and Kilpauk (Madras), T. Park Town and Kilpauk, B. Nil], M. L, Kamath.

Surgeon, First District, Superintendent, Medical School, Rayapuram, and Medical Inspector of Emigrants [P. Rayapuram (Madras), T. Rayapuram, B. Nil], Major W. C. Gray, I.M.S. (Acting).

Surgeon, Second District [P. Park Town and Vepery (Madras), T. Park Town and Vepery, B. Nil], Major W. L. Forsyth, I.M.S. (On leave).

Surgeon, Third District and Second Physician, General Hospital [P. Egmore and Park Town (Madras), T. Egmore and Park Town, B. Nil], Major J. M. Skinner, I.M.S. (with Professorship of Physiology, Medical College) (Acting).

Surgeon, Fourth District [P. Park Town and Royapetta (Madras), T. Park Town and Royapetta, B. Nil], Lieut.-Col. D. G. Rai, I.M.S.

Director, King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy [P. Saidapet, (Madras), T. Saidapet, B. Nil], Major J. Cunningham.

Assistant Director, King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy [P. Saidapet (Madras), T. Saidapet, B. Nil], K. Mhaskar, M.A., M.D.

Lady Superintendent, Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Madras, Dr. Eva Stewart, W.M.S.

Director, Tuberculosis Institute and Hospital, Madras, Dr. P. S. Chandrasekhar (On leave). Dr. M. Kesava Pai, M.D. (posted).

Meteorology.

Meteorologist, Madras and Deputy Director, Madras Observatory, Dr. S. R. U. Savoor.

Museum.

Superintendent, Government Museum, and Principal Librarian, Connemara Public Library [P. Egmore (Madras), T. Egmore, B. Nil], Dr. F. H. Gravely.

Police Department.

Inspector-General of Police [P. Mylapore (Madras), T. Mylapore, B. 601], F. Armitage (On leave); P. Hannyngton (Acting).

Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D. [P. Mylapore (Madras), T. Mylapore, B. 602], E. T. H. Stevenson (Acting).

Assistant Inspector-General of Police [P. Mylapore (Madras), T. Mylapore, B. Nil], E. J. Rowlandson.

Personal Assistant to Deputy Inspector-General, Railways and C.I.D. [P. Mylapore (Madras), T. Mylapore, B. Nil], J. Moore.

Assistant to Deputy Inspector-General, Railways and C.I.D. [P. Mylapore (Madras), T. Mylapore, B. Nil], A. B. G. Snesdell, I.S.O.

Commissioner of Police [P. Egmore (Madras), T. Egmore, B. 751], P. Hannyngton (On other Duty); H. F. Travers Phillips (Acting).

Deputy Commissioner of Police, North Range (P. Madras G.P.O. (Madras). T. Madras G.T.O., B. Nil), S. Bhavanandam Pillai, I.S.O., Diwan Bahadur.

Deputy Commissioner of Police, South Range [P. Egmore (Madras), T. Egmore, B. Nil], A. J. Happell (Acting).

Assistant Commissioner of Police [P. Egmore (Madras), T. Egmore, B. Nil], Muhammad Kalim-ul-la Sahib Chida Khan Bahadur; N. H. Jagadisa Ayyar (Additional).

Superintendent, Railway Police [P. Egmore (Madras), T. Egmore, B. 755], W. H. Wright (Acting).

Deputy Superintendent attached to the C.I.D. [P. Mylapore (Madras), T. Mylapore, B. Nil], R. Viraraghava Ayyar, Rai Sahib (On leave). Ag. Saiyed Kasim Sahib, Khan Sahib.

Deputy Superintendent attached to the Office of the Inspector-General of Police, A. Vittal Rao.

Political Department.

Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends [P. Madras G.P.O. (Madras), T. Madras G.T.O., B. Nil], H. T. Reilly, I.C.S.

Post and Telegraph Department.

Postmaster-General [P. Mount Road (Madras), T. Mount Road, B. 322], R. W. Hanson.

Deputy Postmaster-General (Post) [P. Mount Road (Madras), T. Mount Road, B. 322], Rai Bahadur K. P. Sen, B.A. (On leave); Capt. G. J. H. Quilter (Acting).

Deputy Postmaster-General (Post) [P. Mount Road (Madras), T. Mount Road, B. 322], Rao Bahadur C. Srinivasa Rao, M.A.

Deputy Postmaster-General (Traffic) [P. Mount Road (Madras), T. Mount Road, B. 322], W. A. V. D'Rozario.

Presidency Postmaster [P. Madras G.P.O. (Madras), T. Madras G.T.O., B. Nil], S. H. Glackan, M.B.E.

Superintendent of Telegraphs, Central Telegraph Office [P. Madras G.P.O. (Madras), T. Madras G.T.O., B. 104], A. G. Moore.

Director, Telegraph Engineering (P. Egmore, T. Mount Road), M. E. Nigel Jones.

Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs (P. Egmore, T. Mount Road), J. G. Morgan.

Printing Department.

Superintendent, Government Press (P. Madras G.P.O. (Madras), T. Madras G.T.O., B. Nil), F. L. Gilbert.

Deputy Superintendents, Government Press (P. Madras G.P.O. (Madras), T. Madras G.T.O., B. Nil), A. G. Green; W. J. Davis.

Assistant Superintendent, Government Press (P. Madras G.P.O. (Madras), T. Madras G.T.O., B. Nil).
Linotype Operator-Mechanic, K. R. Beveridge.

Public Works Department.

Chief Engineer and Officiating Secretary to Government, P.W.D. (General, Buildings and Roads) [P. Triplicane (Madras), T. Triplicane, B. 410], M. R. Kharegat, A.M.I.C.E. F.M.U.

Officiating Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government, P.W.D. (Irrigation) [P. Triplicane (Madras), T. Triplicane, B. 405], P. Hawkins, A.C.H., M.INST.C.E.

Secretary to Government, P.W.D., Railways, Lieut.-Col. C. J. Clarke, D.S.O., R.E.

Deputy Chief Engineer and Under Secretary to Government, P.W.D., General, Buildings and Roads [P. Triplicane (Madras), T. Triplicane, B. 410], P. Ranganayakulu Nayudu, Rao Sahib, B.C.E., A.M.I.E. (IND.).

Assistant to Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Under Secretary to Government, P.W.D. (Irrigation Branch) [P. Triplicane (Madras), T. Triplicane, B. 405]. R. Narasimha Ayyangar, B.A., B.E.

Assistant Engineer, Chief Engineer's Office (Buildings and Roads), B. Sriramulu Nayudu (Officiating).

Assistant Engineer, Chief Engineer's Office (Irrigation). R. Savarinathan.

Consulting Architect to Government [P. Triplicane (Madras), T. Triplicane, B. Nil], W. H. Nicholls, F.R.I., B.A.

Assistant Architect, Captain H. F. T. Taylor, M.C. (Special Consulting Architect).

Executive Engineer, Cauvery Gauging Division, G. Ramaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.E.

Sanitary Engineer to Government [P. Triplicane (Madras), T. Triplicane, B. Nil], J. S. Westerdale, B.SC., M.INST. C.E., M.I.M.C.E. (Officiating).

Deputy Sanitary Engineers [P. Triplicane (Madras), T. Triplicane, B. Nil], J. R. Thuraisingham A.K.C. G. V. Rao, B.SC., A.M.I.C.E.

Special Assistant Sanitary Engineer [P. Triplicane (Madras), T. Triplicane, B. Nil], A. V. Raman, M.I.M. & C.E., M.R.S.I.

Superintending Engineer, Madras Circle [P. Triplicane (Madras), T. Triplicane, B. Nil], R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur, B.A., B.C.E.

Personal Assistant to Superintending Engineer, Madras Circle [P. Triplicane (Madras), T. Triplicane, B. Nil], V. S. Swaminatha Ayyar, B.A., B.E. (On leave).

Executive Engineer, North Presidency Division [P. Triplicane (Madras), T. Triplicane, B. Nil], A. G. G. Barclay.

Subdivisional Officer, No. I Subdivision, Rao Sahib S. V. Kanakasabhai Pillai.

Subdivisional Officer, No. II Subdivision, J. Matnai.

Executive Engineer, South Presidency Division [P. Triplicane (Madras), T. Triplicane, B. Nil], R. H. Smith, B.SC.

Subdivisional Officer, No. I Subdivision, S. Siva Rao.

Subdivisional Officer, No. II Subdivision, R. McIntosh, B.SC.

Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division [P. Triplicane (Madras), T. Triplicane, B. Nil], N. Govindaraja Ayyangar (Officiating).

Subdivisional Officer, Tiruvallur Subdivision, H. S. Taylor.

Subdivisional Officer, Buckingham Canal Subdivision [P. Triplicane (Madras), T. Triplicane, B. Nil], J. E. Foulkes.

General Superintendent, P.W. Workshops and Stores (P. Madras G.P.O. (Madras), T. Madras G.T.O., B. Nil), W. P. Roberts, M.INST.MECH. F.M.I.E. (IND.).

Superintendent of Stores, P.W. Workshops and Stores Division [P. Madras G.P.O. (Madras), T. Madras G.T.O., B. Nil] H. F. D. DeCourcy, ASSOC.M. INST.C.E., M.R.S.I., ASSO.M.INST.S.E. (On leave).

Electrical Inspector to Government [P. Triplicane (Madras), T. Triplicane, B. Nil], E. J. B. Greenwood, M.SC., M.INST.E.E., M.I.E. (IND.).

Electrical Engineer, L. Henshaw, ASSOC. M.INST.MECH.E. (On leave); P. V. Chari (Acting).

Assistant Electrical Engineer [P. Triplicane (Madras), T. Triplicane, B. Nil], P. V. Chari (On other duty); A. C. D'Rozario (Officiating).

Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers, G. L. W. O'Brian.

Inspectors of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers, J. L. Thompson; W. A. Baskett; S. A. Davis; D. A. McCready; O. W. Baskett.

Record Office.

Curator, Madras Record Office [P. Egmore (Madras), T. Egmore, B. Nil], H. Dodwell, M.A. (On leave).

Registration Department.

Inspector-General of Registration [P. Madras G.P.O. (Madras) T. Madras G.T.O., B. 59], Diwan Bahadur J. Venkatanarayana Nayudu.

Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Registration [P. Madras G.P.O. (Madras), T. Madras G.T.O., B. Nil], T. S. Ramachandra Ayyar (Acting).

Inspector, Registration Offices [P. Madras G.P.O. (Madras), T. Madras G.T.O., B. Nil], T. S. Ramachandra Ayyar (On other duty as Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Registration).

Registrar of Assurances [P. Madras G.P.O. (Madras), T. Madras G.T.O., B. Nil], Ghulam Muhi-ud-din Sahib.

Assistant to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Registrar of Provident Insurance Societies and Indian Life Assurance Companies [P. Madras G.P.O. (Madras), T. Madras G.T.O., B. Nil], M. Muhammad Hussain Sahib.

Salt Department.

Collector of Salt Revenue, C. H. Masterman, I.C.S.

Secretary to the Collector, L. K. Fearon.

Stamps and Stationery.

Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery [P. Madras G.P.O. (Madras), T. Madras G.T.O., B. 38], H. T. Reilly, I.C.S.

Assistant Superintendent of Stationery and Stamps, S. Duncan.

Survey Department.

[P. Triplicane (Madras), T. Triplicane for delivery, B. 404]

Director of Survey, F. V. P. Gompertz (On leave). W. F. Bateman (Acting).

Assistant Director of Survey, in charge of the Central Survey Office, M. Raman.

Second Assistant, K. N. Narasimhachari.

Town Planning.

Chairman, Madras City and Suburban Town Planning Trust, H. T. Reilly, I.C.S.

Director of Town Planning, R. Dann.

Translators to Government.

Kanarese Translator to Government and Senior Translator [P. Egmore (Madras), T. Egmore, B. Nil], B. Rama Rao, M.A., LL.B.

Telugu Translator to Government [P. Egmore (Madras), T. Egmore, B. Nil], C. Bhanumurti.

Tamil Translator to Government [P. Egmore (Madras), T. Egmore, B. Nil], C. N. Saravana Mudaliyar, B.A.

Malayalam Translator to Government [P. Egmore (Madras), T. Egmore, B. Nil], P. V. Kuruvila, B.A., L.T.

Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government and Examiner in Hindustani [P. Cathedral (Madras), T. Cathedral, B. Nil], Shams-ul-ulema Muhammad Abdur Rahiman Shatir.

Veterinary Department.

Chief Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department [P. Chepauk, Triplicane Post (Madras)], F. Ware, F.R.C.V.S. (On leave); D. A. D. Aitchison, M.R.C.V.S. (Acting).

Officer in Charge, Civil Veterinary Department (IV Circle), A. J. Wilson.

Principal, Madras Veterinary College, D. A. D. Aitchison, M.R.C.V.S., M.P.S.

Personal Assistant to the Principal, G. T. D'Silva.

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS IN THE MUFASSAL.

Abbreviations.

A.C.	= Assistant Collector.
A.C.E.	= Assistant Commissioner of Excise.
A.C.S.	= Assistant Commissioner of Salt.
A.D.A.	= Assistant Director of Agriculture.
A.D.I.	= Assistant Director of Industries.
A.D.P.H.	= Assistant Director of Public Health.
A.D.S.	= Assistant Director of Survey.
A.E.	= Assistant Engineer.
Ag.	= Acting.
A.R.C.	= Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
A.S.P.	= Assistant Superintendent of Police.
Addl.	= Additional.
Asst.	= Assistant.
C.	= Collector.
Capt.	= Captain.
Col.	= Colonel.
D.C.	= Deputy Collector.
D.D.A.	= Deputy Director of Agriculture.
D.E.O.	= District Educational Officer.
D.F.O.	= District Forest Officer.
D.I.G.	= Deputy Inspector-General of Police.
D.M.O.	= District Medical Officer.
D.S.P.	= District Superintendent of Police.
Dn.	= Division.
Dt.	= District.
Dy. C.S.	= Deputy Commissioner of Salt, etc., Department.
Dy. S.P.	= Deputy Superintendent of Police.
Dy. Supt., C.V.D.	= Deputy Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.
E.	= East.
E.E.	= Executive Engineer.
Govt.	= Government.
J.	= Judge.
L.F.E.	= Local Fund Engineer.
Lt.	= Lieutenant.
N.	= North.
P.A.	= Personal Assistant.
Prob.	= Probationary.
R.A.	= District Registrar of Assurances.
R.D.O.	= Revenue Divisional Officer.
S.	= South.
S.A.S.O.	= Special Assistant Settlement Officer.
S.E.	= Superintending Engineer.
S.S.O.	= Special Settlement Officer.
Spl.	= Special.
Sub-J.	= Subordinate Judge.
Supt.	= Superintendent.
T.D.C.	= Treasury Deputy Collector.
Temp.	= Temporary.
W.	= West.

Anantapur District (Telugu).

C., Anantapur, A. Upendra Pai.

D.C., Anantapur, S. Venkatarama Ayyar. (General duty).

R.D.O., Dharmavaram, Ag. O. Subba Reddi.

D.C., Gooty, K. Satagoparamanuja Achariyar. (General charge).

R.D.O., Penukonda, E. R. Wood, M.C., I.C.S.

T.D.C., Anantapur, V. Venkanna.

J., Anantapur, P. C. Lobo.

D.S.P., Anantapur, Ag. K. P. Janardhan Rao.

S.P., Penukonda, Asst. B. W. C. Main.

D.E.O., Anantapur, P. Parthasarathi Nayakar.

Principal, Ceded Districts College, Anantapur, A. Arulanandam Pillai.

D.M.O., Anantapur, Perm Major J. Kirkwood. (On other duty). Ag. Civil Asst. Surgeon U. Ganapati Rao.

D.F.O., Anantapur, L. S. Janes.

R.A., Anantapur, S. Narayanaswami Ayyar.

A.R.C., Anantapur, Ag. V. S. Ramaswami Ayyar.

L.F.E., Anantapur, V. S. Srinivasaraghava Achariyar.

Arcot (North) District (Telugu and Tamil).

C., Vellore Fort, J. C. Molony, I.C.S.

D.C., Tiruppattur, K. P. Sivasankara Menon, I.C.S.

D.C., Cheyar, P. K. Vaitheswara Ayyar (General duty).

D.C., Vellore, Muhammad Zinda Sahib Mohajir, Khan Sahib.

D.C., Ranipet, Rao Sahib R. Subbayya Nayudu (General duty).

D.C., Tiruvannamalai, E. S. Jesudian (General duty).

T.D.C., Vellore, Vellore Fort, V. Ramaswami Ayyar.

J., Vellore, Vellore Fort, A. J. King, I.C.S.

Sub-J., Vellore, K. Krishnama Acharya.

D.I.G., Southern Range, Vellore, T. W. Blackstone (Acting.)

D.S.P., Vellore, G. V. Stanbury.

P.A. to D.S.P., Vellore, M. S. Ramaswami Ayyar.

Principal, Provincial Police Training and Recruits' School, L. B. Gasson.

D.E.O., North Arcot, Vellore, Ag K. R. Tatachariyar.

D.M.O., Vellore, Perm. Lieut-Col. D. G. Rai (On other duty). Ag. Capt. V. Mahadevan, I.M.S.

D.F.O., N. Vellore, Vellore Fort, A. Hanumantha Rao.

D.F.O., S. Vellore, Vellore Fort, H. W. A. Gaudoin.

D.F.O., W. Vellore, Tiruppattur, D. L. Sathe.

R.A., Vellore, T. K. Subrahmanya Ayyar.

Supt., Central Jail, Vellore, Vellore Fort, Major A. C. Anderson, I.M.S.

A.C.E., Arcot Sub-Dn., Vellore, N. J. E Hereford.

A.R.C., Vellore, C. D. Nayagam.

E.E., Vellore Fort, Durairaja Ayyar.

L.F.E., Vellore Fort, R. Sitarama Ayyar.

Inspector of Factories, Central Circle, S. Hanumanulu.

Chaplain, Vellore, Rev. F. O. Proctor.

Arcot (South) District (Tamil).

C., Cuddalore, G. W. Wells, I.C.S.

Genl. charge Dy. Collector, Chidambaram, C. Rajam Chetti.

Hd.-Qrs. Dy. Collector, Cuddalore, Ag. R. S. Vaidyanatha Ayyar.

R.D.O., Tindivanam, C. K. Vijayaraghavan, I.C.S.

Genl. charge Dy. Collector, Tirukkoyilur, K. Raman Nayar.

T.D.C., Cuddalore, M. Kailasam Ayyar.

J., Cuddalore, C. V. Viswanatha Sastri, Rao Bahadur.

Sub-J., Cuddalore, C. S. Mahadeva Ayyar.

D.S.P., Cuddalore, V. K. Rajagopala Thamban.

Dy. S.P., Tirukkoyilur, Qadir Husain Sahib Bahadur

D.E.O., South Arcot, Cuddalore, T. S. Krishnamurti Ayyar.

D.M.O., and in Medical charge, Dt. Jail, Cuddalore, Ag. L. W. Pereira, Civil Surgeon.

R.A., Cuddalore, P. Periyaswami Mudaliyar.

R.A., Villupuram, B. Krishnaswami Ayyar (On leave). Ag. V. Venkataseshayya Garu.

Supt., Dt. Jail, Cuddalore, S. Rayaluswami Pillai.

A.C.E., Cuddalore Dn. Diwan Bahadur M. Venkatarama Ayyar.

A.R.C., Cuddalore, A. Ramanuja Achariyar (Also in charge of the Salem section).

E.E., South Arcot, Cuddalore, B. S. Ramaswami Ayyar.

L.F.E., Cuddalore, P. Desika Achariyar.

A.D.S., No. V Party, Cuddalore, W. F. Bateman.

For abbreviations see page 548.

S.A.S.O., South Arcot and North Arcot, Cuddalore, II Party, U. Manjappa (On leave); D. Anbudayan Nadar.

A.D.S. in Charge of No. V Party, P. N. Sundararaja Ayyar.

Port Officer, Cuddalore, Commander A. E. Godfrey, R.N.R. (Retd.).

Chaplain, Cuddalore, The Rev. F. H. C. Brink.

H.B.M.'s Consul at Pondicherry and Karikal, Pondicherry, Captain H. G. Tranchell.

Bellary District (Telugu).

C., Bellary, Ag. A. C. Duff, I.C.S.

A.C., Bellary, Capt. E. W. Doig, I.C.S.

Genl. Duty Dy. Collector, Adoni, N. Seshagiri Rao Nayudu.

Hd.-Qrs. Dy. Collector, Bellary, T. N. Ramaswami Ayyar.

R.D.O., Hospet, E. Bennett, I.C.S.

Spl. Dy. Collector, for Revision of Adangals, Bellary, T. M. Mallikarjuna Ayyar; B. Basappa.

T.D.C., Bellary, Rao Sahib X. Colaco.

Cantonment Magistrate, H. F. Cox.

J., Bellary, R. A. Jenkins, I.C.S.

D.I.G., Central Range, F. A. Hamilton.

D.S.P., Bellary, C. M. Atkinson.

Dy. S.P. (Hospet), Bellary, D. Crossley.

D.E.O., Bellary, Ag. B. Somasundara Rao.

Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Ceded districts, Bellary Circle, Miss M. C. E. Karney.

D.M.O., Bellary, Lt.-Col. P. L. O'Neill (On other duty). Ag. Captain B. Morris, Civil Assistant Surgeon.

Conservator of Forests, II Circle, Bellary, D. T. Barry.

D.F.O., Bellary, R. A. Mitchell.

Asst. Conservator, J. C. Wrench.

R.A., Bellary, P. Narasinga Rao.

Supt., Central Jail, Bellary, M. Gurunathayya.

Supt., Allipuram Central Jail, Bellary, Lieut. F. E. Hitchin.

Dy. Supt., Allipuram Central Jail, Bellary, G. M. Salisbury. R. Howe (On Prob.)

Medical Officer, Camp Jail, Bellary, H. E. Berlie, M.B.E.

A.C.E., Bellary Sub-Dn., Bellary, H. P. St. Clair Berlie.

A.R.C., Prob., Bellary, M. Giriappa.

D.D.A., III Circle, Bellary, P. H. Rama Reddi.

Dy. Supt., C.V.D., Bellary, W. J. D'Costa.

E.E., Bellary, N. Kesava Rao.

L.F.E., Bellary, C. J. M. Sullivan.

S.A.S.Os., No. III Party, Bellary, A. A. Venkatarama, Ayyar, S. Rangaswami Ayyangar; K. Ganapati Ayyar.

Chaplain, Bellary, The Rev. W. E. Careless (On leave). The Rev. F. E. Dossetor, M.A. (Ag.).

Chingleput District (Tamil).

C., Saidapet, C. B. Cotterell, I.C.S.

R.D.O., Chingleput, V. Ramakrishna, I.C.S.

A. C. T.L.R. Chandran, I.C.S.

Genl. Dy. C. Saidapet, T. P. Krishnaswami Sastri.

Genl. Ch. Dy., C., Tiruvallur, K. S. Srinivasa Acharya.

T.D.C., Saidapet, S. N. Saldanha.

Cantonment Magistrate, Pallavaram and St. Thomas' Mount, St. Thomas' Mount, Captain. C. M. James.

Cantonment Magistrate, Poonamallee, Ag. Captain C. M. James.

J., Chingleput, J. W. Hughes, I.C.S.

Sub-J., Chingleput, T. G. Ramaswami Ayyar.

D.S.P., Chingleput, M. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar.

P.A. to D.S.P., A. Tirumalaiswami Ayyangar.

D.E.O., Chingleput, J. C. Chinnappa.

Principal, Teachers' College, Saidapet, R. W. Ross.

Vice-Principal, Teachers' College, Saidapet, Ag. P. Shankunni.

D.M.O., Chingleput, Lt. Col. L. Hirsch (On leave). Ag. V. C. Menon, Civil Assistant Surgeon.

Director, King Institute, Guindy, Major J. Cunningham.

Asst. Director, King Institute, Guindy, Dr. K. S. Mhaskar.

D.F.O., Saidapet, S. V. Devadasan.

R.A., Madras, Ghulam Muhi-ud-din Sahib Bahadur.

For abbreviations see page 518.

Supt., Reformatory School, Chingleput, W. O. Fonceca.

D.D.A., IV Circle, St. Thomas' Mount, D. Ananda Rao.

A.R.C., Madras and Chingleput, Rao Sahib M. K. Venkata Acharya.

E.E., Madras (Triplicane), N. Govindaraja Ayyangar.

L.F.E., Saidapet, D. Daniel.

Chaplain, St. Thomas' Mount and Pallavaram, Rev. H. N. Bridge.

Chaplain, Poonamallee, The Rev. H. N. Bridge.

Chittoor District (Telugu and Tamil).

C., Chittoor, Ag. Rai Bahadur U. Rama Rao.

A.C., Chittoor, V. N. Kudva, I.C.S.,

R.D.O., Chandragiri, D. H. Boulton, I.C.S.

Dy. Collr, Special Duty. Chandragiri, N. Koil Pillai.

Genl. Duty Dy. C., Chittoor, P. Sitaramayya.

R.D.O., Madanapalle, L. C. Horwill I.C.S.

R.D.O., Special Duty, V. S. Aswatha Ayyar.

T.D.C., Chittoor, K. Kuppuswami Ayyar.

J., Chittoor, R. Narayana Ayyar, I.C.S.

Sub-J., Chittoor, A. Bhimeswara Rao.

D.S.P., Chittoor, Shariff Muhammad Ali Sahib.

P.A. to D.S.P., Chittoor, H. Pandiyan.

Dy. S.P., Madanapalle, K. Viswanatha Pillai.

D.E.O., Chittoor, T. K. Venkatarama Ayyar.

D.M.O., Chittoor, Ag. Rao Sahib K. Madhava Menon.

D.F.O., Chittoor, Abdul Kadir Sahib.

R.A., Chittoor, S. Soundaramanikka Mudaliyar.

A.R.C., Chittoor, C. D. Nayagam.

E.E., Madanapalle Dn., Madanapalle, E. W. P. Walsh.

L.F.E., Chittoor, Rao Sahib C. Ramaswami Ayyar.

Coimbatore District (Tamil).

C., Coimbatore, H. A. B. Vernon., I.C.S.

A.C., Coimbatore, J. H. Thompson, I.C.S.

Dy. C., Coimbatore, Y. V. Srinivasa Ayyar

Genl. Ch. Dy. C., Erode, S. Gopala Ayyangar.

Genl. Ch, Dy. C., Gobichettipalaiyam, I. A Peer Muhammad Sahib Bahadur.

Genl. Ch, Dy. C. Kollegal, G. L. D'Cruz.

R.D.O., Pollachi, J. A. Byers.

Prob. Dy. C., Coimbatore, W. H. Mitchell.

T.D.C., Coimbatore, N. Natesa Sastri.

J., Coimbatore, C. G. Austin, I.C.S. (On leave).

Sub-J., Coimbatore, T. N. Lakshmana Rao.

Addl. Sub-J., Coimbatore, V. S. Krishna Ayyar; R. S. Sankara Ayyar.

D.I.G., W. Range, Coimbatore, T. W Blackstone.

D.S.P., Coimbatore, R. N. Hitchcock.

P.A. to D.S.P., Coimbatore, R. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar.

Dy. S.P., Dharapuram, T. Devaraja Mudaliyar.

Dy. S.P., Erode, Ag. M. Venkatappa.

D.E.O., Coimbatore and the Nilgiris, H. Champion.

Inspectress of Girls' Schools, W. Circle, Coimbatore, Miss Irene Low.

D.M.O. and in Medical charge of Central Jail, Coimbatore, Ag. Lt.-Col. J. Forrest.

Conservator of Forests, V Circle, Coimbatore, H. F. A. Wood.

Extra Asst. Conservator on Prob., S. Coimbatore, H. E. Brown.

D.F.O., N. Coimbatore, D. F. Stileman.

D.F.O., S. Coimbatore, M. F. Bridge.

D.F.O., Kollegal, J. Sadasiva Ayyar.

Principal, Madras Forest College, Coimbatore, W. G. Dyson, M.C.

Instructors, Madras Forest College Coimbatore, G. G. Robinson; E. K. Krishnan; A. R. Brand; C. R. F. William; H. P. Ward; C. M. Kushalappa.

Forest Research Officer, Rao Sahib K. R. Venkataramana Ayyar (On leave). Ag. J. M. Sweet.

R.A., Coimbatore, P. Karunakara Menon.

R.A., Erode, K. Ramalingam Pillai.

Supt., Central Jail, Coimbatore, G. W. Clements, M.C.

A.D.I., Coimbatore, P. V. S. Ramanujam Pillai.
D.D.A., Planting Dts., Coimbatore, R. D. Anstead (On other duty as Director of Agriculture). Ag. D. G. Munro.
D.D.A., VIII Circle, Coimbatore, In charge, C. Narayana Ayyar.
A.D.A., VIII Circle, Coimbatore, R. N. K. Sundaram.
Supt., Central Farm, R. C. Wood (On foreign service). Ag. D. Balakrishnamurti.
Principal, Agricultural College, Coimbatore, R. C. Wood (On foreign service). R. C. Broadfoot.
Govt. Sugarcane Expert, Coimbatore, T. S. Venkatraman, Rao Sahib.
Asst. Sugarcane Expert, Coimbatore, K. Krishnamurti Rao.
Govt. Economic Botanist, Coimbatore, K. Rayamma.
Millets Specialist, Coimbatore, G. N. Rangaswami Ayyangar.
Govt. Entomologist, Coimbatore, Ag. Rao Sahib Y. Ramachandra Rao.
Teaching and Systematic Asst. to the Entomologist, Coimbatore, T. V. Ramakrishna Ayyar.
Economic Asst. to the Entomologist, Coimbatore, Rao Sahib Y. Ramachandra Rao. (On other duty). Ag. M. C. Cheriyan.
Govt. Mycologist, Coimbatore, Ag. S. Sundararaman.
Asst. Mycologist, Coimbatore, S. R. Venkatakrishna Mudaliyar.
Govt. Agricultural Chemist, Coimbatore, R. V. Norris. (On leave). Ag. B. Viswanath.
Asst. Agricultural Chemist, Coimbatore, B. Viswanath (On other duty). K. S. Viswanatha Ayyar; P. A. Raghunathaswami Ayyangar.
Govt. Lecturing Chemist, Coimbatore, Rao Sahib M. R. Ramaswami Sivan.
Govt. Agricultural Bacteriologist, Coimbatore, Mrs. Dorothy Norris (On leave).
Lecturing and Systematic Botanist, Coimbatore, Vacant. Ag. C. Tadulinga Mudaliyar.
Asst. Lecturing and Systematic Botanist, Coimbatore. C. Tadulinga Mudaliyar (On other duty). Ag. P. S. Jivanna Rao.
Govt. Agricultural Engineer, Coimbatore, F. T. T. Newland.
Cotton Specialist, Agricultural College, Coimbatore, R. C. Broadfoot.
Professor of Agriculture, Agricultural College, Coimbatore, R. C. Wood (On foreign service). Ag. D. Balakrishnamurti.
Asst. Professor of Agriculture, Agricultural College, Coimbatore, T. V. Rajagopala Acharya.
Lecturer in Engineering, Coimbatore, C. Sundararaman.
Prob. Dy. C., Spl. Duty, under Registrar C.C., Coimbatore and the Nilgiris, A. S. Manikkam Pillai.
Officer In charge, V Circle, C.V.D., Coimbatore, K. Kailasam Ayyar.
S.E., Coimbatore Circle, W. G. Molesworth.
E.E., Coimbatore, C. B. Connell.
L.F.E., Coimbatore, R. L. Molloy.
Chaplain, Coimbatore, The Rev. H. J. Edmond.

Cuddapah District (Telugu).

C., Cuddapah, Khan Bahadur Md. Bazl ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E., O.B.E.
A.C., V. S. Hejmadi, I.C.S.
Hd.-Qrs. Dy. C., Cuddapah, C. S. Hanumanta Rao.
Genl. Ch Dy. C., Jammalamadugu, C. Sambasiva Mudaliyar.
R.D.O., Rajampet, A. S. P. Ayyar, I.C.S.
Genl. Ch. Dy. C., Rayacholi, G. Sankaranarayana Ayyar.
T.D.C., Cuddapah, A. Ramakrishnam Raju.
J., Cuddapah, V. R. Kuppuswami Ayyar.
D.S.P., Cuddapah, James Beckett.
P.A. to D.S.P., Cuddapah, G. Saiyid Karim Sahib, Khan Sahib.
Dy. S.P., Jammalamadugu, Rao Sahib K. Rangaswami Ayyangar.
D.E.O., Cuddapah, Ag. Ch. S. Prakasa Rao.
D.M.O. Cuddapah, Lt.-Col. R. B. B. Foster. (On leave). Ag. K. Narayanaswami Ayyar, Civil Assistant Surgeon.
D.F.O., N. Cuddapah, V. Narayana Ayyar.
D.F.O., S. Cuddapah, B. K. Roy.

D.F.O., W. Cuddapah, P. Venkataramana Raju.
R.A., Cuddapah, Y. Venkateswaradu.
A.R.C., J. A. Peters.
L.F.E., Cuddapah, Ag. A. Lakshminarayana Rao.

Ganjam District (Telugu and Oriya).

C., Chatrapur, Ag. E. C. Wood, I.C.S.
Hd.-Qrs. Dy. C., Chatrapur. V. Brahmayya.
R.D.O., Berhampur, S. B. Narasimha Rao.
R.D.O., Balliguda Dn.
R.D.O., Chicacole, V. Ramanatha Pantulu, Rao Sahib.
R.D.O., Russellkonda, Anantaram Rath.
T.D.C., Chatrapur, L. Gokuldas.
J. Berhampur, J. J. Cotton, I.C.S.
Sub-J., Berhampur, G. G. Somayajulu Sastri.
D.S.P., Chatrapur, Ag. N. Ramanuja Ayyangar.
D.S.P., Parlakimedi, S. Rangarao Nayudu.
D.E.O., Ganjam, P. F. Fyson (On leave). Ag. V. Buchiramayya Pantulu.
D.M.O. & Supt., Dt. Jail, Berhampur, Ag. C. Ramanuja Ayya, Civil Asst. Surgeon.
D.F.O., Chatrapur, J. H. Longrigg.
R.A., Chatrapur, Ag. A. Subrahmanya Pillai.
A.R.C., Chatrapur, V. Achyutan.
E.E., Berhampur, Perm. H. S. Northey.
L.F.E., Chatrapur, E. Satyanarayana Sarma (On leave). Ag. P. K. Mukerjee.

Godavari District (Telugu).

C., Cocanada, J. R. Huggins I.C.S.
A.C., C. F. Williams, I.C.S.
R.D.O., Bhadrachalam, M. K. Vellodi.
Hd.-Qrs. Dy. C., Cocanada, D. Narayana Rao.
Genl. Ch. Dy. C., Peddapuram, D. Mahanty.
Genl. Duty. Rajahmundry, D. B. Narayana Rao.
Income-tax Dy. C., C. Hanumayya Pantulu.
T.D.C., Cocanada, S. Ragavendra Rao.
J., Rajahmundry, R. F. B. L. Guppy.
Sub-J., Cocanada, N. Balaram Das; C. Ranganayakulu Nayudu.
Sub-J., Rajahmundry, Temp. K. Appaji Rao.
D.S.P., Cocanada, G. S. Wilkes.
P.A. to D.S.P., Cocanada, V. Ramachandra Nayudu.
A.S.P., Rajahmundry, J. F. B. Kaye.
D.E.O., Godavari, K. Guruswami Reddiyar.
Principal, Govt. Arts College, Rajahmundry, Ag. N. R. Krishnamma.
Principal, Teachers' College, Rajahmundry, W. C. Douglas.
D.M.O. Ag. U. Sitaramaswami Nayudu, Civil Assistant Surgeon.
Civil Surgeon, Rajahmundry, and Medl. Ch. of Central Jail, Rajahmundry, Perm. Rao Sahib K. Madhava Menon (On leave). Ag. Major F. C. D'Crus.
D.F.O., Lower Godavari Dn., Cocanada, V. N. Seshagiri Rao.
D.F.O., Upper Godavari Dn., K. R. Venkataramana Ayyar.
R.A., Muhammad Saiyid-ud-din Sahib.
Supt., Central Jail, Rajahmundry, C. O'D. Hervey.
A.C.S., Northern Dn., Cocanada, Ag. C. S. Rolland.
D.D.A., No. I Circle, A. C. Edmunds.
Dy. C. A.R.C., M. Venkanna Nayudu.
E.E., E. Dn., Dowlaishweram, V. Hart.
E.E., W. Dn., Chettipet, D. W. Gollan.
E.E., Headworks, Dowlaishweram, M. O'Brien.
E.E., Godavari Northern Dn., A.S. Laurie.
L.F.E., Cocanada, R. A. Pereira.
Port Officer, Cocanada. ......
Chaplain, Cocanada, The Rev. R. M. Langdale Smith.

Guntur District (Telugu).

C., Guntur, Ag. W. O. Newsam, I.C.S.
P.A. Dy. C., Muhammad Kazim Ali Sahib Ansari.
R.D.O. Narasaraopet, C. M. Fairbairn.
Hd.-Qrs. Dy. C., Guntur, C. L. Narayana Prasad.
R.D.O., Ongole, K. R. Sundaram Ayyar.

For abbreviations see page 548.

Genl. Ch. Dy. C., Tenali, Rao Sahib R. Subbayya Nayudu.
T.D.C., Guntur, A. R. Vaidyanatha Ayyar.
J., Guntur, E. Pakenham Walsh, I.C.S.
Sub-J., Bapatla, C. V. Sampathu Ayyangar.
Addl Sub-J., Bapatla, S. Nilakantam Pantulu.
Sub-J., Temp., Guntur, K. Sundaram Chetti.
D.S.P., Guntur, Ag. F. D. D. Anderson.
P.A. to D.S.P., Guntur, K. Sriramulu Nayudu.
Dy. S.P., Narasaraopet, Ag. Rao Sahib S. Venkatesa Ayyar.
D.E.O., Guntur, M. Subrahmanyam Pantulu.
D.M.O., Guntur, Major J. M. Skinner (On other duty). Ag. M. K. Varughese.
D.F.O., Guntur, A. M. C. Littlewood (On leave). C. J. Van Haeften (In charge).
Asst. Conservators of Forests, C. J. Van. Haeften ; Saiyid Riaz-ud-din.
R.A., Guntur, A. Kuppuswami Sastri (Ag.)
D.D.A., II Circle, Guntur. ......
A.R.C., Guntur, N. Ranganatha Acharya.
A.R.C. (under training), J. Venkatesam Chaudari, Rao Sahib.
L.F.E., Guntur, K. Sundararama Murti.

Hyderabad (Deccan).

Chaplain, Bolarum, The Rev. Albert Charles Trench, M.C.
Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Secunderabad, Rev. D. T. H. McLellan.
Chaplain, Secunderabad, The Rev. W. R. Crichton, M.A.
Chaplain, Trimulgherry, The Rev. George Cecil Augustus Smith.

Kanara (South) District (Kanarese).

C., Mangalore, C. A. Souter, I.C.S.
R.D.O., Coondapur, H. Sankara, Rao.
Hd.-Qrs. Dy. C., Mangalore, M. S. Pais.
R.D.O., Puttur, A. K. Govindan.
T.D.C., Mangalore, P. Krishnan Nambiyar, Rao Sahib.
J., Mangalore, K. S. Menon.
Sub-J., Mangalore, A. P. P. Saldanha.
D.S.P., Mangalore, R. J. P. Dawson.
D.E.O., K. Sankara Menon.
D.M.O., Mangalore, Perm. Lt.-Col. J. Kirkwood.
D.F.O., N. Mangalore, G. S. Lasrado.
D.F.O., S. Mangalore, F. R. Madan.
R.A., Mangalore, C. F. Sequeira.
A.R.C., Mangalore, D. Ananda Rao.
E.E., West Coast Dn., Calicut, C. Peddie.
L.F.E., West Coast Dn., Calicut, U. Sanjiva Rao.
Port Officer, Mangalore, H. F. Heycock.

Kistna District (Telugu).

C., Masulipatam, F. W. Stewart, I.C.S.
A.C., M. C. Krishnan, I.C.S.
R.D.O., Bezwada, P. Castelino.
Dy. C., Bhimavaram, D. Seshagiri Rao.
Dy. C., Ellore, C. W. Tremenhere.
Dy. C., Gudivada, Muhammad Ismail Sahib.
Hd.-Qrs. Dy. C., Masulipatam, Muhammad Habib-ul-lah Sahib, Khan Bahadur.
R.D.O., Narasapur, S. G. Sengodaiyan, I.C.S.
Spl. Duty, T. Rajaratna Mudaliyar.
Addl. Dy. C., Bezwada, K. Mallikarjunam.
Spl. R.D.O. for revision of adangals, P. Venkatakrishna Rao.
P.A. to C., A. Subbayya.
T.D.C., Masulipatam, N. Ramamurti Nayudu, Rao Sahib.
J., Masulipatam, K. P. Lakshmana Rao.
Sub-J., Bezwada, K. Sambasiva Rao Nayudu.
Addl. Sub-J., Bezwada, T. Bhujanga Rao.
Sub-J., Ellore, Ag. A. Narayana Pantulu.
Sub-J., Temp., Narasapur, P. Rama Rao.
Sub-J., Masulipatam, S. Subbayya Sastri.
Addl. Sub-J., Masulipatam, K. Sourirajalu Nayudu.
D.S.P., Masulipatam, L. Clift.
P.A. to D.S.P., Masulipatam, Rao Sahib R. Narayana Ayyar.
Addl. P.A. to D.S.P., Rao Sahib K. Brahmayya Pantulu.
Dy. S.P., Ellore, Khaja Muhi-ud-din Husain Sahib.
Dy. S. P., Narasapur, Saiyid Abdul Rahim Sahib.

D.E.O., Kistna, A. Rama Rao.
D.M.O., Masulipatam, Lt.-Col. J. Forrest (On other duty). Ag. B. Rama Baliga.
D.F.O., Masulipatam, Saiyid-ud-din Ahmad Sahib.
R.A., Masulipatam, T. K. Srinivasa Ayyar.
A.R.C., Bezwada, V. S. Lakshminarasimha Rao.
S.E., Bezwada Circle, L. H. Greg (Officiating).
E.E., Central Dn., Bezwada, L. Venkatakrishna Ayyar.
E.E., Eastern Dn., Bezwada, H. R. Dogra.
E.E., Western Dn., Bezwada, L. H. Greg.
L.F.E., Masulipatam, D. Viraswami Nayudu.
Inspector of Factories, Bezwada, N. Circle, M. Krishnaswami Ayyar.
Clergyman, Bezwada and Guntur, The Rev. E. S. Tanner.
Clergyman, Masulipatam, The Rev. W. C. Penn.

Kurnool District (Telugu).

C., Kurnool, H. R. Uzielli, I.C.S.
Genl. Ch. Dy. C., Dhone, R. Venkatakrishna Rao Nayudu.
Genl. Ch. Dy. C., Markapur, K. Subrahmanya Ayyar.
Hd.-Qrs. Dy. C., Kurnool, J. Husain Khan Sahib. Also *T.D.C.*
T.D.C., Kurnool, C. Chalepati Pantulu.
J., Kurnool, Ag. J. C. H. Fowler, I.C.S. (On leave.)
Temp. Sub-J., S. Venkatasubba Rao Pantulu.
D.S.P., Kurnool, V. Ramachandra Ayyar.
P.A. to D.S.P., Kurnool, Rao Bahadur G. Rajagopala Rao.
Dy. S.P., Markapur, Ag. P. T. Duraiswami Pillai.
A.S.P., Nandyal, D. C. T. Cameron.
D.E.O., Kurnool, P. Narayana Gowd.
D.M.O., Kurnool, Ag. K. Balasimha Rao.
D.F.O., Kurnool East, Kurnool, C. Mahony.
D.F.O., Kurnool South, Kurnool, E. V. Padmanabha Pillai.
D.F.O., Kurnool West, Kurnool, E. M. Crothers.
R.A., Kurnool, K. Chiranjivi.
A.R.C., Kurnool, K. Rangaswami Nayudu.
E.E., Kurnool, S. Krishnaswami Ayyar.
L.F.E., Kurnool, Ag. Sankara Rao Panji.
Clergyman, Kurnool, The Rev. P. B. Emmet.

Madras District (Telugu, Tamil and Hindustani).

C., Protector of Emigrants, Supt. of Stamps and Stationery and Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, and Chairman Town Planing Trust, Madras, H. T. Reilly, I.C.S.
Asst. Supt. of Stamps and Stationery, S. Duncan.
D.E.O., Madras, Egmore, H. A. Hart.
Inspector of European and Training Schools, Madras, H. O. Kershaw.
Chief Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle, Madras, Perm. Miss Alice Sargeant (On leave). Ag. Miss R. McLeod.
Principal, College for Women, Madras, Mylapore, Miss Dorothy C. De La Hey.
Supt., Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Egmore, Ag. Mrs. Evart.
P.A. to the Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras K. K. Raman Nair (Posted).
R.A., Madras, Egmore, Ghulam Muhi-ud-din Sahib Bahadur.
S.E., Madras Circle, Triplicane, R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur.
E.E., Presidency South Division, R. H. Smith.
E.E., Presidency North Divsison, A. G. G. Barclay.
Asst. Commissioner of Income-tax, A. Savarinatha Pillai.
First Income-tax Officer, R. Venkateswaralu.
Second Income-tax Officer, V. P. Rajabushana Mudaliyar.
Third Income-tax Officer, D. Robertson.
Fourth Income-tax Officer, J.D. Arsiwaalla
C., Imperial Customs Service, Madras, C. R. Watkins, C.I.E.
A. Cs., M. D'Cunha; F. A. I. Richardson, Capt. Keegan (Prob.).
Head Appraiser, Sea Customs, H. H. Graves.
Second Appraiser, Sea Customs, A. H. Jackman.
Auditor, Sea Customs, C. G. Taylor.

Madura District (Tamil).

C., Madura, Ag. J. F. Hall., I.C.S.
Sub-C., Dindigul. ......
R.D.O., Madura, K. N. Choyi Kutti.
R.D.O., Melur, A. Duraiswami Mudaliyar.
Genl. Ch. Dy. C., Usilampatti, R. Muttuswami Ayyar.
Prob. Dy. C., C. M. Fairbairn.
T.D.C., Madura, Rao Sahib K. V. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
J., Madura, H. R. Bardswell, I.C.S. (On leave).
Sub-J., Madura, Ag. K. S. Venkatachalam Ayyar.
Sub-J., Dindigul, A. Venkatramaiah.
Temp. Sub-Js., Madura, P. G. Rama Ayyar; L. R. Anantanarayana Ayyar.
D.S.P., Madura, A. F. Bulkley.
D.S.P. on Special Duty, Rao Bahadur A. K. Raja Ayyar.
Dy.S.P., Madura Town, Ag. T. Raju Pillai.
Dy. S.P., Usilampatti, Madura, P. S. Jamburamaswami Ayyar.
Dy. S.P., Dindigul, Madura, T. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar.
D.E.O., Madura, H. F. Saunders.
D.M.O., Supt., Medical School and Medical Officer, Madura, Perm. Lt.-Col. A. C. Chalmers (On other duty). Ag. Lt.-Col. T. W. Harley.
D.F.O., Kodaikanal, H. R. M. Law.
R.A., Madura, A. Amirtanayagam.
Supt., Dt. Jail, Rao Sahib V. Srinivasa Rao.
D.D.A., VI Circle, Madura, Saadut-ul-lah Khan Bahadur.
A.R.C., Madura, and part of Ramnad, G. Srinivasaraghava Achariyar.
E.E., Madura Dn., Madura, P. V. George.
E.E., Drainage Dn., Madura, F. W. Ireland.
L.F.E., Madura, Ag. M. Houth.
Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Southern Range, Madura, E. W. Clarke, Officiating.
Income-tax Officers, R. Rajagopala Ayyar; C. Venkataswami Nayudu.

Malabar District (Malayalam)

C., Calicut, Ag. J. A. Thorne, I.C.S.
Hd.-Qrs. Dy. C., Calicut, C. K. Mathai.
Hd.-Qrs. Sub-C., Malabar, A. D. Crombie, I.C.S.
A.C., D. W. Dodwell, I.C.S.
R.D.O., Calicut, Khan Bahadur P. A. Ammu Sahib.
Genl. Ch. Dy. C., Cochin, M. Verghese.
R.D.O., Malappuram, I. M. Fraser, I.C.S.
R.D.O., Palghat, K. C. Manavedan Raja.
R.D.O., Tellicherry, K. Ramavarma Raja.
Genl. Ch. Dy. C., Wynaad, A. C. Woodhouse.
R.D.O., Special Duty, C. K. Mathai.
Addl. R.D.O., Malappuram, M. Govindan Nayar.
Addl. R.D.O., Reconstruction Work, M. Kunhi Raman Nayar.
Dy. C., Reconstruction Work, K. A. Mukundan.
T.D.C., Calicut, Khan Bahadur P. A. Ammu Sahib.
J., North Malabar, Tellicherry, Rao Bahadur T. V. Narayanan Nayar.
J., South Malabar, Calicut, M. McGilligan, I.C.S.
Sub-J., Calicut, M. Narasinga Rao.
Sub J., Ottapalem, M. S. Ananta Pattar.
Sub-J., Palghat, K. S. Gopalaratnam Ayyar.
Addl. Sub-J., Palghat, V. S. Narayana Ayyar.
D.S.P., North Malabar, Calicut, O. E. Windle.
D.S.P., South Malabar, Malappuram, Ag. J. Elliot.
Asst. Supt. of Police, N. Malabar, Cannanore, E. V. Amu Sahib, Khan Bahadur.
P.A. to D.S.P., C. Karunakaran Nayar.
Dy. S.P., Spl. Duty, Malappuram, M. Narayana Menon.
A.S.P., Malappuram, Calicut, E. H. Colebrook.
A. S.P., Palghat, E. R. W. Close.
D.E.O., Calicut, Ag. V. K. Raman Menon.
D.M.O. and Supt., Lunatic Asylum, Calicut, Lt.-Col. A. Chalmers.
Civil Surgeon, Cannanore, Ag. Major F. J. Dunn, I.M.D.

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Civil Surgeon, Cochin, Lt.-Col. F. C. Rogers (On other duty). Ag. P. Krishna Wariar, L.M.S.
Civil Surgeon, Tellicherry, Ag. C.R. Kamath.
D.F.O., Nilambur, G. C. Robinson.
D.F.O., Wynaad, J. F. Master.
R.A., North Malabar, Tellicherry, P. R. deRebello.
R.A., South Malabar, Palghat, N. Deva Rao (On leave). Ag. T. Rairukutti Nayar.
R.A., Calicut, K. C. Verghese.
Supt., Central Jail, Cannanore, Perm. J. C. Bharucha.
A.C.E., Malabar Sub-Dn., Cannanore, W. A. Brito.
Oil Chemist and Soap Expert, Calicut, A. Kesava Menon.
Asst. Director of Fisheries (Coast), Calicut, U. Karunakara Menon).
D.D.A., VII Circle, Tellicherry, Ag. M. Govinda Kidavu.
A.R.C., Calicut, K. Raman Nayar.
E.E., W. Coast Dn., Calicut, R. Mahadeva Ayyar.
L.F.E., Calicut, A. V. Krishna Menon.
Port Officer, Calicut and Tellicherry, Lt.-Comdr. F. H. Cooke.
Port Officer, Cochin, Lt.-Comdr. L. B. Clarke.
E.E., W. Coast Harbour Dn., Headquarters, Cochin, J. H. Duncan.
Asst. E. E., Harbour Works, Cochin, F. G. Dickinson.
A.E. (Mechanical), Cochin, H. Reed.
A.E., General Presidency Works, West Coast, Calicut, V. R. Subrahmanya Ayyar.
A.E. (Marine, Survey, Soundings, Observations, etc.), Cochin, U. Madhava Rao, B.E.
A.D.S., Wynaad Survey Party, M. Raman.
Chaplain, Calicut and Cannanore, Calicut, Ag. The Rev. O. E. R. Wheeler.

Mysore.

Bangalore.

C., Bangalore, T. Austin, I.C.S.
T.D.C., Bangalore, Muhammad Karim-ul-lah Farukhi Sahib, Khan Sahib.
Second Magistrate, Bangalore, M. Anantan Nayar.
J., C. and M. Station, Bangalore, B. Rama Rao.
D.S.P., Bangalore, H. Dawson.
Inspr. of Schools, Coorg and S. Kanara, M. S. H. Thompson.
Asst. Commissioner and Superintendent of Excise, Bangalore, E. J. Bower.
Chaplain, Holy Trinity Church, Bangalore, The Rev. E. O. Jervis.
Chaplain, St. John's Church, Bangalore, The Rev. F. E. Dossetor.
Chaplain, St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, The Rev. E. G. Brownrigg.
Chaplain, Mysore and Mercara, Mercara, The Rev. G. A. A. Wright.
Chaplain, Church of Scotland, St. Andrew's Church, Bangalore, The Rev. D. F. Mackenzie
Clergyman, Fort, Bangalore, Canon J. W. Foley.

Nellore District (Telugu).

C., Nellore, F. W. R. Robertson, I.C.S.
Sub-C., Gudur, P. Ramalingam, I.C.S.
Genl. Ch. Dy. C., Atmakur, S. Viraswami Nayudu.
Genl. Ch. Dy. C., Kandukur, S. Guru Rao.
Genl. Ch. Dy. C., Kavali, E. S. Sundaram Ayyar.
Hd.-Qrs. Dy. C., Nellore, W. H. H. Chatterton.
T.D.C., Nellore, N. C. Sesha Ayyangar.
J., Nellore, P. Subbayya Mudaliyar.
Sub-J., Nellore, Tempy. A. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar.
Addl. Sub-J., Nellore, Tempy., A. Venkataramayya.
D.S.P., Nellore, Ag. W. Foster.
P.A. to D.S.P. ......
Dy. S.P., N. Bapayya Nayudu.
Dy. S.P., Kandukur, B. Sriramulu Nayudu.
D.E.O., Nellore, Ghulam Dastagir Sahib.
D.M.O. and Supt., Dt. Jail, Nellore, Ag. S. Kumaraswami Pillai.
D.F.O., Nellore, K. A. Chengappa.
R.A., Nellore, C. Siddhulu Nayudu (Ag.).
A.C.E., Nellore Sub-Dn., Nellore, C. Spitteler (Ag.).

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A.R.C., Nellore, N. V. Ramayya.
E.E., Nellore, K. V. Sankara Ayyar.
L.F.E., Nellore, Ag. B. Srinivasa Baliga.
Clergyman, Nellore, The Rev. C. N. Bazely.

Nilgiri District, The (Tamil).

C. and Addl. Sessions Judge, Ootacamund, C. D'A. Crotton, I.C.S.
R.D.O., Coonoor, A. G. Blake, I.C.S.
T.D.C., Ootacamund, G. Batty.
Cantonment Magistrate, Captain E. A. Pickard Cambridge.
J., Coimbatore, C. G. Austin, I.C.S. (On leave).
Sub-J., Ootacamund, T. M. French.
D.S.P., Ootacamund, H. G. Nettelfield.
Headmaster, Breek's Memorial School, Ootacamund, W. M. Theobald (Under the New Committee).
D.M.O., Ootacamund, Lt.-Col. W. H. Tucker (On leave).
Dt.-Col., W. R. J., *Scroggie, I.M.S.*
Civil Surgeon, Coonoor, Ag. Lt.-Col. P. L. O'Neill.
Director, Pasteur Institute of Southern India, Coonoor, Major Cruikshank.
Asst. Director, Pasteur Institute of Southern India, Coonoor, H. M. Lafrenais, Military Asst. Surgeon.
Conservator of Forests, VI Circle, R. D. Richmond.
D.F.O., Ootacamund, D. M. Currie.
Asst. Conservators, J. W. K. Wernham; J. E. Mitchell.
Forest Exploitation Officer, H. Irwin.
R.A., Coimbatore, P. Karunakara Menon.
Inspector-General of Prisons, Ootacamund, Lt. Col. J. P. Cameron.
D.D.A., Cinchona, A. Wilson.
Manufacturing Chemist, Naduvattam, H. Wheatley.
Curator of Govt. Parks and Gardens, F. H. Butcher.
A.E., Nilgiri Dn., J. A. MacAlister.
L.F.E., Ootacamund, Col. W. Ward.
Supt., Archæological Survey, Southern Circle, A. H. Longhurst.
Chaplain, Coonoor, The Rev. C. E. Sell, M.A.
Chaplain, Ootacamund, The Rev. Borlace.
Chaplain, Wellington, The Rev. H. Hacking.
Chaplain, Ootacamund (St. Thomas), The Rev. H. A. D. Moorhouse.

Ramnad District (Tamil).

C., Ramnad, S. V. Ramamurti, I.C.S.
Genl. Ch. Dy. C., Devakottai, D. Manikkam Pillai.
R.D.O., Ramnad, R. Subrahmanya Ayyar.
R.D.O., Sivakasi, K. Ramunni Menon, I.C.S.
T.D.C., Ramnad at Madura, H. Subba Rao.
J., Ramnad, Ag. V. S. Narayana Ayyar.
Sub-J., Ramnad at Madura, T. K. Subba Ayyar.
Sub-J., Sivaganga, R. A. Krishnaswami Ayyar.
Addl. Sub-J., Ramnad, C. R. Venkateswara Ayyar.
Second Addl. Sub-J., Sivaganga, R. Narasimha Ayyangar.
Dy. J., Devakottai, P. Sabbayya Mudaliyar.
D.S.P., Madura, Rao Sahib S. Ponnuranga Mudaliyar.
P.A. to D.S.P., Ramnad, T. G. Sanjivi Pillai.
A.S.P., Sivakasi, G. H. P. Bailey.
D.E.O., Ramnad, C. S. Sundaram Ayyar.
D.M.O., Madura, Perm. G. O. Pothen.
D.F.O., Tinnevelly, G. Venugopal.
R.A., Ramnad, K. S. Raghava Acharya.
L.F.E., Manamadura, A. Nageswara Ayyar.
A.D.S. in charge of Estate Party, Sivaganga, L. G. B. Firth.
A.D.S. in charge of Estate Party, Ramnad, P. Govindarajulu Nayudu.
Port Officer, Pambar, Lt.-Commander L. L. Scott.
Income-tax Officer, Ramnad, P. B. Srinivasa Acharya.
Income-tax Officer, Devakottai, K. C. Venkatarama Ayyar.

Salem District (Tamil).

C., Salem, T. B. Russell, I.C.S.
P.A. to C., Salem, Z. E. Hurtis.
Genl. Ch. Dy. C., Dharmapuri, A. L. Pinto.
R.D.O., Hosur, W. W. M. Yeatts, I.C.S.

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Dy. C., Namakkal, R. A. Nurse.
Hd.-Qrs. Dy. C., Salem, S. David Nadar.
Genl. Ch. Dy. C., Sankaridrug, C. Subbayya Mudaliyar.
T.D.C., Salem, P. R. Parameswara Ayyar.
J., Salem, Ag. R. Gopala Rao.
Sub-J., Salem, Temp.
D.S.P., Salem, G. S. P. Percival.
P.A. to D.S.P., T. V. Srinivasaraghava Acharya.
A.S.P., Hosur, J. M. Green.
D.E.O., Salem, S. A. Steele.
D.M.O. with Medical charge, Central Jail, Salem, Major S. M. Hepworth.
Conservator of Forests, IV Circle, Salem, H. A. Latham.
Assistant Conservators of Forests, IV Circle, Salem, R. S. Browne; H. A. H. G. Hicks.
D.F.O., Central Salem Division, Salem, A. Raju Nayakar.
D.F.O., East Salem Division, Salem, M. C. Chandy.
D.F.O., North Salem Division, Salem, E. B. Ramachandra Rao.
D.F.O., South Salem, Muhammad Abd-ul Karim Sahib.
Forest Engineer, S. Venkataramana Ayyar.
R.A., Salem, V. Venkataseshayya (On leave).
Supt., Central Jail, Salem, L. H. M. Upshon (On leave).
E.E., Salem, A. W. Nightingale.
L.F.E., Salem, G. H. Vaughan.
Clergyman, Yercaud, The Rev. J. F. Spencer.

Tanjore District (Tamil.)

C., Tanjore, H. M. Hood, I.C.S.
D.C., Tanjore, Md. Abdul Rahiman Qadir Badsha Sahib (General Duty).
Genl. Ch. Dy. C., Kumbakonam, I. Green, I.C.S.
Genl. Ch. Dy. C., Mannargudi, T. S. Jambunatha Ayyar.
Genl. Ch. Dy. C., Mayavaram, K. Ganapati Ayyar.
R.D.O., Negapatam, D. D. Warren, I.C.S.
Genl. Ch. Dy. C., Pattukkottai, S. V. Nargunam.
Hd.-Qrs. Dy. C., Tanjore, M. R. Sankaranarayana Ayyar.
T.D.C., Tanjore, P. Ramachandra Ayyar.
J., Tanjore East, A. S. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar.
J., Tanjore West, J. C. Stodart, I.C.S.
Sub-J., Kumbakonam, V. Bhashyam Ayyangar.
Sub-J., Kumbakonam (Spl. Small Cause Court), N. Sundaram Ayyar.
Sub-J., Mayavaram, V. R. Kuppuswami Ayyar.
Sub-J., Tiruvalur, G. R. Subbaraya Ayyar.
Sub-J., Negapatam, K. S. Ramaswami Sastri.
Sub-J., Tanjore, G. Anantanarayana Ayyangar.
Addl. Sub-J., Tanjore, K. Gopalan Nayar.
D.S.P., Tanjore, F. L. Mullaly.
P.A. to D.S.P., Tanjore, Rao Sahib S. Velayudham Pillai.
A.S.P., Negapatam., O. G. W. Adolphus.
D.E.O., Tanjore, C. D. Subrahmanya Chetti.
Principal, Kumbakonam College, Ag. P. Rajagopala Ayyar.
District Medical Officer, Supt., Medical School, Tanjore, with Medical Charge, Dt. Jail, Tanjore. Also Supt., R. H. The Prince of Wales School, Perm. Major T. W. Harley (On leave). Ag. Lt.-Col. R. K. Mitter.
Dt. Health Officer, Tanjore, R. Subrahmanyam.
Civil Surgeon, Negapatam, L. V. James, Rao Bahadur.
D.F.O., East Salem, P. Venkataramana Ayyar.
R.A., Negapatam, Ag. S. Israel Pillai.
R.A., Tanjore, T. Pattabirama Pillai.
Supt., The Borstal Institution, Tanjore, A. J. Nicholas.
A.C.S., Southern Dn., Negapatam, E. W. Truter.
A.R.C., Tanjore, O. N. Ramaswami Ayyar.
E.E., Cauvery Dn., Tanjore, P. V. George.
E.E., Vennar Dn., Tanjore, V. Ayyadurai Ayyar.
L.F.E., Tanjore, W. E. Haldwell.
S.S.O., No. 1 Party, Tanjore, Ag. B. G. Holdsworth (On leave).
S.A.S.O., No. 1 Party, Tanjore, K. V. Kunhiraman Nayar,

A.D.S. in charge of No. VI Party, Tanjore, D. Venkatachala Ayyar.

Addl. Officer, No. VI Survey Party, K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.

Port Officer, Negapatam, Lt.-Commander W. J. Swan.

Clergyman, Tanjore, The Rev. W. H. Blake.

Clergyman, Tranquebar, The Rev. G. Yesudaiyan.

Tinnevelly District (Tamil).

C., Tinnevelly Bridge, H. H. Burkitt, I.C.S.

A.C., M. Shahab-ud-din, I.C.S.

R.D.O., Kovilpatti, W. Lamech.

R.D.O., Sermadevi, T. Bhaskara Rao Nayudu, I.C.S.

R.D.O., Tuticorin, G. H. Cooke, I.C.S.

T.D.C., Tinnevelly, S. Krishnamurti Ayyar.

J., Tinnevelly Bridge, J. K. Lancashire, I.C.S.

Sub-J., Tinnevelly Bridge, Temp. N. S. Natesa Ayyar.

Sub J., Tinnevelly Bridge, Temp. K. S. Lakshminarasa Ayyar.

Sub-J., Tinnevelly, Perm. U. Govindan Nayar.

Sub-J., Tuticorin, C. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar (On other duty). M. G. J. Quirashi Sahib.

D.S.P., Palamcottah, Ag. L. B. Gasson.

P.A. to D.S.P., P. Balakrishna Menon.

Dy. S.P., Courtallam, Tenkasi, Ag. S. T. Rhenius Pillai.

Dy. S.P., Tuticorin, Ag. P. Duraiswami Pillai.

D.E.O., Tinnevelly, K. Natesa Ayyar.

D.M.O., with Medical charge of Dl. Jail, Palamcottah, Perm. R. Sundaram.

Civil Surgeon, Tuticorin, Ag. R. R. Williams, Civil Asst. Surgeon.

D.F.O., Tinnevelly, G. Venugopal.

R. A., Palamcottah, R. Sambamurti Ayyar. Ag. H. F. Sunders.

R.A., Tinnevelly, T. Krishnaswami Ayyar.

Supt., Dl. Jail, Tinnevelly, M. Gurunathayya.

A.C.E., Tinnevelly Sub-Dn., Tinnevelly, G. O. DeSouza (Ag.).

A.R.C., Tinnevelly and part of Ramnad, S. P. Perumal Pillai.

E.E., Palamcottah, N. Parameswaram Pillai.

L.F.E., Tinnevelly, V. Sundaram Ayyar.

Port Officer, Tuticorin, J. H. White.

E.E., East Coast Harbour Dn., Tuticorin, Robert Stevenson.

A.E., General Presidency Works, Coast, Tuticorin, N. Ramaswami Ayyar.

Tempy. A.E., E. S. Thompson.

Asst. Director of Fisheries (Marine), Tuticorin, J. A. Fernandez.

Income-tax Officer, F. Muhammad Oosman Sahib Bahadur.

Trichinopoly District (Tamil).

C., Trichinopoly, Ag. P. Macqueen, I.C.S.

A.C., Trichinopoly, K. P. Sivasankara Menon, I.C.S.

Genl. Ch. Dy. C., Ariyalur, N. Lakshmana Rao.

R.D.O., Karur, F. R. Brislee, I.C.S.

Genl. Ch. Dy. C., Musiri, K. Sundaram Ayyangar.

Hd.-Qrs. D. C., Trichinopoly, C. P. Karunakara Menon.

T.D.C., Trichinopoly, P. Bhashyam Ayyangar.

J., Trichinopoly, Diwan Bahadur T. S. Tyagaraja Ayyar.

Sub-J., Trichinopoly, S. Raghava Ayyangar.

Spl. Small Cause J., P. O. Sitarama Ayyar.

D.S.P., Trichinopoly, Ag. E. H. Sullivan.

P.A. to D.S.P., Trichinopoly, R. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar.

Supt., Govt. Railway Police, Trichinopoly, E. B. Loveluck.

D.E.O., Trichinopoly, K. V. Subbayya Ayyar.

Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle, Trichinopoly, Miss M. F. Prager.

D.M.O., with Medical charge, Central Jail, Trichinopoly, Ag. Capt. P. Verdon, I.M.S.

R.A., Trichinopoly, C. Janakirama Mudaliyar. (On leave.)

Supt., Central Jail, Trichinopoly, A. J. Nicholas.

Dy.C.S., S. Dn., Trichinopoly, Diwan Bahadur M. Venkatarama Ayyar.

Inspector of Factories, S. Circle, C. Ramamurti.

D.D.A., V Circle, Trichinopoly, N. S. Kulandaiswami Pillai.

A.D.A., V Circle, Trichinopoly, C. V. Sesha Achariyar.

A.R.C., Trichinopoly, T. V. Tyagaraja Ayyar (On leave). O. N. Ramaswami Ayyar (In charge).

S.E., Trichinopoly Circle, Rao Bahadur, S. Bhaskara Ayyar.

P.A. to S.E., Trichinopoly Circle,

E.E., Trichinopoly, M. Nilakanta Ayyar.

L.F.E., Trichinopoly, E. M. D'Mello.

A.D.S. in charge of No. IV Party, Trichinopoly, M. N. Ramaswami Ayyar. (On leave.)

A.D.S. in charge of No. III Party, Trichinopoly, K. Curtis.

S.S.O., No. IV Party, G. W. Priestley. (Also S.S.O., South Kanara District.)

S.A.S.Os., No. IV Party, A. R. MacEwen, Muhammad Tamz-ud-din Qadir Sahib Bahadur.

Income-tax Officer, T. C. Neelamegham Pillai.

Chaplain, Trichinopoly, The Rev. F. F. Bull.

Vizagapatam District (Telugu).

C. Vizagapatam, Ag. T. G. Rutherford. I.C.S.

A.C., Vizagapatam, S. A. Venkataraman, I.C.S.

R.D.O., Vizagapatam, I. V. Sayanna Pantulu.

R.D.O., Narasapatam, A. F. W. Dixon, I.C.S.

R.D.O., Parvalipuram, A. C. Happell, I.C.S.

R.D.O., Vizagapatam, M. Sanyasiraju Pantulu.

R.D.O., Koraput, A. R. Ratho.

Spl. R.D.O., V. Sitaramayya.

T.D.C., Vizagapatam, L. Gokuldas.

J., Vizagapatam, Ag. C. G. Mackay, I.C.S. (On leave.)

Sub-J., Vizagapatam, P. Narayana Rao Nayudu.

D.I.G., N. Range, Waltair, F. S. S. George.

D.S.P., Vizagapatam, Ag. H. E. Williams.

Asst. S. P., T. Bahadur Singh.

Dy.S.P., Vizianagram, B. Sriramulu Nayudu.

Ag. S. P., G. Abdur Rahman Khan.

D.E.O., Vizagapatam, V. Narasimharayudu.

Inspectress of Girls' Schools, N. Circle, Vizagapatam, Miss A. D'Rozario.

Dt. Medical Officer and Supt., Medical School, Vizagapatam, Lt.-Col. M. N. Chaudhuri.

Dt. Health Officer, M. Govinda Pillai.

Conservator of Forests, I Circle, Waltair, Ag. D. T. Barry.

D.F.O., Waltair,

R.A., Vizagapatam, M. A. Narasimham.

Supt., Central Jail, and Supt., Lunatic Asylum, Vizagapatam, Ira Karney.

Dy. C.S., N. Dn., Vizagapatam, H. B. Rendle.

A.C.E., Waltair Sub-Dn., Vizagapatam, A. E. Mariott.

A.R.C. Prob., Vizagapatam, C. Bhaskara Rao Nayudu.

Supt., C.V.D., Vizagapatam, J. J. Hurley.

S.E., Waltair Circle, Waltair, C. Peddie.

E.E., Waltair,

L.F.E., Vizagapatam, Ag. G. R. Leonard.

A.D.S. in charge of No. I Party, Vizagapatam, R. H. A. Johnston.

S.A.S.O. in charge of No. V Party, Ganjam and Vizagapatam, Vizagapatam, Muhammad Humayun Sahib (In charge).

Port Officer, Vizagapatam, M. Price.

Chaplain, Vizagapatam, The Rev. F. Owen Proctor.

Madras States.

Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States, Trivandrum, C. W. E. Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Assistant Agent, Capt. A. J. H. Hillman.

Asst. Agent to the Governor-General Pudukkottai, Trichinopoly, P. Macqueen I.C.S.

For abbreviations see page 518.

Asst. Agent to the Governor-General, Banganapalle, Kurnool, H. R. Uzielli, I.C.S.

Asst. Agent to the Governor-General, Sandur, Bellary, A. C. Duff, I.C.S.

Asst. Agent to the Governor-General, South Arcot, G. W. Wells, I.C.S.

Medical Officer in charge, Residency Hospital, Trivandrum, K. Raman Tampi.

Port Officer, Cochin, L. B. Clarke (Retd.)

Bishop in Travancore and Cochin, The Right. Rev. Dr. C. H. Gill, D.D.

Clergyman, Trivandrum and Quilon, The Rev. C. W. Wootton.

Members of the Council of State.

[The words in round brackets denote mufassal address.]

PRESIDENT :

The Hon'ble Mr. Montagu Sherard Dawes Butler, C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E.,

NOMINATED—EXCLUDING THE PRESIDENT—(26).

(a) Officials—(15)

His Excellency General Lord Rawlinson, G.C.S.I., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., Alipur Road, Delhi.

The Hon'ble Dr. Mian Sir Muhammad Shafi, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., 31, Rajpur Road, Delhi.

The Hon'ble Sir B. N. Sarma, K.C.S.I., 45, Rajpur Road, Delhi.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. Crerar, C.S.I., C.I.E., 5, Hastings Road, Raisina, Delhi.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. L. Tottenham.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. C. McWatters, C.I.E., 1, Underhill Lane, Delhi.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. Burdon, C.I.E., 11, Court Road, Delhi.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mr. J. P. Thompson, C.S.I., 5, Maiden's Hotel, Delhi.

The Hon'ble Mr. D. T. Chadwick, C.I.E., Hotel Cecil, Delhi.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. Barron, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.V.O., 6, Ludlow Castle Road, Delhi.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. C. Shepherd, Hotel Cecil, Delhi, Old Custom House, Bombay.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Amin-ul-Islam, 28, Metcalfe House, Delhi (No. 7, Maulvi Ghulam Sobhan Lane, Ripon Street, Calcutta).

The Hon'ble Pandit Sham Bihari Misra, 30, Metcalfe House, Delhi.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Stow, O.B.E., 4, Metcalfe House, Delhi.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. K. Briscoe, C.I.E., 5, Metcalfe House, Delhi.

From Berar—(1).

The Hon'ble Mr. Ganesh Srikrishna Khaparde, 16, Metcalfe House, Delhi (Advocate, Amraoti, Berar).

(b) Non-Officials—(10).

The Hon'ble Mr. G. A. Natesan, 9-B Queensway, Raisina, Delhi.

The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha, *Kt.*, Maiden's Hotel, Delhi ("Jiji House," Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay).

The Hon'ble Maharaja Shoshi Kanta Acharya Chaudhuri of Muktagacha, 15, Windsor Place, Raisina, Delhi ("Shoshi Lodge," Mymensingh, Bengal).

The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Muhammad Muzammil-ul-lah Khan, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., Raes of Bhikampur, (Bhikampur, Aligarh district, U.P.).

The Hon'ble Raja Sir Harnam Singh, K.C.I.E., 7, Metcalfe House, Delhi (Jullundur, Punjab).

The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmed Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Soharu, 33, Metcalfe House, Delhi.

The Hon'ble Sardar Charanjit Singh, 28, Alipur Road, Delhi.

The Hon'ble Major Muhammad Akbar Khan, C.I.E., Khan of Hoti, 4, Windsor Place, Raisina, Delhi (Hoti Mardan, N.W.F.P.).

The Hon'ble Sir Muhammad Rafique, *Kt.*, 6, Metcalfe House, Delhi.

ELECTED.

Non-Officials—(33).

The Hon'ble Sir S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiyar, *Kt.*, 9, Windsor Place, Raisina, Delhi ("Natana Vilas," 38, Police Commissioner's Office Road, Vepery, Madras).

The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, 19, Metcalfe House, Delhi (Srirangam, Trichinopoly, Madras).

The Right Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., 9-A, Queensway, Raisina, Delhi (Servants of India Society, Royapetta, Madras).

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. Ramabhadra Nayudu, Zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur ("The Palace," Vadagarai, Periyakulam, Madura district, Madras).

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, 17, Metcalfe House, Raisina, Delhi (65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay).

The Hon'ble Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, 9, Metcalfe House, Delhi ("Canada Building," Hornby Road, Bombay).

The Hon'ble Mr. Raghunath Pandurang Karandikar, 4, King George's Avenue, Raisina, Delhi, Satara, Bombay.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, 16, Metcalfe House, Delhi (2421, East Street, Camp, Poona).

The Hon'ble Mr. Ali Baksh Muhammad Hussain, 6, Windsor Place, Raisina, Delhi (Vice-President, Municipality, Shikarpur, Sind).

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Froom, *Kt.*, Maiden's Hotel, Delhi (c/o Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Post Box No. 122, Bombay).

The Hon'ble Raja Pramada Nath Roy of Dighapatia, 13, Queensway, Raisina, Delhi ("Dighapatia Rajbari," Rajshahi, Bengal).

The Hon'ble Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhikari, *Kt.*, C.I.E., 11, Windsor Place, Raisina, Delhi (20, Suri Lane, Calcutta).

The Hon'ble Dr. Dwarknath Mitter.

The Hon'ble Moulvi Abdul Karim, 1, Windsor Place, Raisina, Delhi (13-1, Wellesley Square, Calcutta).

The Hon'ble Haji Chowdhuri Mohammad Ismail Khan, M.R.A.S., 29, Metcalfe House, Delhi (Barisal, Bengal).

The Hon'ble Mr. J. W. A. Bell, 1, Metcalfe House, Delhi.

The Hon'ble Raja Sir Rampal Singh, K.C.I.E., of Kurri Sudhauli, 12, King George's Avenue, Raisina, Delhi (Raj Kurri Sudhauli, Rae Bareli district).

The Hon'ble Lala Sukhbir Sinha, 20, Metcalfe House, Delhi ("Anand Bhawan," Muzaffarnagar, U.P.).

The Hon'ble Raja Moti Chand, C.I.E., ("Azmatgarh Palace," Benares).

The Hon'ble Nawab Muhammad Abdul Majid, C.I.E. (2, South Road, Allahabad).

The Hon'ble Saiyid Raza Ali, 18, Metcalfe House, Delhi (2, Elgin Road, Allahabad).

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Lala Ramsaran Das, C.I.E., 10, Windsor Place, Raisina, Delhi (1, Egerton Road, Lahore).

The Hon'ble Sardar Jogindra Singh, 10, Metcalfe House, Delhi ("Aira Estate," Kheri district, Lakhimpur, R.K.Ry.).

The Hon'ble Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, *Kt.*, C.S.I., 8, Metcalfe House, Delhi ("Zarafshan," Ferozepur Road, Lahore).

The Hon'ble Colonel Nawab Sir Umar Hayat Khan, K.C.I.E., C.B.E., M.V.O., 760, Lothian Road, Kashmiri Gate, Delhi (Kalra, Shahpur district, Punjab).

The Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Sir Rameshwara Singh, G.C.I.E., K.B.E. of Darbhanga (Darbhanga).

The Hon'ble Maharaja Bahadur Keshava Prasad Singh, C.B.E., of Dumraon, 12, King George's Avenue Raisina, Delhi (Dumraon, E.I.Ry.).

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Saiyid Zahir-ud-din, 27 (Single), Western Hostel, Raisina, Delhi (Chairman, District Board, Patna).

The Hon'ble Sir Manakjee Byramjee Dadabhoy, *Kt.*, C.I.E., Maiden's Hotel, Delhi (Nagpur).

The Hon'ble Mr. Chandradhar Borooah (Jorhat, Assam).

The Hon'ble Mr. Sevasila Vedamurti, 40 (Single), Western Hostel, Raisina, Delhi.

The Hon'ble Mr. Walter Archibald William Daun.

The Hon'ble. Khan Bahadur S. M. V. Oosman Sahib Bahadur.

Members of the Legislative Assembly.

[The words in round brackets denote mufassal address.]

PRESIDENT.

The Hon'ble Sir Frederick Whyte, *Kt.*, 20, Akbar Road, Raisina, Delhi.

NOMINATED—EXCLUDING THE PRESIDENT—(40).

(a) *Officials*—(25).

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Innes, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., 8, Ludlow Castle Road, Delhi.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Muddiman, *Kt.*, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir Basil Phillott Blackett, K.C.B., 34, Alipur Road, Delhi.

A. H. Ley, C.I.E., 1, Close Road, Raisina, Delhi.

Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, *Kt.*, C.I.E., M.L.A., 11, Metcalfe House, Delhi.

E. B. Howell, C.S.I., C.I.E., M.L.A., 11, Curzon House, Delhi.

A. A. L. Parsons, C.I.E., M.L.A., 1, The Close, Raisina, Delhi.

G. R. Clarke, C.S.I., O.B.E., M.L.A., 7, Cavalry Lines, Delhi.

A. R. L. Tottenham, M.L.A., Maiden's Hotel, Delhi.

A. H. Lloyd, M.L.A.

H. Tonkinson, C.I.E.

A. Vedachala Venkataramana Ayyar, C.I.E., M.L.A.

W. T. M. Wright, M.L.C.

W. F. Hudson, C.I.E., M.L.A.

R. D. Bell, M.L.A., 20 (Double), Western Hostel, Raisina, Delhi.

L. S. S. O'Malley, C.I.E., M.L.A., Maiden's Hotel, Delhi (United Service Club, Calcutta).

Babu Girish Chandra Nag, M.L.A., 10-E, Queensway, Raisina, Delhi (First Class Deputy Magistrate, Dacca).

H. E. Holme, M.L.A., 24 (Double), Western Hostel, Raisina, Delhi (56, Cantonments, Cawnpore).

H. Calvert, M.L.A., Maiden's Hotel, Delhi (Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Punjab, Lahore).

Rai Bahadur Shyam Narayan Singh, M.B.E., M.L.A., 17 (Single), Western Hostel, Raisina, Delhi ("Hazaribagh" via Hazaribagh Road, E.I.Ry.)

Rustomji Faridoonji, M.L.A., 4, Hastings Road, Raisina, Delhi (Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, C.P.).

From Berar—(1).

Madhao Shrihari Aney, M.L.A., 4, King George's Avenue, Raisina, Delhi (Yeotmal, Berar).

(b) *Non-Officials—(14).*

Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., M.L.A., 14, Windsor Place, Raisina, Delhi (Sudharma, 24, Edward Elliot's Road, Mylapore, Madras).

Dr. Surendra Kumar Datta, M.L.A., 13, Rajpur Road, Delhi.

Sir Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, *Kt.*, M.L.A., Maiden's Hotel, Delhi.

Sardar Bomanji Ardeshir Dalal, M.L.A., Brandon's Hotel, Delhi (Baroda Camp, Baroda).

Rai Bahadur Raj Narain, M.L.A.

Prince Afsar-ul-Mulk Mirza Muhammad Akram Hussain Bahadur, M.L.A., 2, Kushak Road, Raisina, Delhi (60, Elliott Road, Calcutta).

Moulvi Abul Kasem, M.L.A., Brandon's Hotel, Delhi (3, Turner Street, Calcutta).

Hony. Captain Ajab Khan, O.B.E., I.O.M., M.L.A., 2, Windsor Place, Raisina, Delhi.

Hony. Captain Hira Singh, Sardar Bahadur, M.B.E., M.L.A., 13, Windsor Place, Raisina, Delhi.

W. S. J. Willson, M.L.A., Maiden's Hotel, Delhi (2, Hastings Park Road, Alipur, Calcutta).

Khan Bahadur Saiyid Muhammad Ismail, M.L.A.

Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum, K.C.I.E., M.L.A., 2, Windsor Place, Raisina, Delhi.

Lieut.-Col. H. A. J. Gidney, M.L.A., Brandon's Hotel, Delhi (c/o Allahabad Bank, Ltd., Fort, Bombay).

N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., 26 (Single), Western Hostel, Raisina, Delhi.

ELECTED.

Non-Officials—(104).

Diwan Bahadur Tiruvenkata Ranga Achariyar, M.L.A., 20, Windsor Place Raisina, Delhi (Vakil, High Court, "Ritherdon House," Vepery, Madras).

Bhupatiraju Venkatapatiraju, M.L.A., 8, Windsor Place, Raisina, Delhi (Vakil, High Court, Vizagapatam, Madras).

Diwan Bahadur Mocherla Ramachandra Rao Pantulu, M.L.A., 7, Windsor Place, Raisina, Delhi (Ellore, Madras).

Kakutur Venkataramana Reddi, M.L.A., 9-E., Queensway, Raisina, Delhi (Vakil, Nellore, Madras).

C. Duraiswami Ayyangar, M.L.A., 10-D, Queensway, Raisina, Delhi (Vakil, High Court, Chittoor, Madras).

R. K. Shanmukham Chetti, M.L.A., 9-E, Queensway, Raisina, Delhi (Hawarden, Race Course, Coimbatore, Madras).

M. K. Acharya, M.L.A. (34, Thambu Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras, E.).

A. Rangaswami Ayyangar, M.L.A., 10-A, Queensway, Raisina, Delhi (Editor, The "Swadesamitran," Madras).

K. Rama Ayyangar, M.L.A., 10-A, Queensway, Raisina, Delhi (Vakil, High Court, Thanappa Mudali Street, Madura, Madras).

K. Sadasiva Bhat, M.L.A., 1020, Havelock Square, Raisina, Delhi (Vakil, High Court, Karkal, South Kanara district Madras).

Dr. Haji Saiyid Abdul Khader Sahib Jeelani, M.L.A., 3, Windsor Place, Raisina, Delhi (Proprietor, Messrs. Khader and Yousuf Brothers, 58–59, Rattan Bazaar Row, Madras).

Maulvi Saiyid Murtuza Sahib Bahadur M.L.A., 3, Windsor Place, Raisina, Delhi (Trichinopoly, Madras).

Mahmood S'Chamnad Sahib Bahadur M.L.A., 3, Windsor Place, Raisina, Delhi (Honorary Magistrate, "Sea View," Kasaragod, South Kanara, Madras).

Sir Gordon Fraser, *Kt.*, M.L.A., Maiden's Hotel, Delhi (c/o Messrs. Best & Co., Ltd., Post Box No. 63, Madras).

C. K. T. Kunhi Kammaran Nambiyar, M.L.A., 39 (Single), Western Hostel, Raisina, Delhi (Panoor P.O. via Mahe, North Malabar, Madras).

Sir M. C. T. Muthiah Chettiyar, *Kt.*, M.L.A. (Kanadukathan P.O., Ramnad district).

Vithalbhai Javerbhai Patel, M.L.A., 37 (Single), Western Hostel, Raisina, Delhi (Arya Bhavan, Sandhurst Road West, Girgaum, Bombay).

Nowroji Manekji Dumasia, M.L.A., Maiden's Hotel, Delhi (The 'Times of India' Offices, Hornby Road, Bombay).

Harchandrai Vishindas, C.I.E., M.L.A., 16 (Single), Western Hostel, Raisina, Delhi (Lakmidas Street, Karachi).

Jamnadas Madhavji Mehta, M.L.A., 2 (Single), Western Hostel, Raisina, Delhi (14, Harvey Road, Chaupatty, Bombay (7).

Sardar Mahaboob Ali Khan, M.L.A., 26, Coronation Hotel, Annex, Delhi (near Native General Library, Hubli P.O., Dharwar district, Bombay).

Narsinha Chintaman Kelkar, M.L.A., 4, King George's Avenue, Raisina, Delhi ('Kesari' and 'Marhatta' Office, Naryanpeth, Poona).

Dr. K. G. Lohokare, M.L.A., 4, King George's Avenue, Raisina, Delhi (Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 26, Budhwarpeth, Poona).

Dattatraya Venkatesh Belvi, M.L.A., 4 King George's Avenue, Raisina, Delhi (Belgaum, Bombay Presidency)

Muhammad Ali Jinnah, M.L.A., 59, Maiden's Hotel, Delhi (Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay).

Muhammad Ibrahim Makan, M.L.A., 13 (Single), Western Hostel, Raisina, Delhi (Amod, Broach district, Bombay Presidency).

Wali Mahomed Hussanally, M.L.A.

H. R. Dunk, J.P., M.L.A., Maiden's Hotel, Delhi ("The Terrace," Ootacamund, Madras).

H. G. Cocke, M.L.A., Maiden's Hotel, Delhi.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, *Kt.*, M.L.A., 3, Hastings Road, Raisina, Delhi ("Malabar Castle," Malabar Hill, Bombay).

Sardar Vishnu Narayan Mutalik, M.L.A., 4, King George's Avenue, Raisina, Delhi (Shanwarpeth, Satara, Bombay Presidency).

Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, M.L.A., 5, Windsor Place, Raisina, Delhi (Pankore Naka, Ahmedabad).

Bipin Chandra Pal, M.L.A., 6, King George's Avenue, Raisina, Delhi (P. 53-C., Russa Road South, Bhawanipur, Calcutta).

T. C. Goswami, M.L.A., 4, Viceregal Estate, Raisina, Delhi (Serampur, Bengal).

Babu Amarnath Dutt, M.L.A., 10-E, Queensway, Raisina, Delhi (Vakil, High Court, Burdwan, E.I.Ry.).

Bhabendra Chandra Roy, M.L.A., 18, Windsor Place, Raisina, Delhi (6, Short Street, Calcutta).

Babu Khitish Chandra Neogy, M.L.A., 10-E, Queensway, Raisina, Delhi (84–1, Amherst Street, Calcutta).

Kumar Sankar Ray, M.L.A., c/o S. K. Sen, M.A., Professor, Hindu College, Delhi (44, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta).

Yacoob, C. Ariff, M.L.A. (3, Amratolla Lane, Calcutta).

Khan Bahadur Muhammad Shams-uz-Zoha, M.L.A., 12, Windsor Place, Raisina, Delhi (Rampur Hat, Birbhum district, Bengal).

Alimuzzaman Chowdhry, M.L.A., 29, Metcalfe House, Delhi (Chairman, District Board, Faridpur, Bengal).

Khwaja Abdul Karim, M.L.A., Coronation Hotel, Delhi (64, Hussaini Dalan Road, Dacca).

Shaikh-e-Chatgam Maulvi Muhammad Kazim Ali, M.L.A., Coronation Hotel, Annexe 2, Delhi (Chittagong).

Kabeer-ud-din Ahmed, M.L.A., 12, Windsor Place, Raisina, Delhi (7, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta).

A. Cochran, C.B.E.

Darcy Lindsay, C.B.E., M.L.A, Maiden's Hotel, Delhi (26, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta).

G. Pilcher, M.L.A.

Babu Surendra Chandra Ghose, M.L.A., 19, Windsor Place, Raisina, Delhi (25, Harris Mukherji Road, Bhawanipur, Calcutta).

Babu Rang Lal Jajodia, M.L.A., Birla Cotton Mills, Subzimandi, Delhi (140, Harrison Road, Calcutta).

Pandit Motilal Nehru, M.L.A., 25 (Double), Western Hostel, Raisina, Delhi ("Anand Bhawan," Allahabad).

Pandit Shamlal Nehru, M.L.A., 10, King George's Avenue, Raisina, Delhi (1, Prayag Street, Allahabad).

Narain Dass, M.L.A., 8, Commissioner's Lane, Delhi (Bindraban, Muttra district).

C. S. Ranga Ayyar, M.L.A., "Rose Villa," 1, Court Road, Delhi (48, Hazratganj, Lucknow).

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, M.L.A., 17, Windsor Place, Raisina, Delhi (Hindu University, Benares).

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya, M.L.A., 17, Windsor Place, Raisina, Delhi (Adhyudaya Press, Allahabad).

Pandit Harkaran Nath Misra, M.L.A., 10, King George's Avenue, Raisina, Delhi.

Dr. Kishan Lal Nehru, M.L.A., 10, King George's Avenue, Raisina, Delhi (12, Amin-ud-daula Park, Lucknow).

Sheikh Mushir Husain Quidwai, M.L.A.

Haji Wajih-ud-din, M.L.A., c/o Hakim Jamil-ud-din, Bangash Bridge, Delhi (Proprietor, Royal Pioneer Arms Company, Meerut).

Ismail Khan, M.L.A., 10-B, Queensway, Raisina, Delhi ("Mustafa Castle," Meerut).

Dr. L. K. Hyder, M.L.A., 10, Kushak Road, Raisina, Delhi (Muslim University, Aligarh).

Maulvi Muhammad Yaqub, M.L.A., 7 (Single), Western Hostel, Raisina, Delhi (Pleader, Judge's Court, Mohalla, Moghalpura, Moradabad).

M. Yusuf Imam, M.L.A., 10, King George's Avenue, Raisina, Delhi (Mirzapur, United Provinces).

Colonel Sir Henry Stanyon, *Kt.*, C.I.E., V.D., M.L.A., 19 (Double), Western Hostel, Raisina, Delhi (18, Clyde Road, Lucknow).

Raja Amarpal Singh, M.B.E., M.L.A. (Dalippur Raj, Partabgarh district, Oudh).

Lala Duni Chand, M.L.A., 6, Jantar Mantar Road, Raisina, Delhi (Vakil, High Court, "Kripanivas," Ambala City).

Lala Hans Raj, M.L.A., 38 (Single), Western Hostel Raisina, Delhi (Jullundur, Punjab).

Chaman Lal, M.L.A., c/o Dr. K. D. Shastri, M.D., 8, Sriram Lane, Delhi (Lahore).

Mian Abdul Haye, M.L.A., 10-C, Queensway, Raisina, Delhi (Vakil, High Court, and President, Municipal Committee, Ludhiana, Punjab).

S. Sadiq Hasan, M.L.A., 28 (Double), Western Hostel, Raisina, Delhi (Amritsar, Punjab).

Khan Sahib Maulvi Ghulam Bari, M.L.A., 13, Daryaganj, Delhi (Vakil, Lyallpur, Punjab).

Chaudhri Bahawal Bakhsh, M.L.A., 10-C, Queensway. Raisina, Delhi (Zaildar Mangowal, P.O. Mangowal Tahsil and Gujrat district, Punjab).

Sayid Ghulam Abbas, M.L.A., c/o Muhammad Saeed and Dost Muhammad, Merchants, Bangash Bridge, Delhi (Zamindar and Rais of Rojora, Chiniot Tahsil, Jhang district, Punjab).

Makhdum Sayad Rajan Baksh Shah, M.L.A., 10-C, Queensway, Raisina, Delhi (Darbar Pir Sahib, Inside Pak Gate, Multan).

Sardar Kartar Singh, M.L.A., 13, Windsor Place Raisina, Delhi (Vakil, Ferozepur, Punjab).

Sardar Gulab Singh, M.L.A., 13, Windsor Place, Raisina, Delhi (Rais and Honorary Magistrate, Bhawana Bazaar, Lyallpur, Punjab).

Baba Ujagar Singh Bedi, M.L.A., Dr. Hari Ram's Building, Ajmeri Gate, Delhi (Damdama Sahib, Rawalpindi).

Babu Syamacharan, M.L.A. 9-C, Queensway, Raisina, Delhi ("Kishoree Bhawan," Muzaffarpur, Bihar and Orissa).

Babu Gaya Prasad Singh, M.L.A., 9-C, Queensway, Raisina, Delhi (Pleader, Muzaffarpur, Bihar and Orissa).

Pandit Nilakanta Das, M.L.A., 9-D, Queensway, Raisina, Delhi (Satyabadi Vihar, P.O. Sakhigopal, Puri district, Orissa).

B. Das, M.L.A., c/o Lala Shivnarain, Pleader, Chandnichowk, Delhi ("Sita Villa," Laburnam Road, Gamdevi, Bombay).

Babu Ambica Prasad Sinha, M.L.A., 22 (Single), Western Hostel, Raisina, Delhi (Jaggannath Sinha Lane, P.O. Mahendra, Patna).

Rai Hari Prasad Lal, M.L.A., 3, Viceregal Estate, Raisina, Delhi (Shanti Niketan, Gaya, E.I.Ry.).

Kumar Ganganand Sinha, M.L.A., 16, Windsor Place, Raisina, Delhi ("Srinagar Darbar," Srinagar P.O., Purnea district, Bihar and Orissa).

Babu Devaki Prashad Sinha, M.L.A., 36 (Single), Western Hostel, Raisina, Delhi (Vakil, High Court, Dak Bungalow Road,) Patna).

Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hosain Khan, M.L.A., 12 (Single), Western Hostel, Raisina, Delhi (Patna.

Maulvi Muhammad Shafee, M.L.A., 9-C, Queensway, Raisina, Delhi (Muzaffarpur, Bihar and Orissa).

Raja Raghunandan Prasad Singh, M.L.A., Motilal Hazarilal's Kothi, Subzi Mandi, Delhi ("Rajbati," P.O. Monghyr, Bihar and Orissa).

M. V. Abhyankar, M.L.A., 1, King George's Avenue, Raisina, Delhi (Craddock Town, Nagpur).

Dr. H. S. Gour, M.L.A., 24, Alipore Road, Delhi (Nagpur).

Shambhu Dayal Misra, M.L.A., 9-D, Queensway, Raisina, Delhi (Pleader, Saugor, Central Provinces).

M. Sami-ul-lah Khan, M.L.A., c/o Asaf Ali, Bar.-at-Law, Kucha-i-Chelan, Delhi (Sadar Bazaar, Nagpur).

Seth Govind Das, M.L.A., 13, Alipur Road, Delhi (Raja Gokuldas's Palace, Jubbulpur, Central Provinces).

T. R. Phookun, M.L.A., 22 (Single), Western Hostel, Raisina, Delhi (Gaupati, Assam.

Kamini Kumar Chanda, M.L.A., 6, King George's Avenue, Raisina, Delhi (51, Police Hospital Road, Calcutta).

Maulvi Ahmad Ali Khan, M.L.A., 12, Windsor Place, Raisina, Delhi (Village Berahimpur, P.O., Jallalpur, Sylhet district, Assam).

Vacant.

Maung Tok Kyi, M.L.A., 33 (Single), Western Hostel, Raisina, Delhi (The Sun Press, Ltd., Rangoon).

Maung Kun, M.L.A., 35 (Single), Western Hostel, Raisina, Delhi (59, Creek Street, Rangoon).

Maung Ba Si, M.L.A. (3-A, Barr Street, Rangoon).

E. G. Fleming, M.L.A., Maiden's Hotel, Delhi.

Lala Piyare Lal, M.L.A., 10, Underhill Lane, Delhi.

Rai Sahib M. Har Bilas Sarda, M.L.A., c/o Dr. K. D. Shastri, M.D., 8, Sriram Lane, Delhi.

Marshal of the Legislative Assembly.

Captain Suraj Singh Bahadur, I.O.M., 99, Indian Clerks' Quarters, Timarpur, Delhi (Kucha Khai, Qila Bhangian, Amritsar).

Members of the Madras Legislative Council.

NOTE.—1. Words in square brackets denote constituency.
2. Words in round brackets denote mufassal address.
3. Abbreviations: M. = Muhammadan; N.-M. = Non-Muhammadan.

Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur [Madura, Trichinopoly *cum* Srirangam M. urban], Peter's Road, Royapetta (Barrister, Madura).

Abdul Hye Sahib, Bahadur [Ceded Districts M. rural], c/o C. Abdul Hakeem Sahib Bahadur, Periamet (Proprietor, The Bellary Manganese Mining Co., Ltd., Bellary).

Abdul-Razzaq Sahib, Khan Sahib, Saiyid Diwan [Central Districts M. rural], 99, High Road, Triplicane (Udamalpet, Coimbatore district).

Abdul-Wahab Sahib Munshi [Northern Circars M. rural], 39, Amman Coil street, Royapetta (Landlord, Wahab Munjil, Nidadavole, Kistna district).

Abdulla Ghatala Sahib Bahadur [North Arcot *cum* Chingleput M. rural], "Well Close," Royapetta (Vakil, Vellore).

Abdulla Haji Qasim Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur Haji, [South Kanara M. rural], c/o The "Daily Express," Mount Road, Madras (Landholder and Merchant, Udipi).

Adinarayana Chettiyar, T. [North Arcot N.-M. rural], Cosmopolitan Club, Mount Road (Bar.-at-Law, Extension, Salem).

Anjaneyulu, P. [Guntur N.-M. rural], 35, Peter's Road, Royapetta (Tenali).

Ankinedu Prasad Bahadur, S. R. Y. [North Landholders II], 268, Tiruvottiyur High Road, Tondiyarpet (Raja of Chellapalli, "The Palace," Chellapalli, Kistna district).

Appavu Chettiyar, D. [Salem N.-M. rural], 23, Perumal Coil Garden street, Georgetown (Suramangalam, Salem).

Ari Gowder, H. B. [Nilgiris N.-M. rural], c/o Dr. C. Muttuswami Mudaliyar, Pidariyar Koil street, Georgetown (Hoobbathalai, Aruvangadu P.O.).

Arpudaswami Udaiyar, S. [Tanjore *cum* Trichinopoly Indian Christian], c/o Rev. Father Cheruen, S.J., Armenian street, Georgetown (31, Allimall street, Trichinopoly).

Arumuga Nadar, P. K. S. [Nominated], (Sivakasi).

Bhanoji Rao, A. V. [Vizagapatam N.-M. urban], c/o The Hon'ble Sir A. P. Patro, *Kt.*, Pantheon Garden, Egmore (Daba Gardens, Vizagapatam).

Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman [Ganjam N.-M. rural], 5, Sunkurama Chetti street, Georgetown (President, Taluk Board, Chatrapur).

Chidambara Nadar, A. [Madura N.-M. rural], c/o Dr. S. Swaminathan, Armenian street, Georgetown (High Court Vakil, Sivakasi).

Congreve, C. R. T. [Madras Planters], Madras Club, Mount Road (Castle Croft Estate, Valparai P.O.).

Cruz Fernandez, Rao Bahadur [Ramnad *cum* Tinnevelly Indian Christian], Ettayapuram Gardens, Rundall's Road, Vepery (Lily Lodge, Tuticorin).

Davies, R. W. [Nominated], Room No. 5, Madras Club, Royapetta.

Davis, J. A. [Nominated] D'Angelis Hotel, Mount Road. (Proprietor Ootacamund and Nilgiris Press, Ootacamund).

Devendrudu, N. [Nominated], c/o V. Babu Nayudu 30, Mukathal street, Vepery (Member, Municipal Council, Ellore).

Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Sahib S. [Salem N.-M. rural], c/o M.R.Ry. T. M. Soundappa Chettiyar, 9, Nannian street, Park Town (Salem).

Ethirajulu Nayudu, Rao Bahadur P. C. [Guntur N.-M. rural], "Biden's Gardens," Vepery (President, District Board, Guntur).

Gangaraju, M. [Kistna N.-M. rural], (Ellore, Kistna district).

Gopala Menon, C. [S.I. Chamber of Commerce], 20, Gengu Reddi Road, Egmore.

Gopalan, Rao Sahib P. V. [Nominated], Le Beau Restaurant, Mount Road (Silk street, Calicut).

Graham, C.S.I., I.C.S., The Hon'ble [Ex-Officio], Luz, Mylapore.

Guruswami, L. C. [Nominated], Cotapiah House, Velayutha Achari street, Komalesvaranpet.

Habib-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, *Kt.*, C.I.E., The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sir [Ex-Officio], Cathedral House, Cathedral road.

Kesava Pillai, Diwan Bahadur P., Deputy President. [Anantapur N.-M. rural], Ramaswami Mudaliyar Choultry, Park Town (Dt. Bd. President, Anantapur, Gooty).

Khalif-ul-lah Sahib, Khan Bahadur P. [Madura *cum* Trichinopoly M. rural], 67, Angappa Naicken street, Georgetown ("Khalif Mahal," Trichinopoly).

Knapp, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., I.C.S., The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Rowland [Ex-officio], Adyar House, Adyar.

Koti Reddi, K. [Cuddapah N.-M. rural], (Bar.-at-Law, Cuddapah).

Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M., Chairman [Malabar *cum* Anjengo N.-M. rural], Cosmopolitan Club, Mount Road (Palghat).

Krishna Rao Pantulu, Rao Bahadur A. S. [Nellore N.-M. rural], Cosmopolitan Club, Mount Road (District Board President, Nellore).

Krishnaswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur K. [North Arcot N.-M. rural] 24, Pillayarkoil street, Tiruvateeswaranpet (Municipal Chairman, Vellore).

Kuppuswami, J. [Guntur N.-M. rural], 93, Coral Merchant street, Georgetown (Karanchedu P.O. via Chirala, Guntur district).

Legh, C.I.E., E. W. [Nominated], Dan's Gardens, Kilpauk.

Madhava Raja, V. [Malabar *cum* Anjengo N.-M. rural], c/o The Raja of Kollengode, Cochin House, Cathedral (Deva Vilas, Palghat).

Madurai, Hony. Lt. [Nominated], c/o Mr. M. Martin, Madras Fire Engine Department, Pudupet (Late 83rd W.L.I., Fraser Town, Bangalore).

Mahabala Hegde, B. [South Kanara N.-M. rural], c/o B. L. N. Roy, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Kudsia Gardens, Harrington Road, Chetput. (Vakil, Kadiri Road, Mangalore, South Kanara).

Mallesappa, T. [Nominated], c/o Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Y.M.I.A., Armenian street (Karugodu village, Bellary district).

Marakkayar, V. Hamid Sultan [Tanjore M. rural], Glen Eden, Kilpauk (Town Kazi and President, Taluk Board, Ya Hussain Palle street, Negapatam).

Marthandam Pillai, P. N. [Tinnevelly N.-M. rural], High Court Vakil, Egmore, Madras (Panniar of Vijianarayanam, Tinnevelly district).

Maruthavanam Pillai, C. [Tanjore N.-M. rural], 9, North Mada street, Mylapore (Menangudi village, Kollapuram P.O., Nannilam taluk, Tanjore district).

Mathai, Dr. John [Nominated], Tower House, Miller street, Kilpauk.

Moidu Sahib, T. M. [Malabar *cum* Anjengo M. rural] (Orkattiri House, Tellicherry).

Moore, C.I.E., P. L. [Nominated], Landon's Garden's, Kilpauk, Madras.

Moosa Sait Sahib, Muhammad [Madras M. urban], 32, Godown street, Georgetown.

Muhammad Sahib Bahadur, T. N. [Ramnad *cum* Tinnevelly M. rural], 58, Thambu Chetti street, Georgetown (Marakkayar street, Tenkasi).

Muniswami Nayudu, B. [Chittoor N.-M. rural], Narayana Bagh, Cathedral P.O. (High Court Vakil, Chittoor).

Murugappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur A. M. [Nattukottai Nagarathars] "Lakshimi Vilas," 53, Poonamallee High Road ("Rama Vilas," Pallathur, Ramnad district).

Muttayya Mudaliyar, C. [Chingleput N.-M. rural], Zamindar of Cheyyur, Barbican, Kilpauk (Zamindar, Cheyyur).

Muttayya Mudaliyar, S. [Tanjore N.-M. rural], High Court Vakil, 10, North Mada street, Mylapore.

Muttu Chettiyar, P. C. [Ramnad N.-M. rural], 2/34, Mint street, Madras (Zamindar of Siruvalai, East Market street, Madura).

Narasimha Acharlu, Rai Bahadur T. M. [Cuddapah N.-M. rural], 8, Asoory street, Tiruvallur, Chingleput district (President, Dt. Bd., Cuddapah).

Narasimha Raju, Rao Bahadur C. V. S. [Vizagapatam N.-M. rural], Cosmopolitan Club, Mount Road (Vizagapatam).

Narayanan Nambudripad, O. M. [Nominated], c/o The Raja of Kollengode, Cochin House, Cathedral P.O. (Vellinezhi, Cherpalcheri P.O., via Ottapalam).

Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. [Madras City N.-M. urban], 32, Veeraraghava Mudali street, Triplicane.

Nicholson, W. C. [Madras Trades], c/o Messrs. Spencer & Co., Mount Road, Post Box No. 301, Madras.

Noyce, F., C.B.E., I.C.S. [Nominated], Secretary to Government, Dev. Dept., Fort St. George.

Obalesappa, B. [Nominated], c/o Messrs. Muthiah Ramaswami Chetti and Sons, 36, Narayana Mudali street, Georgetown (Wine and General Merchant, Anantapur).

Paddison, G. F., C.S.I., I.C.S. [Nominated], Commissioner of Labour, Madras.

Pantulu Ayyar, V., alias Venkatarama Ayyar [Tanjore N.-M. rural] (West Dabir street, Kumbakonam).

Partridge, P. W. [Madras—European] Commander-in-Chief's Road, Egmore.

Patro, *Kt.*, the Hon'ble Sir A. P., Minister [Ganjam N.-M. rural], "Pantheon Garden," Egmore.

Peddiraju, P. [Kistna N.-M. rural], 39, Peter's Road, Royapetta (Narasapuram, Kistna district).

Ponnuswami Nayudu, C. [Madura N.-M. rural], 41, Coral Merchant street, Georgetown (Dindigul).

Ponnuswami Pillai, K. S. [Nominated], (Chairman, Municipal Council, Palamcottah).

Prabhakaran Tampan, K. [West Coast Landholders], Cosmopolitan Club, Mount Road (Kuthiravattam, Ottapalam).

Premayya, G. [Nominated], (c/o Mr. R. S. Kauffman, Guntur).

Raghuchandra Bellala, K. [Nominated] (Landlord, Mizar Post, South Kanara).

Raja of Panagal, The Hon'ble the, Minister [North Central Landholders] "Narayana Baugh," Cathedral P.O.

Raja of Ramnad, Chairman [Southern Landholders], "Woodlands," Royapetta (Ramnad).

Rajan, P. T. [Madura N.-M. rural], Cosmopolitan Club, Mount Road (Sylvan Lodge, Madura).

Rajappa Tevar, P. S. [Nominated], (Papanad, Tanjore).

Rama Rao, Rao Sahib U. [South Kanara N.-M. rural], "Hawarden," Lawder's Gate Road, Vepery.

Raman, Rao Bahadur P. [Nominated], No. 2, Kelly street, Vepery (Retired Sub-Judge, Tellicherry).

Ramachandra Reddi, B. [Nellore N.-M. rural] (Buchireddipalem, Nellore district).

Ramachari, K. V., Chairman [Madura N.-M. urban], 2/34, Mint street, Georgetown (Importer, Merchant and Commission Agent, "Lakshmi Vilas," Madura).

Ramalinga Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A. [Coimbatore N.-M. rural], Cosmopolitan Club, Mount Road (High Court Vakil, Race Course Road, Coimbatore).

Ramalinga Reddi, C. [Chittoor N.-M. rural], "Rama Mandir," Poonamallee High Road, Kilpauk (Chittoor).

Ramaswami Ayyar, C.I.E., the Hon'ble Mr. C. P. [Ex-officio], "The Grove," Teynampet, Cathedral P.O.

Ramaswami Mudaliyar, A. [Chingleput N.-M. rural], "Chamandi Villa," Lawder's Gate street, Vepery.

Rameswara Rao, G. [Anantapur N.-M. rural], c/o B. Somayya, High Court Vakil, Mylapore (High Court Vakil, "Anand Bhavan," Anantapur).

Ranganatha Mudaliyar, A. [Bellary N.-M. rural], Y.M.I.A., Armenian street, Georgetown (Sevasrama, Theosophical Society, Bellary).

Ratnaswami, M., Chairman [Central Districts Indian Christian], Arathoon Road, Rayapuram.

Rencontre, A. E. [Anglo-Indian], Solicitor, Rundall's Road, Vepery.

Sagaram, P. [Nominated] (Dommeti Buildings, Bodaskurru, Amalapur taluk).

Saldanha, J. A. [West Coast Indian Christian], Sea Croft, San Thome, Mylapore (Balmatta, Kankanadi P.O., South Kanara).

Samuel, J. D. [Northern Districts Indian Christian], 12, Second Line Beach, Georgetown (High Court Vakil, Masulipatam).

Sarabha Reddi, K. [Kurnool N.-M. rural], Y.M.I.A., Armenian street, Georgetown (Taluk Board President, Cumbum, Kurnool district).

Sarvarayudu, K. [Kistna N.-M. rural], (Pleader, Kovvur, Kistna district).

Seturatnam Ayyar, M. R. [Trichinopoly N.-M. rural], Cosmopolitan Club, Mount Road (Mirasidar, Manatattai, Kulittalai P.O.).

Sasi Bhushana Rath Mahasayo, Sriman [Ganjam N.-M. rural], (Berhampur).

Satyamurti, S. [Madras University], 76, Vellala Street, Purasawakam.

Simpson, *Kt.*, Sir James F. [Nominated], (Madras).

Sitayya, M. [Kistna N.-M. rural], 11, Arundel street, Mylapore (Chataparru, Ellore taluk).

Sitarama Reddi, K. [South Arcot N.-M. rural], "Barbican," Kilpauk (District Board President, Cuddalore).

Siva Rao, P. [Bellary N.-M. rural], Cosmopolitan Club, Mount Road (Vakil, Civil Lines, Bellary).

Sivagnanam Pillai, the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. N., Minister [Tinnevelly N.-M. rural], "Ranga Vilas," Mowbray's Road, Royapetta.

Srinivasan, R. [Nominated], "Sundar Vilas," 56, Venkatachalam Mudali street, Edward Elliot's Road, Mylapore. Rai Cottage, Poonamallee.

Srinivasa Ayyangar, R. [South Arcot N.-M. rural], c/o K. Narasimha Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., 13, Maddala Narayanan street, Mylapore (Vakil, Cuddalore).

Subbarayan, Dr. P. [South Central Landholders], Fair Lawns, Egmore. (Zamindar of Kumaramangalam, Tiruchengodu, Salem district).

Subrahmanya Pillai, K. Chavadi [Tinnevelly *cum* Palamcottah N.-M. urban], c/o A. Swaminatha Ayyar, High Court Vakil, Parvati Vilas, Edward Elliot's Road, Mylapore (Chavadi House, Sudalai Madan street, Tinnevelly town).

Sundaramurti, P. V. S. [Nominated], "Dravidan Home," 15, Matha Church Road, San Thome, Mylapore.

Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur K. [Cocanada N.-M. urban], Cosmopolitan Club, Mount Road (Cocanada).

Suryanarayana Raju, V. N. [Northern Landholders I], 6, Greams Road, Cathedral P.O. (Zamindar of Kurupam, Kurupam, Vizagapatam district).

Tangavelu Pillai, Rao Sahib T. C. [Trichinopoly *cum* Srirangam N.-M. urban], Prince Hotel, Mannady (Teppakulam Post, Trichinopoly Fort).

Tanikachala Chettiyar, Rao Bhadur O. [Madras N.-M. urban], 305, Lingha Chetti street, Georgetown.

Tyagaraya Chetit, *Kt.*, Diwan Bahadur Sir P. [Madras N.-M. urban], Tondiyarpet, Madras.

Uppi Sahib, K. [Malabar *cum* Anjengo M. rural], 50, Lingha Chetti street, Georgetown (Kottayam, Kuttuparamba P.O., North Malabar).

Varada Achariyar, S. [Nominated], High Court Vakil, Mylapore.

Veerian, R. [Nominated], the Hotel Mercantile, 8, Whannel's Road, Egmore (Member, Municipal Council, Coimbatore).

Vellingiri Gounder, V. C. [Coimbatore N.-M. rural], Cosmopolitan Club, Mount Road (Mirasidar, Vellakinar P.O., Coimbatore).

Venkatachala Padayachi, K. [South Arcot N.-M. rural], 97, Poonamallee High Road (Pullali (Shrotriyam), Nellikuppam P.O., South Arcot district).

Venkatachalam Chetti, S. [Madras N.-M. urban], 43, Strotten Muthia Mudali street, Georgetown.

Venkatapati Razu, P. C. [Vizagapatam N.-M. rural] (Kottam, Vizagapatam district).

Venkata Reddi Nayudu, *Kt.*, Rai Bahadur Sir K. [Godavari N.-M. rural], Moore's Gardens, Nungambakkam, Cathedral P.O.

Venkataramana Ayyangar, C. V. [Coimbatore N.-M. rural], Cosmopolitan Club, Mount Road ("Dharma Vilas," Coimbatore).

Venkatarama Sastri, T. R. [Nominated], Advocate-General, New Place, Mylapore.

Venkataranga Reddi, Rao Bahadur C. [Kurnool N.-M. rural], Y.M.I.A., Armenian street, Georgetown (High Court Vakil, Kurnool).

Venkataratnam, B. [Godavari N.-M. rural] (Chodavaram, Godavari district).

Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar, W. [North Arcot N.-M. rural], 70, Singanna Chetti street, Chintadripet (Walajapet, North Arcot district).

Virappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur P. K. A. C.T. [Ramnad N.-M. rural], c/o Sir M. C. Muttayya Chettiyar, *Kt.*, Bedford House, Vepery (Kottaiyur P.O., Ramnad district).

Yahya Ali Sahib, Janab Muhammad [East Coast M. rural], Cathedral House, Cathedral P.O. (Municipal Chairman, Mufti Munzil, Nellore).

President—The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai, C.I.E., I.S.O.

Deputy President—Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.

Panel of Chairmen—The Raja of Ramnad; M. Ratnaswami; Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar; K. V. Ramachari.

Council Secretaries—Abdulla Ghatala Sahib; Arpudaswami Udayar, S., Tangavelu Pillai, Rao Sahib T.C.

Secretary—R. V. Krishna Ayyar, B.A., M.L.

Assistant Secretary—C. Satagopa Achariyar, B.A.

Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents in the Madras Presidency.

Austria-Hungary.—The Consul-General for Netherlands at Calcutta is in charge of Austro-Hungarian interests.

Belgium.—F. E. L. Worke (Messrs. Walker & Co., Madras), Consul at Madras.

Brazil.—C. H. Straker, Vice-Consul at Madras.

Chile.—J. B. Cunliffe (Messrs. Wilson & Co.), Consul at Madras (Acting).

Denmark.—W. M. Browning (Messrs. Shaw, Wallace & Co.), Consul at Madras (Acting).

France.—F. E. L. Worke (Messrs. Walker & Co., Madras), Consular Agent at Madras.

Consular Agent at Tellicherry, *Vacant.* (Consul for France at Bombay is doing duty.)

Germany.—The German Consul-General at Calcutta is in charge of German interests.

Great Britain and Ireland.—Captain H. G. Tranchell, His Britannic Majesty's Consul for Pondicherry.

Italy.—Consular Agent at Madras, *Vacant.*

Japan.—Japanese interests are looked after by the Japanese Consul at Bombay.

Netherlands.—W. J. U. Turnbull (Messrs. Best & Co., Ltd.), Consul at Madras.

Norway.—Sir J. F. Simpson, *Kt.* (Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe & Co., Madras), Consul at Madras.

C. D.T. Shores, Vice-Consul at Cocanada.

Persia.—Consul at Madras, *Vacant.*

Portugal.—Senhor A. M. Teixeira, Vice-Consul at Madras.

Spain.—Leonard Walker, Vice-Consul.

Sweden.—K. P. Warmington, Consul at Madras, "Badsha Buildings," Errabalu Chetti Street.

Switzerland.—C. E. Flury in charge (Messrs. Volkart Bros.), Consul at Madras.

Turkey.—The Dutch Consul-General at Calcutta is in charge of Turkish interests.

United States of America.—Alfred R. Thomson, Consul for America at Madras.

F. P. Case, Vice-Consul for United States of America at Madras.

Presidents and Members of District Boards.

[Abbreviations used in this section are:—A.A. = Adi-Andhra; A.D. = Adi-Dravida; A.I. = Anglo-Indian; B. = Brahman; E. = European; I.C. = Indian Christian; K. = Kshatriya; M. = Muhammadan; N. = Nadar; N.B. = Non-Brahman; S. = Sowrashtra; V. = Vaisya; V.K. = Visva Karma; V.B. = Visva Brahman.]

Anantapur District Board.

(ELECTED 28, NOMINATED 8.)

President, Ex-Officio.

Kesava Pillai, Diwan Bahadur P., M.L.C., Pleader, Gooty. N.B. 19 Dec. 1922.

Vice-President, Elected Non-Official.

Kondappa, A., B.A., B.L., Vakil. N.B. 8 Aug. 1922.

Members, Ex-Officio.

Lakshmana Reddi, G., Pleader, President, Taluk Board, Gooty. N.B. 11 July 1922.

Siva Rao, H., Pleader, President, Taluk Board, Anantapur. B. 4 July 1922.

Venkataperumal Nayudu, E. N., President, Taluk Board, Dharmavaram. N.B. 29 Aug. 1922.

Venkoba Rao, R., Pleader, President, Taluk Board, Penukonda. B. 11 July 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Chikabasanna, K., Merchant, Kothocheruvu, Penukonda. N.B. 31 May 1921.

Devadatta, Zechariah S., Evangelist, Tadpatri. I.C. 15 Nov. 1921.

Mohadin Sahib, G., Railway Contractor, Gooty. M. 31 May 1921.

Paul, Samuel, Headmaster, London Mission Training School, Gooty. I.C. 8 Aug. 1922.

Rama Reddi, G., Landlord, Gownivaripalli, Hindupur. N.B. 20 Feb. 1923.

Rangaswami Pillai, C., Merchant, Tadpatri. A.D. 31 May 1921.

Yusuf Sahib, Khaja Saiyid, Landlord, Chowlur, Hindupur. M. 31 May 1921.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Adimurti Rao, Rao Sahib P., Pleader B. 4 July 1922.

Babanna, G., Landlord, Penukonda. A.D. 11 July 1922.

Bayappa Reddi, C., Landlord, Peddachigullarevu. N.B. 27 Feb. 1923.

Bhimasena Rao, N., Landlord, Brahmanapalli. B. 4 July 1922.

Chennarayappa, K., Landlord, Chilamattur. B. 11 July 1922.

Chenna Reddi, G., Landlord, Darmavaram. N.B. 11 July 1922.

Chinnappa Reddi, N., Illur. N.B. 4 July 1922.

Chinnarapa Reddi, K., Landlord, Peddavadugur. N.B. 11 July 1922.

Hampayya Garu, M., Landlord, Guntakal. N.B. 22 Dec. 1923.

Karimulla, K. M. S. S. Hussain Sahib, Landlord, Kutagulla. M. 11 July 1922.

Kristappa, A., Landlord, Somandepalli. N.B. 11 July 1922.

Narasimha Reddi, Patel, Havalegi, Gooty. N.B. 11 July 1922.

Narayanappa, S., Landlord, Bandamidapalli. N.B. (V.). 4 July 1922.

Ranga Reddi, C., Ryot, Narasapuram. N.B. 11 July 1922.

Sanjivi Reddi, N., Parigi, Hindupur. N.B. 11 July 1922.

Siddana Gowd, R., Madakasira. N.B. 11 July 1922.

Sivasankaram Pillai, T., Pleader, Penukonda. N.B. 11 July 1922.

Subba Reddi, T., Tarimala. N.B. 4 July 1922.

Thimma Reddi, P. C., Guntakal. N.B. 11 July 1922.

Thirumalappa, P., Toddy Renter, Gooty. N. 11 July 1922.

Venkatapati, M. Chinna, Landlord, Nidigal. N.B. 11 July 1922.

Venkatasubbayya, R., Contractor, Dharmavaram. N.B. 11 July 1922.
Venkatasubbayya, S., Pleader, Gooty. B. 11 July 1922.
Yerrama Reddi, M., Landlord, Thanakal. N.B. 11 July 1922.

Arcot, North, District Board.

(Elected 32, Nominated 8.)

President, Nominated Non-Official.

Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar, W., M.L.C., Landlord, Walaja. N.B. 16 Oct. 1923.

Vice President, Elected Non-Official.

Rajavelu Mudaliyar, P., B.A. N.B. 28 June 1921.

Members, Ex-Officio.

Arunachala Mudaliyar, V. A., President, Taluk Board, Cheyyar, Tiruvattipuram. N.B. 25 Apr. 1922.
Krishnaswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur K., President, Taluk Board, Vellore. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.
Kuppuswami Ayyar, M., President, Taluk Board, Polur. B. 25 Apr. 1922.
Sambanda Pandariyar, A. V. K. V. T., President, Taluk Board, Tiruvannamalai. N.B. 25 Apr. 1922.
Seshadri Achariyar, B. T., President, Taluk Board, Tiruppattur. B. 18 Apr. 1922.
Singaravelu Mudaliyar, K. M., President, Taluk Board, Ranipet. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Adimulam, P., Tiruvannamalai. A.D. 17 July 1923.
Bashyam Mudaliyar, V., Ranipet. N.B. 12 Sep. 1922.
Gnanadikam, The Rev. Joseph, Polur. I.C. 28 June 1921.
Hussain Khan, G. M., Landlord, Gudiyattam. M. 28 June 1921.
Keith, J. W., Ranipet. E. 28 June 1921.
Padmanabha Nayudu, T., Vakil, Vellore. N.B. 12 Sep. 1922.
Rajavelu Mudaliyar, P., Pleader, Vellore. N.B. 28 June 1921.
Vacant.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Abdul Wahab Sahib, N., Valattur. M. 18 Apr. 1922.
Abdur Razack Sahib, Khan Sahib B., President, Ambur Union Board. M. 2 May 1922.
Anthari Udaiyar, K., Landlord, Adamangalam, Pudur. N.B. 2 May 1922.
Appadurai Nayanar, M., Landlord, Thirupanamur. N.B. 2 May 1922.
Arunagiri Mudaliyar, R., Tiruvannamalai. N.B. 25 Apr. 1922.
Deivasikamoni Mudaliyar, B., Merchant, Vellore. N.B. 2 May 1922.
Gundu Rao, C., President, Kuppam Union Board. B. 18 Apr. 1922.
Hanumantha Kavandar, R. C., Merchant, Nattrampalli. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.
Lakshmana Kavandar, E. K., Eklasapuram, Thimmampet. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.
Mari Udaiyar, K. P., Landlord, Nadukkuppam (Kalambur). N.B. 2 May 1922.
Moganaranga Reddiyar, M., Merchant, Melpakkam, Arkonam. N.B. 25 Apr. 1922.
Muniswami Nayudu, T., Tiruvattur. N.B. 2 May 1922.
Muniswami Pillai, S. M., Tiruppattur. A.D. 18 Apr. 1922.
Raghavalu Nayudu, A., Landlord, Attitangal. N.B. 25 Apr. 1922.
Rajachidambara Mudaliyar, S. M., Landlord, Somalapuram, Ambur. N.B. 2 May 1922.
Rangaswami Reddi, M. B., Tandrampet. N.B. 25 Apr. 1922.
Rangathama Chettiyar, N., Tiruvattur. N.B. 1 Jan. 1924.
Shanmukha Mudaliyar, M., Merchant, Tiruvannamalai. N.B. 25 Apr. 1922.
Srinivasa Mudaliyar, P., President, Sholinghur Union Board. N.B. 25 Apr. 1922.
Subbarayalu Nayudu, V. A., Vallam. N.B. 1 Jan. 1924.
Sundara Ayyar, V., Landlord, Arkonam. B. 25 Apr. 1922.

Sundara Rao, K., Landlord, Kalambur. B. 2 May 1922.

Thimma Reddiyar, C., Mittur. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Vajravelu Mudaliyar, K. A., Merchant, Kaveripauk. N.B. 25 Apr. 1922.

Venkata Reddi, M., Ammanur, Arkonam. N.B. 25 Apr. 1922.

Venkataswami Nayudu, C., Landlord, Vaniyambadi, Pudur. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Arcot, South, District Board.

(ELECTED 30, NOMINATED 10.)

President, Elected Non-Official.

Sitarama Reddi, K., B.A., B.L., M.L.C., High Court, Vakil and Shrotriyamdar, Cuddalore N.T. N.B. 5 Feb. 1924.

Vice-President, Elected Non-Official.

Samu Pillai, V. J., Vakil, Pudupalaiyam, Cuddalore. I.C. 31 July 1923.

Members, Ex-Officio.

Parthasarathi Mudaliyar, M. G., President, Taluk Board, Vriddhachalam. N.B.

Srinivasalu Reddi, A. V., President, Taluk Board, Tindivanam. N.B.

Thatha Achariyar, T. A., President, Taluk Board, Tirukkoyilur. B.

Vadivelu Pillai, S., President, Taluk Board, Chidambaram. N.B.

Venugopal Nayudu, R. K., B.A., B.L., President, Taluk Board, Cuddalore, N.T. N.B.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Devanayagam, G., Cultivator, Nellikuppam. A.D. 28 June 1921.

Jambulingam, T. M. N.B. 6 Feb. 1923.

Muttukumara Pillai, M. C., Mirasidar, Kattumannargudi. N.B. 8 Aug. 1921.

Muttukumaraswami Chettiyar, A. T., M.L.C., Cuddalore O.T. N.B. 8 Aug. 1921.

Pratap Chandra Dutt, I.C.S., Collector, Bengali. 6 Feb. 1923.

Pushpanatham Pillai, Paul, B.A., B.L., Pleader, Cuddalore N.T. N.B. 28 June 1921.

Verdure, the Rev. Father P., Principal, St. Joseph's School, Cuddalore N.T. E. 28 June 1921.

Vrishabadasa Nayanar, D. M., Mirasidar, Veedur. Jain. 20 Mar. 1923.

Vacant.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Arunachala Chettiyar, V., Oilmonger, Vriddhachalam. N.B. 13 June 1922.

Chinnaswami Pillai, M. J., Landlord, Tyagadurgam. N.B. 27 June 1922.

Chinnaswami Reddiyar, M., Tiruvannanallur, Tirukkoyilur taluk. N.B. 12 June 1923.

Dandapani Nayudu, P. M., Karumachipalaiyam, Cuddalore O.T. N.B. 13 June 1922.

Dharmalinga Padayachi, C., Cultivator, Nemam, Vriddhachalam. N.B. (V.). 13 June 1922.

Duraiswami Reddiyar, K. M., Landlord, Kuchipalaiyam. N.B. 27 June 1922.

Govindaswami Nayudu, A., Landlord, Adanur. N.B. 27 June 1922.

Kalithirtha Pillai, Landowner, Sommandargudi. N.B. 27 June 1922.

Kumaraswami Padayachi, M., Kaillai, Porto Novo. N.B. 13 June 1922.

Kuppuswami Ayyar, V., Vakil, Vriddhachalam. B. 13 June 1922.

Muhammad Bava Marakkayar, Merchant, Porto Novo. M. 13 June 1922.

Muhammad Khan, Khan Bahadur, Retired Deputy Superintendent of Police. M. 5 Sep. 1922.

Muhammad Yasin, Landlord, Nellikuppam. M. 13 June 1922.

Narayanaswami Padayachi, Cultivator, Devangudi, Chidambaram. N.B. 13 June 1922.

Rajagopala Mudaliyar, C. M., Contractor, Villupuram. N.B. 20 June 1922.

Ramachandra Ayyar, T. S., Vakil, Tirukkoyilur. B. 12 Sep. 1922.

Ramachandra Padayachi, P. K., Poondiyankuppam. N.B. (V.). 6 Feb. 1923.

Ramachandra Reddi, G., Landlord, Kappalambadi, Avalurpet. N.B. 20 June 1922.

Ramalinga Reddi, M., Landlord, Katrambakam, Vanur. N.B. 20 June 1922.

Sabhapati Pillai, A., Landlord, Kattumannargudi. N.B. 13 June 1922.

Sadasiva Reddi, M. R., Landlord, Nilapakkam. N.B. 20 June 1922.

Srinivasa Reddi, V., Nellikuppam. N.B. 13 June 1922.

Tirunavukkarasu Mudaliyar, M. E., Landlord, Merkanam. N.B. 20 June 1922.

Varadarajulu Reddi, B., Rambakkam. N.B. 20 June 1922.

Venkatakrishna Reddi, N. P., Landlord, Sathambadi. N.B. 20 June 1922.

Bellary District Board.

(Elected 34, Nominated 11.)

President, Ex-Officio.

Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur M., B.A., B.L., Public Prosecutor. N.B. 10 Oct. 1922.

Members, Ex-Officio.

Brahma Sastri, K., Pleader, Bellary. B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Kothandaram Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur T., Government Pensioner, Hospet. N.B. 25 July 1922.

Obalacharlu, A., Landlord, Rayadrug. B. 26 Sep. 1922.

Santhappa, K., Landlord, Harpanahalli. N.B. 23 May 1922.

Thammi Reddi, Badenehal, Landlord, Adoni. N.B. 25 July 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Erappa, Vadde, Contractor. N.B. 28 June 1921.

Kotilingam, J. P., M.A., I.C. 6 Feb. 1923.

Krishnaswami Nayudu, G., Government Pensioner. N.B. 6 Feb. 1923.

Narasimhappa, M., Merchant. N.B. 6 Feb. 1923.

Ramappa, Byadra, Landlord, Hospet. N.B. 28 June 1921.

Ramappa, Vetti, Landlord, Naguthibasapur, Harpanahalli. A.D. 28 June 1921.

Ranganatha Mudaliyar, A., B.A., B.L., M.L.C. N.B. 6 Feb. 1923.

Rupya Nayak, Lambadi, Landlord, Komaranahalli. N.B. 28 June 1921.

Sanjiva Reddi, Pedda, Landlord, Malagavelli, Alur. N.B. 28 June 1921.

Siva Rao, P., B.A., B.L., M.L.C., Vakil, Bellary. B. 28 June 1921.

Syed Muhammad Badsha Sahib Bahadur, B.A., Pleader, Bellary. M. 28 June 1921.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Amarappa, B., Landlord, Hadagalli. N.B. 16 May 1922.

Ayyappa, Mullangi, Merchant. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Basavana Gowd, P., Landlord, Nimbalagiri, Kudligi. N.B. 3 Apr. 1922.

Bhimasena Rao, S. K., Landlord, Siruguppa. B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Chennana Gowd, C., Landlord, Chigateri. N.B. 11 May 1922.

Chinnakaribasavana Gowd [illegible], Landlord, Kotekal, Adoni. N.B. [illegible]y 1922.

Doddana Gowd, G., Land[illegible], Godehal. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Hanumanthappa, B., Merchant, Harpanahalli. N.B. 16 May 1922.

Hanumappa Nayak P., Merchant, Kosigi, Adoni. N.B. 2 May 1922.

Komari Reddi, D., B.A., B.L., Pleader and Landlord. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Lakshmappa, Rayalla, Landlord, Chintakunta, Alur. N.B. 2 May 1922.

Lakshminarayana Rao, C. K., Landlord, Charnur, Kudligi. B. 2 May 1922.

Mallana Gowd, R., Landlord, Alur. N.B. 2 May 1922.

Mare Gowd, R., Landlord, Alur. N.B. 2 May 1922.

Narayana Reddi, L., Landlord, Kanekal, Rayadrug. N.B. 2 May 1922.

Rachi Reddi, Landlord, Kowtalam, Adoni. N.B. 2 May 1922.

Rama Rao, Kudatani, Landlord. B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Rama Reddi, R., Landlord, Adoni. N.B. 6 Jan. 1923.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Rami Reddi, D., Landlord, Siruguppa. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Rudrappa, Mundrigi, Merchant, Hadagali. N.B. 18 Sep. 1923.

Srinivasa Rao, B., Landlord, Hospet. B. 20 June 1922.

Timmarayappa, P., Merchant, Rayadrug. N.B. 2 May 1922.

Timma Reddi, H., Landlord, Halaharvi, Alur. N.B. 2 May 1922.

Tirukappa, Gangavathi, Merchant, Narayanadeverkeri. N.B. 20 June 1922.

Venkoba Rao, Gowdra, Landlord, Kampli, Hospet. B. 20 June 1922.

Venkoba Rao, T., Landlord, Tambrahalli. B. 20 June 1922.

Vira Reddi, D., Merchant, Muradi, Hanumapuram. N.B. 3 Apr. 1923.

Vacant.

Chinglepnt District Board.

(ELECTED 27, NOMINATED 9.)

President—Vacant.

Vice-President, Elected Non-Official.

Rajagopala Achariyar, T., B.A., Shrotriyamdar, Tiruvottiyur High Road, Tondiyarpet. B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Members, Ex-Officio.

Arulayya Nayudu, Rai Sahib C., President, Taluk Board, Tiruvallur. Landlord. I.C. 18 Apr. 1922.

Chengal Rao, Rai Sahib N., B.A., President, Taluk Board, Saidapet, Government Pensioner. B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Muttayya Mudaliyar, C., B.A., President, Taluk Board, Chinglepnt, Zamindar. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Abdul Rahim Khan, Muhammad, M.L.C., Landlord, Honorary Magistrate, Conjeeveram. M. 4 Sep. 1921.

Hudson, The Rev. C. H., American Missionary, Saidapet. E. 21 June 1921.

Krishnaswami Reddiyar, M., B.A., Landlord, Purasawakam, Madras. N.B. 4 Mar. 1924.

Narayanaswami Chetti, Diwan Bahadur G., Landlord, Madras. N.B. 3 May 1921.

Nataraja Nayakar, G., B.A., Pleader, Poonamallee. N.B. 21 June 1921.

Rajabadar Mudaliyar, A., B.A., Government Pensioner, Vaikuntaperumal Koil Street, Big Conjeeveram. N.B. 28 June 1921.

Sadagopa Mudaliyar, S. G., B.A., Solicitor, Vepery, Madras. N.B. 21 June 1921.

Subrahmanya Pillai, P. V., Landlord and Merchant, Broadway, Madras. A.D. 3 May 1921.

Swaminatha Mudaliyar, M., Landlord, Pillaipalaiyam. N.B. 21 June 1921.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Appadurai Pillai, S., Landlord, Saidapet. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Appavu Nayudu, T., Landlord, Thirumangalam, Sriperumbudur. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Jayaram Nayudu, C., Landlord, Cheyyur, N.B. 9 May 1922.

Karikrishna Mudaliyar, A., Landlord, Ayanambakkam, Villivakkam, N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Kumaraswami Mudaliyar, M. M., President, Union Board, Landlord, Thirukalikundram. N.B. 9 May 1922.

Kuppuswami Reddi, K., Landlord, Kalanipakkam. N.B. 9 May 1922.

Krishnaswami Nayakar, K. V., Landlord, Kallipet, Nirvalur. N.B. 9 May 1922.

Krishnaswami Reddiyar, N., Landlord, Athur. N.B. 9 May 1922.

Muttukumarappa Reddi, Landlord, Kayapakam. N.B. 9 May 1922.

Muttu Nagaraja, N., Landlord, Egavarpalaiyam, Varadayyapalaiyam. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Parthasarathi Ayyangar, C. S., Landlord, Uttiramerur. B. 9 May 1922.

Parthasarathi Reddi, K. T., President, Union Board, Landlord, Sembiyam, Perambur. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Rajakotilinga Chettiyar, P., Landlord, Parisai, Velathur. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Rajappa Mudaliyar, A., Landlord, Conjeeveram. N.B. 9 May 1922.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Rajaratnam Nayudu, K., Landlord, Tiruvur Kuppam, Tiruvur. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Ramanuja Achariyar, P. B., B.A., Pleader, Tiruvallur. B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Ramayya Nayudu, D. K., Zamindar, Gengu Reddi Street, Egmore. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Sambasiva Chettiyar, K., Landlord, Hodgsonpet. N.B. 9 May 1922.

Sivapada Mudaliyar, M. P., Landlord, Kunnattur. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Srinivasalu Reddi, P., Landlord, Santhavalur, Sathiavedu. N.B. 30 Oct. 1923.

Sriramulu Sowdri, G., Landlord, Thandumitta, Periyapalaiyam. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Thanappa Mudaliyar, T., Landlord, Thathamanji, Voyalur. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Vaidyanatha Mudaliyar, K., Landlord, Vallipuram. N.B. 9 May 1922.

Chittoor District Board.

President.

Muniswami Nayudu, B., B.L., M.L.C. N.B. 5 July 1923.

Members, Ex-Officio.

Narayana Reddi, T. N., President, Taluk Board, Madanapalle. N.B. 5 July 1923.

Ramadasappa Nayanim Varu, M. B., President, Taluk Board, Chittoor. N.B. 5 July 1923.

Ramakrishna Reddi, M., President, Taluk Board, Chandragiri. N.B. 5 July 1923.

Members, Elected.

Abdul Gaffur Sahib Bahadur. M. 16 May 1922.

Chengama Nayudu, Gali. N.B. 16 May 1922.

Chinna Lakshmia Nayudu, N. N.B. 16 May 1923.

Ethirajulu Chetti, P. V. 16 May 1922.

Gopal Reddi, G. N.B. 16 May 1922.

Krishna Reddi, Kayam. N.B. 16 May 1922.

Muniswami Nayudu, Ravur. N.B. 16 May 1922.

Muniratnam Nayudu, D. N.B. 16 May 1922.

Muni Reddi, S. N.B. 16 May 1922.

Muniswami Chetti, C., B.A., Vice-President, District Board. N.B. 16 May 1922.

Muninarayana Chetti, B. N.B. 16 May 1922.

Narayana Reddi, N. N.B. 16 May 1922.

Pattabhi Chetti, P. N.B. 16 May 1922.

Raghunatha Reddi, V. N.B. 16 May 1922.

Ramachandra Reddi, T. N. N.B. 16 May 1922.

Ramakrishna Reddi, T. N. N.B. 16 May 1922.

Rama Reddi, T. N.B. 16 May 1922.

Seshagiri Rao, R. B. 16 May 1922.

Srinivasalu Chetti, C. S. N.B. 16 May 1922.

Subba Rao, A. V. B. 16 May 1922.

Venkayya, P. N.B. 16 May 1922.

Venkataperumal Raja Bahadur, Raja Kumara. K. 16 May 1922.

Venkataswami Nayudu, P. N.B. 16 May 1922.

Members, Nominated.

Bhaskara Ramayya Chetti, V. 28 June 1921.

Hussain Sahib Bahadur, Mir M. 28 June 1921.

Narayanaswami Reddi, N. N.B. 18 July 1922.

Pattabhirama Rao, N. B. 28 June 1921.

Parthasarathi Rayaningar, Sree Panaganti. N.B. 28 June 1921.

Ramakrishna Raju, R. B., B.A., B.L. 13 Sep. 1923.

Ranga Achariyar, Rao Bahadur T. V. B. 5 July 1923.

Vellayappa Chettiyar, P. M. A. 28 June 1921.

Xavier, the Rev. M. F. I.C. 28 June 1921.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Coimbatore District Board.

(ELECTED 34, NOMINATED 11.)

President, Nominated Non-Official.

Ratnasabapati Mudaliyar, Rao Sahib C. S., Landlord, Avanashi Road, Coimbatore. N.B. 18 May 1923.

Vice-President, Elected Non-Official.

Sivasubrahmanya Pillai, U. M., Retired Tahsildar, Udumalpet. N.B. 25 Nov. 1922.

Members, Ex-Officio.

Chakkarai Mandradiyar, Rai Bahadur Nallatambi, Pattagar of Palayakkottai, President, Taluk Board, Erode. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Kalingarayar, A. M. K., Zamindar, President, Taluk Board, Pollachi. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Mallappa, G. P., President, Taluk Board, Kollegal. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Palaniswami Goundar, V. C., Landlord, President, Taluk Board, Coimbatore. N.B. 27 July 1923.

Ramaswami Goundar, C. K., President, Taluk Board, Gobichettipalaiyam. N.B. 30 Sep. 1922.

Sundaram Chettiyar, M. K., B.A., B.L., Zamindar, Vakil, President, Taluk Board, Palladam. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Abdur Razack, Khan Sahib Saiyid Diwan, M.L.C., Landlord, Udumalpet. M. 28 June 1921.

Arogyaswami Pillai, Rao Bahadur M. G., B.A., Landlord, "Arogya Vilas," Coimbatore. I.C. 28 June 1921.

Malayandi Chettiyar, N. R., Landlord, Udumalpet. N.B. 28 June 1921.

Muniya Maistri alias Pakkali Maistri, Landlord, Thudupathi, Perundurai. A.D. 28 June 1921.

Ramachandran Chettiyar, C. M., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil. N.B. 13 Feb. 1923.

Robertson, The Rev. R., London Mission. E. 13 Feb. 1923.

Venkataramana Ayyangar, C. V., B.A., B.L., M.L.C., Retired Vakil and Landlord, Coimbatore. 16 Oct. 1923.

Venkataswami Nayudu, G., Landlord, Pappanayakanpalaiyam. N.B. 28 June 1921.

Venugopal Pillai, M., B.A., B.L., Vakil, Coimbatore. N.B. 28 June 1921.

Verivada Chettiyar, V., Banker. N.B. 8 Jan. 1924.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Abdur Razack, A. C. M., Landlord, Anamalai. M. 21 Mar. 1922.

Anantanarayana Goundar, Landlord, Madavalasu, Kangayam. N.B. 21 Mar. 1922.

Arumuga Goundar, K., Landlord, Palanigoundanpalaiyam, Pasur. N.B. 21 Mar. 1922.

Borai Goundar, S., Landlord, Suripalaiyam, Cheyur. N.B. 21 Mar. 1922.

Chennavira Chettiyar, A. B., Landlord, Kollegal. N.B. 21 Mar. 1922.

Govindaswami Goundar, Landlord, Ponnapuram, Dharapuram. N.B. 21 Mar. 1922.

Kaliyappa Goundar, Landlord, Santhegoundanpalaiyam. N.B. 21 Mar. 1922.

Kappini Goundar, V. R., Landlord, Vellakinar. N.B. 21 Mar. 1922.

Kumaraswami Goundar, V. M., Landlord, Vellimalaipatnam. N.B. 21 Mar. 1922.

Lakshmayya Nayudu, R. V., Landlord, Uppilipalaiyam, Singanallur. N.B. 21 Mar. 1922.

Lakshminarayanaswami Nayudu, G., Landlord, Annuppapatti. N.B. 21 Mar. 1922.

Lingai Goundar, S. G., Landlord, Satyamangalam. N.B. 21 Mar. 1922.

Muttuvelappa Goundar, S., Pudupalaiyam, Gobichettipalaiyam. N.B. 21 Mar. 1922.

Narayanaswami Pillai, P. K., Landlord, Perundurai. N.B. 22 Jan. 1924.

Palani Goundar, R., Landlord, Kanakkampalaiyam, Udumalpet. N.B. 21 Mar. 1922.

Palanimuthu Goundar, Landlord, Pathampalaiyam, Palladam taluk. N.B. 11 Apr. 1923.
Periyaswami Goundar, A., Landlord, Perumanallur. N.B. 21 Mar. 1922.
Ponnuswami Goundar, K. S., Kurichi, Bhavani, Landlord and Village Munsif. N.B. 16 May 1922.
Ramachandra Ayyar, G., Landlord, Kollegal. B. 21 Mar. 1922.
Ramaswami Goundar, M., Landlord, Ganapati. N.B. 21 Mar. 1922.
Ramaswami Goundar, P. A., Landlord, Palathurai. N.B. 21 Mar. 1922.
Rangaswami Mudaliyar, A., Landlord, Punjaipuliyampatti. N.B. 16 May 1922.
Sambasivam Pillai, S., Municipal Chairman, Erode. N.B. 21 Mar. 1922.
Senniyappa Goundar, M. S., Landlord, Malayandipatnam, Pollachi. N.B. 21 Mar. 1922.
Srinivasa Chettiyar, S., Banker, Bhavani. N.B. 16 May 1922.
Thondama Goundar, K. K., Mallipatti, Malavur Post. N.B. 21 Mar. 1922.
Venkatesa Ayyangar, R., Landlord and Village Munsif, Kaveripuram. B. 16 May 1922.

Cuddapah District Board.

(Elected 27, Nominated 9.)

President, Nominated Non-Official.

Narasimha Achariyar, Rai Bahadur T. M., B.A., B.L., M.L.C., Pleader. B. 12 July 1921.

Vice-President, Elected Non-Official.

Narasa Reddi, T., B.A., B.L., Pleader. Jammalamadugu. N.B. 9 May 1922.

Members, Ex-Officio.

Duraiswami Mudaliyar, P., Pleader, Jammalamadugu. N.B. 25 Apr. 1922.
Duraiswami Nayudu, Palaiyam, Landlord, Pulivendla. N.B. 25 Apr. 1922.
Narasimha Acharlu, C. S., B.A., Pleader, Proddatur. B. 25 Apr. 1922.
Pitchayya, V., B.A., Pleader. B. 25 Apr. 1922.
Raghava Reddi, P., Landlord, Penagalur, Tanguttur. N.B. 4 Apr. 1922.
Vacant.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Amin-ud-din, Khajamiahgari, Merchant, Proddatur. M. 8 Aug. 1922.
Devarajulu Nayudu, B. P., B.A., B.L., Pleader. N.B. 21 June 1921.
Kamisetti Venkatesam Chetti, Merchant. N.B. (V.). 21 June 1921.
Koti Reddi, B.A., Bar.-at-Law, M.L.C., Landlord. N.B. 8 Aug. 1922.
Subba Nayudu, Palagiri, Landlord, Venkatapuram, Pulivendla. N.B. 8 Aug. 1922.
Vacant.
Varadarajulu Pillai, M., Government Pensioner. A.D. 21 June 1921.
Vacant.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Chenna Reddi, Byrapu, Landlord, Madithod. N.B. 25 Apr. 1922.
Chenna Reddi, M., Landlord, Gondipalli. N.B. 25 Apr. 1922.
Gangi Reddi, P., Landlord, Kodur. N.B. 25 Apr. 1922.
Gurivi Reddi, M., Landlord, Voddamanipalli, Porumamilla. N.B. 25 Apr. 1922.
Guruvayya Chetti, M., Merchant, Rayachoti. N.B. (V.). 25 Apr. 1922.
Konda Reddi, K., Landlord, Jammalamadugu. N.B. 25 Apr. 1922.
Nagi Reddi, V., Landlord, Miduthur village, Kamalapuram. N.B. 25 Apr. 1922.
Narasaramayya, V., Landlord, Proddatur. B. 25 Apr. 1922.
Narasayya Chetti, S., Landlord, Siddhout. N.B. 25 Apr. 1922.
Nazir Muhi-ud-din Sahib, Landlord, Badvel. M. 25 Apr. 1922.
Rami Reddi, B., Landlord, Nandalur. N.B. 25 Apr. 1922.
Sesha Reddi, S., Landlord, Porumamilla. N.B. 25 Apr. 1922.

Sobhanadri Rao Nayudu, Rao Sahib C., Landlord, Rayachoti. N.B. 25 Apr. 1922.

Somayya, B., Landlord, Peddajutur, Pulivendla. N.B. 25 Apr. 1922.

Subbarami Reddi, G., Landlord, Chennampalle, Badvel. N.B. 25 Apr. 1922.

Surappa Chetti, P., Merchant, Kumarakulam Vempalli. N. 25 Apr. 1922.

Sura Reddi, M. P., Landlord, Nirjuvi, Yerraguntla. N.B. 25 Apr. 1922.

Vasanta Rao, V., B.A., Pleader, Proddatur. B. 25 Apr. 1922.

Venkataramayya, R., Landlord, Devani, Cuddapah. B. 25 Apr. 1922.

Venkata Reddi, C., Kottapalli, Vallur. N.B. 25 Apr. 1922.

Venkatasubba Reddi, G., Landlord, Kamalapuram. N.B. 25 Apr. 1922.

Ganjam District Board.

President, Nominated Non-Official.

Sri Ramachandra Mardaraj Deo Sahib, Meharban-I-Doston, Zamindar of Kallikote and Athogodo Estates, Kallikote. K. 5 Sep. 1922.

Vice-President, Elected Non-Official.

Sadananda Mahanti Mahasayo, B.A., B.L., Berhampur. I.C. 2 Jan. 1923.

Members, Ex-Officio.

Adinarayana Rao Nayudu, Rai Sahib S., Chicacole. N.B. 17 Oct. 1922.

Biswanath Das Mahasayo, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., Chatrapur. B. 17 Oct. 1922.

Narayana Rao Patrulu, P. V., B.A., B.L., Berhampur. N.B. 24 Oct. 1922.

Raghunath Padhi Mahasayo, Aska. B. 17 Oct. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Abdul Aziz Sahib Bahadur, Sowdagar Muhammad, Berhampur. M. 28 Jan. 1921.

Appalaswami Nayudu, Sadi, Nowpada. N.B. 28 Jan. 1921.

Appa Rao Nayudu, Koka, B.A., B.L., Berhampur. N.B. 5 July 1921.

Karinika, Mallesu Jogipadu, Tekkali. A.A. 28 June 1921.

Sri Gowrachandra Debo, Zamindar of Chikati. Chikati. K. 10 July 1923.

Sri Srinivasa Rajamani Raja Deo, Lieut., Mandasa. K. 28 June 1921.

Subba Rao Pantulu, W. V., B.A., Chikati via Ichchhapur. B. 21 Nov. 1922.

Suryanarayana Nayudu, Hanumantu, B.A., B.L., Chicacole. N.B. 24 Jan. 1922.

Venkatanarasayya Nayudu, Kattirisetti, Chicacole. N.B. 11 Apr. 1922.

Venkateswarulu Nayudu, Rao Sahib P. S., Berhampur. N.B. 21 Nov. 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Ananda Acharya Mahasayo, Bodogodo. B. 17 Oct. 1922.

Binayaka Panigrahi Mahasayo, Gusaninowgam via Berhampur. B. 24 Oct. 1922.

Boishnava Mahapatro Mahasayo, Bhimpur via Purushottampur. B. 17 Oct. 1922.

Botokrishna Mahapatro Mahasayo, B.A., Aska. B. 17 Oct. 1922.

Butchi Patro, P., Russellkonda. N.B. 17 Oct. 1922.

Byragi Nayudu, Palli, Thumbiapeta, Narasannapet P.O., Tilaru Railway Station. N.B. 17 Oct. 1922.

Dakshinamurti Sastri, Balijapalli, Chicacole. B. 17 Oct. 1923.

Dasarathi Patro, A., Jalantra via Sompeta. N.B. 24 Oct. 1922.

Devendranath Sastri, Burra, B.A., B.L., Chicacole. B. 17 Apr. 1923.

Govindaratna Dola Behara Mahasayo, Keshpur, Kallikote. N.B. 17 Oct. 1922.

Harikrishna Naiko Mahasayo, Gondadharo, Russellkonda. N.B. 17 Oct. 1922.

Lokanath Singh Mahasayo, Kallikote N.B. 17 Oct. 1922.

Nageswara Rao Pantulu, B., B.A., L.T., Ichchhapur. B. 24 Oct. 1922.

Pindiko Patnaik Mahasayo, Purushottampur. N.B. 17 Oct. 1922.

Raghunath Das Mahasayo, Russellkonda. N.B. 17 Oct. 1922.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Ramakrishna Gantayat Mahasayo, Putiapodoro via Purushottampur. B. 17 Oct. 1922.
Sri Krishna Samantara Mahasayo, Ramachandrapur, Bahadurpeta via Berhampur. B. 24 Oct. 1922.
Suryanarayana Nayudu, Lukulapu, Sariapalli, Patapatnam. P.O., Parlakimedi taluk. N.B. 17 Oct. 1922.
Tattanna Nayudu, Hanumantu, Talagam, Nowpada Railway Station. N.B. 17 Oct. 1922.
Tumbanadham Pantulu A., B.A., Aska. B. 17 Oct. 1922.
Venkatakrishnama Nayudu, K., Ichchhapur. N.B. 24 Oct. 1922.
Venkatappala Nayudu, Muddada, Edulavalsa via Narasaraopeta. N.B. 17. Oct. 1922.
Venkatarao Nayudu, A., Chatrapur N.B. 17 Oct. 1922.
Venku Nayudu, Suggu, Vankuvilli Calingapatam P.O. N.B. 5 Feb. 1924.
Viraraghava Achariyar, K., B.A., B.L., Berhampur. B. 24 Oct. 1922.

Godavari District Board.

(Elected 27, Nominated 9.)

President, Nominated Non-Official.

Venkataratnam Nayudu, Madireddi, Rao Sahib, B.A., B.L., Vakil. N.B. 11 May 1923.

Members, Ex-Officio.

Lakshmipati Sastri. D., President, Taluk Board, Pittapuram, Landlord. B. 16 May 1922.
Rangayya Nayudu, Motey, Vakil and President, Taluk Board, Rajahmundry, N.B. 16 May 1922.
Varahalayya, Tota, President, Taluk Board, Peddapuram, Landlord. N.B. 30 May 1922.
Venkata Rao, Ganti, Vakil, President, Taluk Board, Cocanada. B. 22 Sep. 1922.
Venkataratnam Chowdhori, Bikkina, Landlord, President, Taluk Board, Ramachandrapur. N.B. 6 Feb. 1923.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Dhanaraju, Talari, Vakil. N.B. 28 June 1921.
Pallayya, Kotha, Merchant. N.B. 28 June 1921.
Palmer, A. T., Teacher. I.C. 18 July 1922.
Pirzada Sahib, Saiyid Kalim-ul-lah Shah, Proprietor. M. 28 June 1921.
Sitaramayya Bahadur, D. V., Proprietor. N.B. 28 June 1921.
Venkata Narasimha Rao, Sri Rao, Landlord. N.B. 28 June 1921.
Venkata Reddi, Dommeti, Merchant. N.B. 28 June 1921.
Virraju, Moppana, Merchant. N.B. 28 June 1921.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Amir Sahib, Maulvi Saiyid, Landlord. M. 16 May 1922.
Chelamayya, Alamanda, Landlord. N.B. 30 May 1922.
Dorayya, Dwarampudi, Landlord. N.B. 16 May 1922.
Jaggaraju, Namburi, Landlord. N.B. 16 May 1922.
Krishnanda Chowdhori, Chode, Landlord. N.B. 6 Feb. 1923.
Lakshmipati, Kandula, Landlord. N.B. 16 May 1922.
Narasimha Raju, Dantuluri Venkata, Landlord. N.B. 6 June 1922.
Ramamurti, Vinjamuri, Landlord. B. 16 May 1922.
Rami Reddi, Allam, Landlord. N.B. 6 Feb. 1923.
Satyanarayana, Mallidi, Landlord. N.B. 6 Feb. 1923.
Seshagiri Rao Nayudu, Akula, Landlord. N.B. 16 May 1922.
Seshayya, Jasti, Landlord. N.B. 6 Feb. 1923.
Sitapati Rao Nayudu, Rachammalla, Landlord. N.B. 16 May 1922.
Sitarama Acharyulu, Mudumbi, Retired Deputy Tahsildar. B. 16 May 1922.
Sitaramayya Pantulu, Nadakuditi, Landlord. B. 6 June 1922.
Suryanarayana Raju, A. V., Landlord. N.B. 16 May 1922.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Tirupatirayudu, Eli, Landlord. N.B. 16 May 1922.

Varahalayya, Goutu, Landlord. N.B. 30 May 1922.

Venkatanarayanam, Remella, Landlord. N.B. 16 May 1922.

Venkataramanna, Maddipoti, Landlord. N.B. 16 May 1922.

Venkata Rao, A., Landlord. B. 6 June 1922.

Venkata Rao, Damera, Landlord. N.B. 30 May 1922.

Guntur District Board.

(ELECTED 36, NOMINATED 12.)

President, Ex-Officio.

Ethirajulu Nayudu, Rai Bahadur P. C. N., M.R.A.S., F.R.E.S., M.L.C., Merchant. N.B. 5 July 1921.

Members, Ex-Officio.

Appayya, P., President, Taluk Board, Repalle, Landholder. N.B. 10 July 1923.

Kesava Reddi, K., President, Taluk Board, Gurazala Landholder, Dachepalli. N.B. 24 Oct. 1922.

Koteswara Rao Pantulu, Ch., B.A., President, Taluk Board, Narasaraopet, Pleader. B. 5 Feb. 1924.

Lakshmayya Pantulu, P., President, Taluk Board, Sattenapalli, Landholder. B. 31 Oct. 1922.

Radhakrishnayya Pantulu, S., B.A., B.L., President, Taluk Board, Ongole, Pleader. B. 24 Oct. 1922.

Ranganayakulu Nayudu, Y., President, Taluk Board, Bapatla, Landholder, Karanchedu. N.B. 24 Oct. 1922.

Sivaramakrishnayya Chowdari, M., President, Taluk Board, Guntur, Landholder. N.B. 3 July 1923.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Appa Rao, Suraneni Venkatarama, Zamindar of Ullipalem. N.B. 27 Sep. 1921.

Bapayya Chetti, B., Vetapalem, Bapatla taluk. N.B. 16 May 1922.

Firman, The Rev. Father G. B. J., Missionary, Phirangipuram. E. 28 June 1921.

Jiyyadoss, Moundru, Landholder, Yamarru. A.D. 28 June 1921.

Krishnayya Chowdari, P. V., Landholder, Nidubrole. N.B. 28 June 1921.

Kottayya, Kotturu Mangalagiri. N.B. 16 May 1922.

Ramayya Suri, R. N.B. 16 May 1922.

Saiyid Imam, D., Daggupadu. M. 16 May 1922.

Tulasidas Nayudu, S., B.A., B.L., Pleader, Tenali. N.B. 28 June 1921.

Vandanam, G., B.A., L.T., Ongole. I.C. 16 May 1922.

Viswanadha Devara, G. K., B.A., B.L., Pleader. N.B. 28 June 1921.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Anjaneyulu, Koganti, Vemur. N.B. 17 Oct. 1922.

Appa Rao, S., Munipalli. N.B. 24 Oct. 1922.

Basivi Reddi, Bonthu, Munnangi. N.B. 17 Oct. 1922.

Kotayya, Ch., Narasaraopet. N.B. 24 Oct. 1922.

Kotayya, V., Siripuram. N.B. 31 Oct. 1922.

Krishna Rao, P., Vetapalem. N.B. 24 Oct. 1922.

Kuppuswami Chowdari, J. M.L.C., Landholder, Karanchedu. N.B. 15 Jan. 1924.

Raghavayya Chowdari, Suryadevara, Kollur. N.B. 17 Oct. 1922.

Rajagopalam Chowdari, K. N.B. 11 Dec. 1923.

Rama Sarma, C. S., Naguluppalapadu. B. 24 Oct. 1922.

Rami Reddi, B., Nagulavaram. N.B. 24 Oct. 1922.

Saiyid Karim, Munshi, Dachepalli. M. 24 Oct. 1922.

Santayya Chowdari. N.B. Kondramutla. N.B. 5 Feb. 1924.

Shumsh-ud-din, Mir Muhammad, Ongole. M. 24 Oct. 1922.

Sitaramayya, Ch., Pedamakkina. N.B. 31 Oct. 1922.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Subbaraju, M., Buddam. K. 10 July 1923.

Subba Rao, D., Ongole. V. 10 July 1923.

Subba Rao, R., Chirala, Landholder. B. 24 Oct. 1922.

Suryanarayana, Kanneganti. N.B. 17 Oct. 1922.

Venkatanarasimha Rao, Raja Malraju, Narasaraopet. N.B. 24 Oct. 1922.

Venkatappa Reddi, Bh., Dodbru. N.B. 31 Oct. 1922.

Venkatarayanamgar, R., Peteru. N.B. 19 Feb. 1924.

Venkata Subbayya, R., Vepakampalli. B. 24 Apr. 1923.

Venkayya, G., Peda, Tubadu. N.B. 24 Oct. 1922.

Kanara, South, District Board.

(ELECTED 27, NOMINATED 10.)

President, Nominated Non-Official.

Subba Rao, Rao Bahadur N., Landlord, Mercara Hill, Mangalore. B. 12 June 1923.

Members, Ex-Officio.

Abdulla Hajee Kasim Khan Bahadur Hajee, President, Taluk Board, Udipi. M. 18 Apr. 1922.

Ganapati Rao, Hosdrug, President, Taluk Board, Uppinangadi, Pleader. B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Madappaya, Halsanad, President, Taluk Board, Coondapoor, Landlord. B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Raghunathayya, Rao Bahadur Sujir, President, Taluk Board, Mangalore, Retired Sub-Judge. B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Sadasiva Bhat, Kasaragod, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., President, Taluk Board, Karkal, High Court Vakil. B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Vaikunta Bhakta, Manjeshwar, President, Taluk Board, Kasaragod, Landlord. B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Angara, Kodialbail, Teacher, Mangalore. A.D. 21 June 1921.

Balakrishna Shetti, Attavar, Landlord, Mangalore. N.B. 21 June 1921.

Duggana Bontra, Kalle Landlord, Karkal. N.B. 29 Aug. 1922.

Krishnan, M. P., Merchant. N.B. 26 June 1923.

Mascarenhas, Rai Sahib E. C. M., Retired Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests, Mangalore. I.C. 29 Aug. 1922.

Muhammad Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, M.L.A. M. 30 Oct. 1923.

Narnappa Suvarna, N., Vakil, Mangalore. N.B. 11 Oct. 1923.

Rama Varma Raja, Thekke Kovilagam Raja of Nileshwar, Mangalore. N.B. 21 June 1921.

Somappa, Attavar, Merchant. N.B. 24 Apr. 1923.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Ammu, K. S., Landholder, Kasaragod. N.B. 26 Sep. 1922.

Kunhammad Shah Sahib, Landholder, Mogral. M. 26 Sep. 1922.

Madhava Rao, Bola, Landlord, Mulki. B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Mahabala Holla, B., Pleader, Coondapoor. B. 25 Apr. 1922.

Muhammad Ali Faroki, Landlord, Karkal. M. 25 Apr. 1922.

Muttayya Shetti, K., Landlord, Gurpur. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Narasimha Karantha, V., Landlord. Coondapoor. B. 25 Apr. 1922.

Narsing Nayak, Kumble, Pleader, Kasaragod. B. 26 Sep. 1922.

Raghuchandra Ballal, Kattemar, Landlord, Mijar. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Raghunatha Shetti, P., Pleader, Udipi. N.B. 9 May 1922.

Rajalakshminatha Swamiji Arsu, V., Landlord, Vittal. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Ramachandra Rao, Dr. U., Private Medical Practitioner, Udipi. B. 9 May 1922.

Ramakrishna Punja, M., Landlord, Mulki. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Shivappa Hegde, K., Landlord, Karkal. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Shiva Rao, Molhalli, Pleader, Puttur. B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Srinivasa Hegde, K., Landlord, Bailur. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Srinivasa Rao, B., Pleader, Udipi. B. 9 May 1922.

Venkat Rao, Khambadakone, B.A., Pleader, Coondapoor. B. 25 Apr. 1922.

Venugopala Rao, G., Pleader, Puttur. B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Vittal Kamath, Hosdrug, Landholder, Kasaragod. B. 26 Sep. 1922.

Vittal Kamath, M., Vakil, Udipi. B. 9 May 1922.

Kistna District Board.

(ELECTED 20, NOMINATED 8.)

President, Nominated Non-Official.

Balaji Rao Nayudu, Rao Bahadur T., M.L.C., Retired Deputy Collector. N.B. 15 Aug. 1922.

Vice-President, Elected Non-Official.

Kodandaramayya Chowdhori, K., Landholder. N.B. 27 June 1922.

Members, Ex-Officio.

Gopalakrishnayya Chowdhori Rao, Bahadur K., M.L.C., Pleader, President, Taluk Board, Bezwada. N.B. 13 Mar. 1923.

Harineedu Garu, A., President, Taluk Board, Gudivada. N.B. 8 May 1923.

Narasimham Pantulu, Rao Sahib Vaddlamannate, President, Taluk Board, Bandar. B. 25 Apr. 1922.

Sitaramayya Pantulu, Somanchi, B.A., B.L., President, Taluk Board, Ellore. B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Surayya, Chitturi, President, Taluk Board, Tanuku. N.B. (Kamma). 1 Apr. 1922.

Venkataramayya Chowdari, K., President, Taluk Board, Kaikalur. N.B. 24 Apr. 1923.

Venkatareddi Nayudu, G., B.A., B.L., President, Taluk Board, Narasapur. N.B. 1 May 1923.

Venkayya Nayudu, Gandham, President, Taluk Board, Bhimavaram. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Appa Rao, Sri Raja Venkataramayya, Zamindar, Mirzapuram, Landlord. N.B. 28 June 1921.

Gopaludu, Rao Sahib Kona, Ellore, Landholder. N.B. 28 June 1921.

Hyder Ali Muhammad, Retired Police Inspector, Masulipatam. M. 28 June 1921.

Lakshmi Narasimha Raju, D., Bhimadole. K. 21 Nov. 1923.

Sitaramarao Nayudu, Emmaneni, Retired Deputy Collector, Frenchpet, Masulipatam. N.B. 28 June 1921.

Subbarayudu, P., Kovvali, Landholder. A.D. 16 Jan. 1923.

Venkataramayya Nayudu, B., Ellore. N.B. 27 Nov. 1923.

Members, Nominated Official.

Rama Baliga, B., District Medical Officer, Masulipatam. B. 28 June 1921.

Members Elected Non-Official.

Ayyanna, V., Sivadevuni Chikkala. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Basavayya, V., Addada. N.B. (Kamma). 12 June 1923.

Bhaskara Rao, S., Nachugunta. N.B. (Kamma). 26 Apr. 1923.

Bhimayya, V., Gollapudi. N.B. (Kamma). 22 May 1923.

Durga Razu, M., Cherukumilli. K. 18 Apr. 1922.

Gangadhara Rao, A., Kondapalli. N.B. (Kapu.) 22 May 1923.

Hyder Ali, Muhammad, Khan Sahib Bahadur. M. 18 Apr. 1922.

Hanumantha Rao, S., Rao Bahadur. B. 13 Feb. 1923.

Jagannadham, P. N.B. 22 May 1923.

Kasa Lakshminarayana Garu, Peda Gonnar. N.B. (Kamma). 7 Aug. 1923.

Lakshminarasimha Razu, Sree Raja, Kalidindi. N.B. 22 May 1923.

Lakshminarayana, N., Nidamarru. 1 May 1923.

Lakshmiperumallu, K. N.B. (Kamma). 24 Oct. 1922.
Muhammad Abdul Razack Sahib, Gungur, M. 22 May 1923.
Narayanaswami, T., Yellamanchili. N.B. 22 May 1923.
Padmarazu, V. N.B. 26 Apr. 1923.
Pitchayya, K., Konakanchi. N.B. (Kamma). 22 May 1923.
Ramabrahmam, V., Lakkavaram. N.B. (Baniya). 18 Apr. 1922.
Ramamurti, M., Viravasaram. N.B. (Telaga). 18 Apr. 1922.
Ram Singh, Nuzvid, Rajput. 22 May 1923.
Rangayya, E., Jaggarayapet. N.B. (Kamma). 22 May 1923.
Sambasiva Rao, B. N.B. (Kamma). 7 Aug. 1923.
Sitaramachandra Raju, K., Guddigudem, K. 18 Apr. 1922.
Sitaramayya, V., Challapalli. N.B. (Kamma). 27 June 1922.
Sitayya Garu, M., Chataparru, Ellore taluk. N.B. (Kamma). 18 Apr. 1922.
Subbarayudu, S., Pentapad. N.B. (Telaga). 26 Apr. 1922.
Venkanna, G., Pallantla. N.B. (Kamma). 18 Apr. 1922.
Venkatagopala Rao, V., Nagayatippa. N.B. (Kamma). 27 June 1922.
Venkataramayya, N., Gannavaram. N.B. (Kamma). 22 May 1923.
Venkayya, A., Gollapudi. N.B. 22 May 1923.
Vacant.

Kurnool District Board.

(ELECTED 31, NOMINATED 11.)

President, Elected Non-Official.

Venkataranga Reddi, Rao Bahadur C., B.A., B.L., M.L.C., High Court Vakil. N.B. 12 June 1923.

Vice-President, Elected Non-Official.

Narasimha Rao, Rao Bahadur S. V., B.A., Pleader, Kurnool. B. 28 Aug. 1923.

Members, Ex-Officio.

Ella Reddi, D., President, Taluk Board, Dhone, Landlord. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Narasinga Rao, K., President, Taluk Board, Nandyal, Landlord. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Ramakrishna Reddi, G., President, Taluk Board, Kurnool, Landlord. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Ramayya, P., President, Taluk Board, Koilkuntla, Pleader. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Sarabha Reddi, K., President, Taluk Board, Markapur, Landlord. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Austin, the Rev. H., S.P.G. Mission, Nandyal. E. 5 Sep. 1922.
Giddayya, Arava, Gorantla (Boya). N.B. 26 July 1921.
Muhammad Ismail, Merchant, Paniyam, Nandyal. M. 8 June 1921.
Murtaza Sahib, A., Government Pensioner, Atmakur. M. 8 June 1921.
Nagappa, Maladari, Thumanalapenta, Koilkuntla. A.D. 22 Aug. 1922.
Ramayya Chetti, Jutur, Merchant, Kurnool. N.B. (V.). 8 June 1921.
Subba Reddi, R., Landlord, Gundupapala, Koilkuntla. N.B. 8 June 1921.
Tirupem Reddi, B., Landlord, Bethemcherla. N.B. 2 May 1922.
Vacant.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Abdul Rahim Sahib, Village Reddi of Kurnool. M. 1 Apr. 1922.
Bali Reddi, P., Landlord, Nandyal. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Bhima Reddi, K., Landlord, Gudur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Chinna Reddi, Chennamagari, Kristapad, Koilkuntla. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Govinda Reddi, T., Landlord, Miditur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Guldar Khan Yahiyazi, Janab, Landlord, Nandyal. M. 1 Apr. 1922.
Konda Reddi, Madi Reddi, Landlord, Chintalacheruvu. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Mysore Reddi, C. B., Landlord, Belagal. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Nagi Reddi, Bollavaram, Landlord, Koilkuntla. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Nagi Reddi, V., Landlord, Chagalamarri, N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Narasimha Acharyulu, N., B.A., B.L., Pleader, Nandyal. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Nilakanta Ayyar, M., B.A., B.L., Pleader, Markapur. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Purnachandra Rao, T., Pleader, Markapur. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Rami Reddi, B., Landlord, Veldurthi, Dhone. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Rami Reddi, Landlord, Burugala, Dhone. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Rami Reddi, Edula, Landlord, Razupalem. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Seshayya, Singamasetti, Merchant, Peapulli, Dhone. N.B. (V.). 1 Apr. 1922.

Seshi Reddi, B. P., Landlord, Betamcherla, Dhone. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Siva Reddi B., Landlord, Pagidala. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Subbayya, Perumalla Chinna, Merchant, Markapur. N.B. (V.). 1 Apr. 1922.

Thimma Reddi, Landlord, Gudur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Thimma Reddi, K., Landlord, Puchakayalamada, Pattikonda. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Thirupem Reddi, Manchala, Landlord, Yallur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Vengal Reddi, Pidathala, Landlord, Anumalavid, Cumbum. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Venkatanarasimham, Annamraju, Village Reddi, Erragundapalaiyam. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Venkata Reddi, M., Landlord, Pullagumi, Dhone. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Venkata Reddi, Reddi Kamini, Landlord, Gundupapala, Koilkuntla. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Venkatasubbayya, A., Landlord, Loddipalli. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Venkatesamayya, K., Atmakur, Nandikotkur. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Madura District Board.

(Elected 30, Nominated 10.)

President, Elected Non-Official.

Foulkes, Robert, Merchant and Landlord. E. 17 July 1923.

Vice-President, Elected Non-Official.

Abboy Nayudu, M., Landlord and Cashier, Madura Mills. Gentoo. N.B. 9 Aug. 1921.

Members, Ex-Officio.

Muthu Chettiyar, P. C., M.L.C., Merchant and Landlord. V. 26 Sep. 1922.

Ponnuswami Nayudu, C., B.A., M.L.C., President, Taluk Board, Dindigul, Vakil. Gentoo. N.B. 26 Sep. 1922.

Tiruthuvadasan, The Rev. M. S., President, Taluk Board, Melur, Pastor. I.C. 26 Sep. 1922.

Vedanayaga Devar, Rao Sahib J. A., President, Taluk Board, Usilampatti, Landlord, Vakil. I.C. 26 Sep. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Annamalai Chettiyar, V., Merchant, Palni. N.B. 5 July 1921.

Kalyani Tevar, K., Landlord, Keelaurappanur. N.B. 7 June 1921.

Lakshmana Ayyar, K. M. S., Merchant. S. 7 June 1921.

Muhammad Ibrahim, Haji, Maulvi Saiyid, Contractor. M. 7 June 1921.

Parankusayya, L., Vakil, Nilakkottai. N.B. 7 June 1921.

Ramalinga Samban, Palni, Alanganallur. A.D. 7 June 1921.

Srinivasa, Rao Sahib C., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Madura. B. 7 June 1921.

Members, Nominated Official.

Hall, J. F., O.B.E., I.C.S., Collector of Madura. E. 13 Nov. 1923.

Harley, T. W., Lt.-Col., I.M.S., District Medical Officer. E. 11 Sep. 1923.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Alagiriswami Nayudu, Landlord, Andipatti. N.B. 27 Mar. 1923.

Annamalai Chettiyar, K. A., Money-lender, Vadagarai, Periyakulam. N.B. 26 Sep. 1922.

Balasubrahmanya Nadar, K., Merchant and Landlord, Tirumangalam. N. 26 Sep. 1922.

Baluswami Nayudu, V., Landlord, Dindigul. N.B. 26 Sep. 1922.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Guruvappa Nayudu, A., Village Munsif, Mullipadi, Dindigul. N.B. 26 Sep. 1922.

Lazarus, Rajiah, B.A., Vakil, Dindigul. I.C. 26 Sep. 1922.

Muhammad Meeran Ravuttar, N. M., Landlord, Nattam. M. 26 Sep. 1922.

Muttukrishna Ayyar, M., B.A., Vakil, Periyakulam. B. 26 Sep. 1922.

Nathar Hussain Meera Levai Ravuttar, S., Landlord, Uttamapalaiyam. M. 26 Sep. 1922.

Palanikumaru Nadar, P. P. A., Merchant and Landlord, Madura. N. 26 Sep. 1922.

Paramanatha Nadar, Merchant, Usilampatti. N. 26 Sep. 1922.

Periyathambi Nadar, K. S. N., Merchant, Pattiveerampatti, Aiyampalaiyam. N. 26 Sep. 1922.

Ponnuswami Konar, Landlord, Karuthapuliyampatti. N.B. 26 Sep. 1922.

Rajaramanatha Ayyar, L. S., Landlord, Sholavandan. B. 26 Sep. 1922.

Rama Achariyar, Rao Sahib, K. V., B.A., M.L.C., Merchant. S. 26 Sep. 1922.

Rama Ayyangar, V., B.A., Cashier, Imperial Bank of India, Madura. B. 26 Sep. 1922.

Ramaswami Chettiyar, K. P., Village Munsif, Pannaikadu, Tandigudi. N.B. 26 Sep. 1922.

Ranganatha Pillai, R., Landlord, Uralipatti, Nattam. N.B. 26 Sep. 1922.

Santhana Krishna Nayudu, S., B.A., Vakil, Periyakulam. N.B. 26 Sep. 1922.

Selvamuthu Kavandar, P., B.A., Landlord, Puliyampatti. N.B. 26 Sep. 1922.

Sethurama Mudaliyar, A., Landlord, Palni. N.B. 26 Sep. 1922.

Shanmukham Chettiyar, P. M., Merchant and Landlord, Madura. V. 26 Sep. 1922.

Shanmukham Pillai, K., Village Munsif, Alanganallur. N.B. 26 Sep. 1922.

Subrahmanya Nadar, Merchant, Usilampatti. N. 26 Sep. 1922.

Tirumalaiswami Nayakar, Landlord, Vendampatti, Vadipatti. N.B. 26 Sep. 1922.

Vayyapuri Ambalagar, P., Village Munsif, Melur. N.B. 26 Sep. 1922.

Malabar District Board.

(ELECTED 36, NOMINATED 11.)

President, Ex-Officio.

Madhava Raja, V., Landlord, Kollengode. N.B. 9 Jan. 1923.

Vice-President, Elected Non-Official.

Vurgese, Diwan Bahadur G. T., Pensioner, Calicut. I.C. 20 Mar. 1923.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Ammika Ammal, O. C., Cannanore. N.B. 2 Jan. 1923.

Brown, R. Ashby, Landlord, Anjarkandi. A.I. 2 Jan. 1923.

Cheria Chami, K., Landlord, Palghat. N.B. 2 Jan. 1923.

Gopalan, A., Agriculture, Cannanore. A.D. 2 Jan. 1923.

Ittichattar Mannadiyar, Vadaseri, Landlord. N.B. 28 June 1921.

Kunjunni Guptan, C. A., Agriculture, Ottapalem. N.B. 17 July 1923.

Kunhiraman Nambiyar, K. K., Landlord, Cherukunnu. N.B. 2 Jan. 1923.

Muttukoya Tangal, Khan Bahadur P. M., Kazi, Malappuram. M. 2 Jan. 1923.

Nambi, Kunhipurayil, Artisan, Tellicherry. V.K. 2nd Jan. 1923.

Powel, S. H., Planter, Meppadi. E. 2 Jan. 1923.

Raman, Rao Bahadur P., M.L.C., Retired District Munsif, Tellicherry. N.B. (Tiyan). 28 June 1921.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Achutha Kurup, K., Landlord, Vaithiri. N.B. 3 Oct. 1922.

Ahmad, P. P., Agriculture, Chowghat. M. 25 July 1922.

Attakoya Tangal, P. M., Landlord, Calicut. M. 25 July 1922.

Bavotty, A. D., Landlord, Tellicherry. M. 26 Sep. 1922.

Chandu Nambiyar, K. T., Vakil, Tellicherry. N.B. 15 Aug. 1922.
Cheria Kunjunni Nayar, K. M., Landlord, Mannarghat. N.B. 28 Nov. 1922.
Keralavarma Raja, C. K., Landlord, Cannanore. N.B. 8 Aug. 1922.
Kesava Mannadiyar, E., Landlord, Kalapetti. N.B. 8 Aug. 1922.
Krishnan, C., Landlord and Banker, Chalappuram. N.B. 27 June 1922.
Kunhambu Kurup, V., Adhikari, Badagara. N.B. 25 July 1922.
Kunhammad Sahib, T. P., Agriculture, Balipatam. M. 26 Sep. 1922.
Kunhikammaran Nambiyar, C. K. T., M.L.A., Landlord, Panur. N.B. 26 Sep. 1922.
Kunhikrishnan Nayar, K. V., Vakil, Tellicherry. N.B. 26 Sep. 1922.
Kunhiraman Nayar, N., Vakil, Badagara. N.B. 25 July 1922.
Kunhiraman Nayanar, V., Landlord, Payyanur. N.B. 26 Sep. 1922.
Kunhi Perachan, Agriculture, Feroke. N.B. 24 Oct. 1922.
Kunhunni Menon, P., Pensioner, Tirur. N.B. 27 June 1922.
Madhava Menon, P. N., Doctor, Palghat. N.B. 27 June 1922.
Manavedan Tirumulpad, T. N., Landlord, Nilambur. N.B. 24 Oct. 1922.
Moidin, K., Merchant, Wynaad. M. 3 Oct. 1922.
Narayanan Moosad, M., Landlord, Kondotty. B. 24 Oct. 1922.
Narayanan Nambudri, V., Adhikari, Tirur. B. 25 July 1922.
Narayanan Nambudripad, O. M., M.L.C., Landlord, Cherpulchery. B. 28 Nov. 1922.
Narayanan Nayar, K. N., Adhikari, Quilandy. N.B. 25 July 1922.
Padmanabhan Nayar, K. V., Vakil, Alattur. N.B. 8 Aug. 1922.
Raman, A. P., Landlord, Valapad. N.B. 25 July 1922.
Ramanunni Valia Nayar, M., Landlord, Chalappuram. N.B. 25 July 1922.
Sankaran Nayar, K. E., Landlord, Wynad. N.B. 3 Oct. 1922.
Sankara Varma Raja, A. K., Landlord, Badagara. N.B. 27 June 1922.
Sekhara Menon, K., Vakil, Ottapalam. N.B. 28 Nov. 1922.
Srinivasan, O. C., Banker, Cannanore. N.B. 26 Sep. 1922.
Unnikumaran Nayar, P. C., Landlord, Eranhipalem. N.B. 25 July 1922.
Vasudevan Nambudri, K. M., Landlord, Mankata. B. 28 Nov. 1922.
Vasu Menon, R., Landlord, Kollengode. N.B. 8 Aug. 1922.
Veerarayan Tirumulpad, T. N., Landlord, Nilambur. N.B. 24 Oct. 1922.

Nellore District Board.

(Elected 29, Nominated 7.)

President, Elected Non-Official.

Krishna Rao Pantulu, Rao Bahadur A. S., B.A., B.L., M.L.C. B. 9 Jan. 1923.

Vice-President, Elected Non-Official.

Govinda Reddi, Ponaka, Landlord. N.B. 4 Apr. 1922.

Members, Ex-Officio.

Abboy Nayudu, M. A., President, Taluk Board, Kandukur, Landlord. N.B. 11 Apr. 1922.
Gurappa Nayudu, Zupalli, President, Taluk Board, Kanigiri, Landlord, Pothavaram, Darsi Division. N.B. 11 Apr. 1922.
Krishnaswami Rao, V., President, Taluk Board, Kavali, Landlord. B. 4 Apr. 1922.
Linga Reddi, K., President, Taluk Board, Nellore, Landlord, Mypaud. N.B. 4 Apr. 1922.
Rosayya Chetti, G., Landlord, Kullur, Atmakur taluk. N.B. 4 Apr. 1922.
Sri Raja Velugoti Sarvagna Kumara Krishna Yachendraluvaru, President, Taluk Board, Venkatagiri, Zamindar. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Venkatasubba Reddi, P., President, Taluk Board, Gudur, Landlord, Gudur. N.B. 11 Apr. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Adivayya, D., Forest Contractor, Ulavapad, Kandukur. A.D. 28 June 1921.

Bhale Rao, Raja Sitaramachandra Sriranga Bhupala, Nayanimvaru, Zamindar, Peddapavani, Kandukur. N.B. 27 Sep. 1921.

Bullard, Miss E. G., Principal, A.B.M. School, Kavali. American. 28 June 1921.

Shamsh-ud-din Muhammad alias Nannejan Sahib, Landlord, Rangasamudram, Kavali. M. 28 June 1921.

Sivaramayya, M., Merchant, Kandukur. N.B. 28 June 1921.

Venkata Narasimharaju, K., Landholder, Bhimavaram, Kandukur. N.B. 7 Aug. 1923.

Yahya Ali, Muhammad, M.A., B.L. M. 2 Jan. 1923.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Chenchayya Nayudu, Ponneboyena, Landlord, Udayagiri. N.B. 4 Apr. 1922.

Govinda Reddi, A., Landlord. N.B. 4 Apr. 1922.

Khaja Miah Sahib, Shaikh, Landlord, Udayagiri. M. 4 Apr. 1922.

Konda Reddi, Inkolu, Landlord, Maripudi, Podili Division. N.B. 9 May 1922.

Lakshmikantha Rao, Gummadur, Landlord, Somelaregada, Udayagiri. B. 4 Apr. 1922.

Narasimha Reddi, Vakati, Landlord, Mahimalur, Atmakur taluk. N.B. 4 Apr. 1922.

Pitchayya, Mallela, Kanigiri. I.C. 9 May 1922.

Raghava Reddi, N., Landlord, Molaganur, Gudur. N.B. 11 Apr. 1922.

Ramachandra Reddi, B., B.A. N.B. 16 Jan. 1923.

Rangayya Nayudu, Dachepalli, Landlord, Rapur. N.B. 11 Apr. 1922.

Seshu Reddi, Palepu, Landlord, Kota. N.B. 11 Apr. 1922.

Sitarama Reddi, M., Landlord, Buchireddipalem. N.B. 4 Apr. 1922.

Subbaraghava Reddi, M., Landlord, Nayudupet. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Suryaprakasa Rayanim Varu, Suraneni, Zamindar, Chinnapavani. N.B. 11 Apr. 1922.

Tirumalakonda Reddi, O., Landlord, Brahmanakraka. N.B. 4 Apr. 1922.

Venkambhotlu, Bhotla, Landlord, Pothakammur, Darsi Division. N.B. 9 May 1922.

Venkatarama Rao, J., Landlord, Venkatagiri. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Viraraghavayya, B., Landlord, Biradavolu, Podulukur. B. 11 Apr. 1922.

Viraswami Reddi, K., Landlord, Sulurpet. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Yellamanda Reddi, D., Landlord, Muppalla, Kandukur. N.B. 11 Apr. 1922.

Yenadi Reddi, G., Landlord, Kottur, Indukurpet. N.B. 4 Apr. 1922.

Nilgiri District Board.

(ELECTED 18, NOMINATED 7.)

President, Nominated Official.

McFarland, William Gregg, I.C.S., E. 1 Jan. 1923.

Vice-President, Elected Non-Official.

Gonsalves, Salvador John, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Ootacamund. I.C.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Arumugam Pillai, T. M., Merchant, Ootacamund. N.B. 1 Jan. 1923.

Muniswami Pillai, V. I., Head Clerk, Messrs. Barber and Pascoe, Ootacamund. A.D. 27 Feb. 1923.

Soomar Sait, Khan Sahib Bahadur, Merchant, Coonoor. M. 1 Jan. 1923.

Members, Nominated Official.

Batty, George, Treasury Deputy Collector. A.I. 11 Sep. 1923.

Painter, Percy Instan, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Coonoor. E. 1 Jan. 1923.

Tucker, Lt.-Col. William Hancock, I.M.S., D.M. & S.O. E. 1 May 1923.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Aird, John, Planter, Glenvans. E. 1 Jan. 1923.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Belli Gowder, M. K., Journalist, Kaity. N.B. 1 Jan. 1923.

Belli Maistri, Tidahatti, Contractor, Kaity. N.B. 1 Jan. 1923.

Bithiya Gowder, K., Landlord, Manjur, Kundah. N.B. 1 Jan. 1923.

Clarke, Earnest Sydenham, Planter, "Rob Roy," Kotagiri. E. 1 Jan. 1923.

Dandison, Arthur Spencer, Planter, Terramia Estate, Kollakambay P.O. E. 24 Dec. 1923.

David, Yagappa, Clerk, Kotagiri Club. I.C. 1 Jan. 1923.

Downing, Arthur Kennard Weld, Planter, Firth Hall Estate, Hullical. E. 1 Jan. 1923.

Fowke, Roman, Planter, Pandallur. E. 1 Jan. 1923.

Fulcher, G. W., Planter, Devarshola. E. 1 Jan. 1923.

Growe, R.N.C., Planter, Kotagiri. E. 21 Feb. 1924.

Motta Nanjayya, Thodamuttu Maistri, Monigar, Denad. N.B. 1 Jan. 1923.

Nicolls, J. S., Planter, Devarshola Estate, Devarshola P.O. E. 21 Dec. 1923.

Sevana Gowder, K., Landowner, Karnam, Kendorai. N.B. 1 Jan. 1923.

Siddayya, K., Landlord, Melkunda. N.B. 1 Jan. 1923.

Velu Nambiyar, A. K., Adhikari, Gudalur. N.B. 1 Jan. 1923.

Windle, Capt. Earnest Gerard, Planter, Hampton, Coonoor. E. 1 Jan. 1923.

Ramnad District Board.

(Elected 27, Nominated 10.)

President, Nominated Non-Official.

Raja Rajeswara Setupati alias Muttu-ramalinga Setupati, M.L.C., B., Raja of Ramnad. N.B. 12 Oct. 1923.

Vice-President, Nominated Non-Official.

Manikkavasagam Pillai, M., B.A., B.L., Vakil, Madura. N.B. 5 Apr. 1921.

Members, Ex-Officio.

Manikkam Pillai, D., B.A., Revenue Divisional Officer, Devakottai, President, Taluk Board, Devakottai. I.C. 15 Oct. 1923.

Rajam Nayudu, M., President, Taluk Board, Ramnad. N.B. 23 Oct. 1923.

Sesha Ayyar, P. V., B.A., B.L., President, Taluk Board, Sivaganga. Personal Assistant to Estate Collector, Sivaganga. B. 18 Dec. 1923.

Sevugapandia Tevar, V. T. S., President, Taluk Board, Sivakasi, Zamindar of Seitur. N.B. 11 Apr. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Abdul Rahiman Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur, P. R. M. K., Landlord, Mandapam. M. 30 Oct. 1923.

Arunachala Kudumban, S. A.D. 1 May 1923.

Duraisingam, Gouri Vallabha Tevar, Zamindar of Sivaganga. N.B. 5 Apr. 1921.

Naina Muhammad Ravuttar Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib, Money-lender, Ilayangudi. M. 18 Dec. 1923.

Srinivasa Ayyangar, T. C., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Madura. B. 5 Apr. 1921.

Venkatasubba Ayyar, V., B.A., Trustee, Rameswaram Devastanam, Madura, B. 18 Oct. 1921.

Members, Nominated Official.

Krishnama Achariyar, Rao Bahadur V. T., B.A., B.L. Collector of Ramnad. B. 15 May 1923.

Watson, H. A., I.C.S., Estate Collector, Sivaganga. E. 22 Jan. 1924.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Alagiriswami Nayudu, K., Landlord, Kangarkottai, Krishnapuram. N.B. 15 May 1923.

Annamalai Chettiyar, P. M. P. A. N., Money-lender, Kottaiyur. N.B. 30 Oct. 1923.

Arunachalam Chettiyar, A. R. A. R. S. M., Money-lender, Devakottai. N.B. 30 Oct. 1923.

Gopala Nayakar, S., Landlord, Madathupatti, Elayirampannai Post. N.B. 11 Apr. 1922.

Govindappa Nayakar, Landlord, Aruppukottai. N.B. 23 Oct. 1923.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Kodandarama Ravuttu, S., Landlord, Kannampatti, Malli Post. N.B. 11 Apr. 1922.

Kumaraswami Raja, P. S., Landlord, Rajapalaiyam. N.B. 11 Apr. 1922.

Latchumanan Chettiyar, S. S. N., Money-lender, Kandiramanikkam. N.B. 30 Oct. 1923.

Mayakalai Nadar, M. S., Landlord, Kamuthi. N. 23 Oct. 1923.

Muhammad Yasin Sahib Bahadur, D. K., Landlord, Abiramam. M. 23 Oct. 1923.

Murugappa Chettiyar, A. M. M., Rao Bahadur, M.L.C., Money-lender, Pallattur. N.B. 30 Oct. 1923.

Mutturamaswami Ayyar, S., Landlord, Ramnad, B. 23 Oct. 1923.

Muttuswami Servai, N., Landlord, Malavarayanendal Srippachetti. N.B. 30 Oct. 1923.

Nagalingam Pillai, S., Pleader, Paramakudi. N.B. 23 Oct. 1923.

Narayana Ayyangar, S. M., Pleader, Sivaganga. B. 30 Oct. 1923.

Ramanujam Ayyangar, T., Pleader, Ramnad. B. 23 Oct. 1923.

Ramasundaram Pillai, R. V., Landlord, Rajapalaiyam. N.B. 11 Apr. 1922.

Ramaswami Chettiyar, S. P. R. R. M., Money-lender, Nattarasankottai. N.B. 30 Oct. 1923.

Sennakesava Nayakar, Inam, Narayanapuram, Alamarathupatti Post. N.B. 11 Apr. 1922.

Sinimurugam Pillai, S., Pleader, Tiruppattur. N.B. 30 Oct. 1923.

Ugrapandiyam Pillai, A., Pleader, Ramnad. N.B. 23 Oct. 1923.

Vyravan Chettiyar, R. M. M. S. T., Money-lender, Devakottai. N.B. 30 Oct. 1923.

Vacant.

Salem District Board.

(ELECTED 29, NOMINATED 16.)

President, Nominated Non-Official.

Vacant.

Vice-President, Nominated Non-Official.

Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Sahib S., M.L.C., Merchant, Salem. N.B. 7 Mar. 1922.

Members, Ex-Officio.

Kailasa Kavandar, C., President, Taluk Board, Sankari, Landlord. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Kandaswami Chettiyar, B. A. R., President, Taluk Board, Salem, Planter, Yercaud. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.

Singayya Kavandar, P., President, Taluk Board, Namakkal, Landlord. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Subrahmanya Pillai, E., B.A., President, Taluk Board, Hosur, Vakil. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Vacant.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Aziz-ul-lah Khan Sahib Bahadur, T. A., Copy Examiner, Fort. M. 3 July 1923.

Bhaskar, C. S., M.A., Bar.-at-Law. B. 5 July 1921.

Kandaswami Chettiyar, D. A., Money-lender, Dharmapuri. N.B. 21 Jan. 1924.

Kandaswami Chettiyar, S. V., Landlord, Vanavasi. N.B. 30 Aug. 1921.

Palaniyappa Muppan, M. R., Landlord, Mohanur. A.D. 28 June 1921.

Rahm, W. A., Planter, Yercaud. E. 9 May 1922.

Subrahmanyam, Kolar, Komaraswamipatti. A.D. 14 Mar. 1921.

Tambuswami Pillai, S. M., Retired Medical Officer, Fort. I.C. 30 Aug. 1921.

Varadayya, Usheni, Dadugapatti. A.D. 28 June 1921.

Members, Elected.

Dharmapuri Taluk Board.

Kuppuswami Chettiyar, S., President, Union Board, Pennagaram. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Kuppuswami Reddiyar, U., Landlord, Uttangarai. N.B. 1 July 1922.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Raja Rao, T., Landlord, Sakandahalli. B. 1 July 1922.
Ramaswami Chettiyar, M. N., Marandahalli. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Siddivirappa Chettiyar, D. H., Village Munsif, Dharmapuri. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Subbi Chettiyar, R., Village Munsif, Karimangalam. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Hosur Taluk Board.

Duraiswami Kavandar, N., Thogarapalli. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Kadirappa Goudu, E. Oppathavadi. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Nilakanta Chettiyar, D., Denkanikotta. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Ramayya Nayudu, U. M., Uddanapalli. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Vasudeva Rao, M., Inamdar, Jekkasamudram. B. 1 July 1922.

Namakkal Taluk Board.

Arunachala Kavandar, S., Paramathi. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Bommanna Chettiyar, O. M., Rasipur. N.B. 1 July 1923.
Lakshmana Chettiyar, V., Merchant, Oduvankurichi. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Varadappa Kavandar, K., Village Munsif, Gowndanpalaiyam. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Vasudeva Reddiyar, V., Landlord, Erumapatti. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Venkatapati Mudaliyar, S., Vakil, Namakkal. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Salem Taluk Board.

Bangaru Chettiyar, T. V., Merchant, Gogai. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.
Kadir Batcha Sahib, N., Landlord, Attur. M. 1 Apr. 1923.
Kandaswami Chettiyar, V. V., Merchant, Elampillai. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.
Mecka Pillai, Village Munsif, Thandrayapuram. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.
Muthukrishna Reddiyar, Landlord, Viraganur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.
Velaswami Pandaram, A., Landlord, Seshanchavadi, Valapadi. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.

Sankari Taluk Board.

Chinnappa Kavandar. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Govinda Chetti, T., Jalakantapuram. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Imam Sahib, Village Munsif, Katchupalli. M. 1 July 1922.
Nanjarajayya, Village Munsif, Thevur. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Perumal Kavandar, P., Village Munsif, Karupur. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Sengottuvela Kavandar, N., Mittadar, Konganapuram. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Tanjore District Board.

(Elected 31, Nominated 10.)

President, Elected Non-Official.

Pannirselvam, A. T., Bar.-at-Law. I.C. 5 Feb. 1921.

Members, Ex-Officio.

Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, S., President, Taluk Board, Mannargudi. N.B. 20 Sep. 1923.
Hamid Sultan Maricair Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C., President, Taluk Board, Negapatam. M. 20 Aug. 1923.
Kuppuswami Ayyar, N., President, Taluk Board, Tirutturaippundi. B. 10 Sep. 1923.
Marudavanam Pillai, C., M.L.C., President, Taluk Board, Nannilam. N.B. 22 Sep. 1923.
Natesa Ayyar, S., B.A., B.L., President, Taluk Board, Kumbakonam. B. 21 June 1922.
Rajappa, P. S., M.L.C., President, Taluk Board, Pattukkottai. N.B. 24 June 1922.
Ratnam Pillai, S., President, Taluk Board, Mayavaram. N.B. 21 June 1922.
Umamaheswaram Pillai, T. V., B.A., B.L., President, Taluk Board, Tanjore. N.B. 21 June 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Marudan, Attukara Landholder, Koonamangalam. A.D. 21 June 1921.
Muhammad Ali Ravuttar Sahib Bahadur, K., Merchant, Mannargudi. M. 8 Jan. 1924.

For abbreviations see page 571.

Ponnuswami Mudaliyar, M., Landholder, Kumbakonam. I.C. 14 June 1921.
Ramachandra Soorvey, Rao Sahib, Landholder. N.B. 7 Mar. 1922.
Ratnaswami Nadar, S., Abkari Contractor, Negapatam. N. 14 June 1921.
Subrahmanya Chettiyar, K. C., Bar.-at-Law, Negapatam. N.B. 7 Mar. 1922.
Vardhamana Mudaliyar, T. A., General Merchant, Tiruvalur. Jain. 14 June 1921.
Venkatanarayana Pillai, A. T., Landholder, Kumbakonam. N.B. 14 June 1921.
Viswanatha Chettiyar, E. M., Landholder, Veerandhan. N.B. 1 Aug. 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Kumbakonam Taluk Board.

Kandaswami Muppanar, R., B.A., B.L., Pleader, Kumbakonam. N.B. 27 June 1922.
Murugesam Pillai, T. S., Landholder, Tirupanandal. N.B. 27 June 1922.
Singaram Chettiyar, K. R. M., Merchant, Kumbakonam. N.B. 27 June 1922.
Subrahmanya Ayyar, R., B.A., B.L., Pleader, Kumbakonam. B. 27 June 1922.
Swaminatha Chettiyar, M. C. S., Merchant, Kumbakonam. N.B. 27 June 1922.

Mannargudi Taluk Board.

Sivananda Sandaperiar, A., Landholder, Vaduvur, Thenpathi. N.B. 16 Oct. 1923.
Souriraja Ayyangar, K., Landholder and Merchant, Nidamangalam. B. 16 Oct. 1923.

Mayavaram Taluk Board.

Kandaswami Pillai, R. S., Landholder, Maruthur. N.B. 27 June 1922.
Shams-ud-din Sahib, M. A., Landholder, Big Thaikkal Street, Mayavaram. M. 27 June 1922.

Somasundaram Pillai, N., Landholder, Enadimangalam. N.B. 27 June 1922.
Subrahmanya Ayyar, K., Landholder, Kunnam. B. 27 June 1922.
Subrahmanya Ayyar, S., Landholder, Shiyali. B. 27 June 1922.

Nannilam Taluk Board.

Panchapakesa Ayyar, V., Landholder, Sengalipuram. B. 9 Oct. 1923.
Tyagaraja Ayyar, K. S., Landholder, Kadalangudi. B. 9 Oct. 1923.

Negapatam Taluk Board.

Shaik Farid Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur M. O., Merchant, Negapatam. M. 28 Aug. 1923.
Subbayya Mudaliyar, K. V., Landholder, Karukathi. N.B. 28 Aug. 1923.

Pattukkottai Taluk Board.

Balasubrahmanya Servaigarar, A. V., Landholder, Karambakkadu. N.B. 27 June 1922.
Govindaswami Chettiyar, K. P., Merchant, Pattukkottai. N.B. 27 June 1922.
Govindaswami Pillai, V. E., Merchant, Arantangi. N.B. 27 June 1922.
Tirupathia Pillai, K., Merchant, Pattukkottai. N.B. 27 June 1922.
Venugopal Nayudu, S., B.A., B.L., Pleader, Pattukkottai. N.B. 27 June 1922.

Tanjore Taluk Board.

Maduraimuttu Muppanar, T. R., B.A., Pleader. N.B. 27 June 1922.
Ramanathan Chettiyar, S. A. S. R. M., Banker, Cadell's Road. N.B. 27 June 1922.
Ramdas Sahib, T. R., Landholder, N.B. 27 June 1922.

Tirutturaippundi Taluk Board.

Manikka Mudaliyar, P., Landholder, Pambugandanallur, N.B. 9 Oct. 1923.
Somasundaram Pillai, V., Landholder, Pandi. N.B. 9 Oct. 1923.

Tinnevelly District Board.

(Elected 30, Nominated 10.)

President, Elected Non-Official.

Kumaraswami Reddiyar, S., Rao Bahadur, B.A., B.L. N.B. 29 Jan. 1921.

Vice-President, Elected Non-Official.

Vacant.

Members, Ex-Officio.

Ganapati Pantulu, Sadhu, B.A., B.L., President, Taluk Board, Tinnevelly. B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Gopala Ayyar, S., President, Taluk Board, Tuticorin. B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Kantimatinatha Pillai, V. P., President, Taluk Board, Sermadevi. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Kondalrayaswami Nayudu, P. N., President, Taluk Board, Kovilpatti. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Member, Nominated Official.

Vacant.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Duraiswami Konar, S., Landlord, Tinnevelly town. N.B. 28 June 1921.

Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Rao Bahadur S., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Palamcottah. N.B. 28 June 1921.

Nallaperumal Pillai, S. V., Chairman (elected), Municipal Council, Tuticorin, Merchant. N.B. 28 June 1921.

Papanasaperumal Samban, Dhalapatisamudram, Landlord. A.D. 28 June 1921.

Ponnuswami Pillai, K. S., B.A., B.L., M.L.C., Municipal Chairman and High Court Vakil, Palamcotta. I.C. 18 Dec. 1923.

Shanmukham Pillai, S. T., Kokkarakulam, Retired Deputy Collector. N.B. 18 July 1922.

Venkatachala Asari alias Thangayya Asari, P., Landlord, Pettai. V.K. 12 June 1923.

Weth, John H. A., Agent, Messrs. Parry & Co. E. 28 June 1921.

Vacant.

Vacant.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Kovilpatti Taluk Board.

Chokkalingam Pillai, V. P., Landlord, Vasudevanallur. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Devasahaya Nadar, Moses, Landlord, Kailasapuram. I.C. 18 April 1922.

Kandaswami Chettiyar, L. M., Landlord, Sankaranayinarkoil. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Narayanaswami Nayakar, Landlord, Devarkulam. N.B. 18 April 1922.

Pothi Bhattar, E., Landlord, Sankaranayinarkoil. B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Ramaswami Nayakar, K. V., Landlord, Kadambur. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Sakkarayappa Pillai, S. S., Landlord, Sivagiri. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Sermadevi Taluk Board.

Abji Mia Sahib, Roshan Mia, Landlord. Panagudi. M. 18 Apr. 1922.

Guruvayya Reddiyar, V., Landlord, Mulaikaraipatti. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Kuttalalinga Martandam Pillai, V., Landlord, Viziyanarayanam. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Nallasivan Pillai, M., Landlord, Ambasamudram. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Ramalingam Pillai, S. M., Landlord, Melacheval. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Sivagnanam Pillai, K. A., Vice-President, Taluk Board, Ambasamudram, Vakil. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Subrahmanya Mudaliyar, A. V., Landlord, Alwarkurichi. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Tinnevelly Taluk Board.

Ahmad Miran Sahib, Tenkasi. M. 18 Apr. 1922.

Iswaram Pillai, I. C., Landholder, Ilanji. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Kalyanasundram Pillai, K. N., Landlord, Krishnapuram. N.B. 8 Jan. 1924.

Namasivayam Pillai, Kanugo, M., Landlord, Tenkasi. N.B. 20 Nov. 1923.

Ramaswami Doss, S., Landlord, Palamcottah. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Subrahmanya Pillai, Chavadi K., Vice-President, Taluk Board, Tinnevelly, Landlord, Tinnevelly town. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Tuticorin Taluk Board.

Sankaralinga Kavirayar, Landlord, Vellore, Srivaikuntam. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Shanmukhasundara Mudaliyar, Landlord, Srivaikuntam. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Tatachariyar, S. D., Pleader, Srivaikuntam. B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Tiruvengadatha Ayyangar, Raghupathi, Landlord, Alwartirunagiri. B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Vedamuttu, the Rev. V. D., Priest, S.P.G., Pudukkottai. I.C. 18 Apr. 1922.

Vacant.

Trichinopoly District Board.

(Elected 12, Nominated 9.)

President, Nominated Non-Official.

Desika Achariyar, Diwan Bahadur Sir T., *Kt.*, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., High Court Vakil. B. 17 Apr. 1923.

Vice-President, Elected Non-Official.

Vacant.

Members, Ex-Officio.

President, Taluk Board, Karur.
Do. Kulittalai.
Do. Lalgudi.
Do. Musiri.
Do. Perambalur.
Do. Trichinopoly.
Do. Udaiyarpalaiyam.

Member, Nominated Official.

Macqueen, Percy, I.C.S., Collector of Trichinopoly Cantonment. E. 1 Aug. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Balakrishnan, Muttuvira, Mirasidar, Tiruthandoni, Woriyur. A.D. 28 June 1921.

Hilda Gnanadusu, Mrs., M.A. I.C. 5 Feb. 1924.

Ibrahim Ravuttar, Muhammad, Tannery Merchant, Palakarai. M. 28 June 1921.

Ibrahim Ravuttar, Muhammad V.S., Merchant, Trichinopoly. M. 5 Feb. 1924.

Kandaswami Udaiyar, K., Zamindar, Srirangam. N.B. 20 Apr. 1920.

Muttumanikka Achariyar, S., M.L.C., Pleader, Mattakara Street, Trichinopoly. V.K. 20 Apr. 1920.

Ratnam, D. A. G., Pleader, Saniyankulam Tank, Fort. I.C. 20 Apr. 1920.

Tangavelu Pillai, Rao Sahib T. C., M.L.C., Bar.-at-Law, East Andar Street, N.B. 20 Apr. 1920.

Venkatasubba Chettiyar. N.B. Merchant, Trichinopoly. 5 Feb. 1924.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Adimula Vandayar, N., Mirasidar, Nochiyem. N.B. 13 Feb. 1923.

Bapu Sahib, Mirasidar, V. Kalattur. M. 5 Sep. 1922.

Dananjaya Nayakar, C., Mirasidar, Marungapuri. N.B. 5 Sep. 1922.

Devasikhamani, S. K., Headmaster S.P.G. High School. I.C. 19 Sep 1922.

Dost Muhammad Saiyid. M. 19 Sep. 1922.

Jagannatha Pillai, M., Mirasidar, Ariyalur. N.B. 18 July 1922.

Karuppa Udaiyar, Ayyannapuram, Mirasidar, Padalur. N.B. 5 Sep. 1922.

Khalif-ul-lah, Khan Bahadur P., M.A., B.L.' Pleadar, Palakarai. M. 19 Sep. 1922.

Krishnaswami Pillai, M. M., B.A., B.L., Pleader, Musiri. N.B. 26 Sep. 1922.

Krishnaswami Reddiyar, Attiyur, Mirasidar. N.B. 5 Sep. 1922.

Manikkavasaga Mudaliyar, L., Pleader, Kulittalai. N.B. 4 July 1922.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Muttukumara Mudaliyar, S., Mirasidar, Ariyalur. N.B. 18 July 1922.

Muttukumaraswami Pillai, K. M., Mirasidar, Kodukkur. N.B. 24 Oct. 1922.

Muttuswami Mudaliyar, S., Mirasidar, Vayalur. N.B. 4 July 1922.

Nagappa Mudaliyar, V. M., Mirasidar, Karur. N.B. 26 Sep. 1922.

Narasimha Achariyar, N. C., Pleader, Karur. B. 26 Sep. 1922.

Narayanaswami Pillai, T. M., B.A., B.L., Pleader, Trichinopoly. N.B. 13 Feb. 1923.

Nataraja Pillai, A., N.B. 10 Apr. 1923.

Paramasivam Pillai, L. N., Mirasidar, Lalgudi. N.B. 13 Feb. 1923.

Periya Sakkarai Ravuttar, Mirasidar, Avarakuruchi. M. 26 Sep. 1922.

Pethu Pillai, N. N.B. 10 Apr. 1923.

Rajaram Rao, Rao Sahib, S. M., Editor, "Wednesday Review," Srirangam. B. 19 Sep. 1922.

Ramaswami Ayyangar, P. S., Mirasidar, Peruvalanallur. B. 13 Feb. 1923.

Ramaswami Nadar, M. N., Mirasidar, Marudur. N.B. 13 Feb. 1923.

Ranga Rao, K. R., Mirasidar, Kulittalai. B. 7 Nov. 1922.

Sambasiva Reddiyar, Mirasidar, Perambalur. N.B. 21 Nov. 1922.

Sankara Ayyar, S., Mirasidar, Ariyalur. B. 24 Oct. 1922.

Seturatnam Ayyar, M. R., M.L.C. B. Mirasidar, Manatattai. 28 Aug. 1923.

Shanmukham Pillai, R. N., Mirasidar, Ariyalur. N.B. 18 July 1922.

Singam Ayyangar, K., Mirasidar, Srirangam. B. 19 Sep. 1922.

Srinivasa Achariyar, M., Mirasidar, Melapalaiyam. B. 26 Sep. 1922.

Srinivasa Ayyangar, V. R., Mirasidar, Karur. B. 26 Sep. 1922.

Sundaram Pillai, N., Mirasidar, Musiri. N.B. 26 Sep. 1922.

Vizagapatam District Board.

(ELECTED 30, NOMINATED 10.)

President, Nominated Non-Official.

Narasimha Raju, Rao Bahadur C. V. S., B.A., B.L., M.L.C. N.B. 23 Dec. 1921.

Vice-President, Elected Non-Official.

Yegnanarayana Sarma, B. C., Inamdar Madgole. B. 28 Mar. 1923.

Members, Ex-Officio.

Jagannadham Pantulu, Adikarla, President, Taluk Board, Parvatipur, Pleader. B. 9 May 1922.

Narasimha Raju, P. L., Landholder, Jonnavalasa. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Subba Rao Pantulu, M., Vakil, Chodavaram. B. 28 Mar. 1922.

Venkatapati Raju, P. C., Landholder, Kottam. N.B. 28 Mar. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Bujanga Rao, Sri, I. V., Proprietor, Bobbilli. N.B. 24 Oct. 1922.

Dharma Rao, Chenna, Clerk, Sub-Court, Vizagapatam. A.D. 30 Aug. 1921.

Gullison, the Rev R. E., M.A., Missionary, Bimlipatam. E. 28 June 1921.

Gurunath, Rednam, Landlord, Waltair. N.B. 28 June 1921.

Hidayat-ul-lah, H. M., Merchant, Parvatipur. M. 28 June 1921.

Suryanarayana Raju, Sri Vairicherla, Zamindar, Kurupam. N.B. 26 Sep. 1922.

Surya Rao, R., B.A., B.L., Vakil, Vizagapatam. N.B. 1 Mar. 1921.

Venkata Rao, Damera Butchi, Proprietor, Marivalasa, Palteru. N.B. 21 Mar. 1922.

Venku Nayudu, Majji, Inamdar, Narasingabilli. N.B. 28 June 1921.

Member, Nominated Official.

Choudari, Lieut.-Col. Mannadhanath, I.M.S., District Medical Officer, Vizagapatam. Bengali. 25 Apr. 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Appala Raju, Madunuri, Inamdar, Bheemali. N.B. 28 Mar. 1922.

Appa Rao, Nagam Ramachandra, Landlord, Palakonda. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Appa Rao Patnayak, Vuriti, Landlord Manthina. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Bhrojo Sundara Bhonjo Deo, Landlord, Alur. N.B. 4 Sep. 1923.

Brahmanna Pantulu, P., Landholder, Penugollu. B. 28 Mar. 1922.

Gopala Rao, Ch. V., Landlord, Sitanagaram. N.B. 9 May 1922.

Kumara Raju, Penumetsa Venkata, Landlord, Kottam. N.B. 28 Mar. 1922.

Muhammad Ali Sultan, Janab Shaik, Stationmaster, Salur. M. 9 May 1922.

Narasimham Pantulu, Kodukula, Pleader, Chodavaram. B. 28 Mar. 1922.

Narasimham Pantulu, V. V., Landlord, Munagapaka. B. 28 Mar. 1922.

Narasa Raju, K. L., Landholder, Alamanda. N.B. 28 Mar. 1922.

Narasimha Raju, Pakalapati, Amin, Vizianagram Estate, Chodavaram. N.B. 28 Mar. 1922.

Peri Sastri, Dvivedula, Pleader, Parvatipur. B. 9 May 1922.

Prakasa Rao, D. S., Vakil, Parvatipur. B. 9 May 1922.

Rama Rao, Dastarla, Inamdar, Narasapatam. B. 28 Mar. 1922.

Sanyasi Raju, Sagi, Inamdar, Pandrangi. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Satyanarayana, Suru, Merchant, Chipurupalli. V. 18 Apr. 1922.

Satyanarayana Raju, Sri Sagi, Proprietor, Thangedu. N.B. 20 Mar. 1922.

Sitarama Raju, Bhupati Raju, Bar.-at-Law. N.B. 28 Mar. 1922.

Somasundara Rao Pantulu, Voruganti, Pleader, Vizianagram. B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Srirama Rao Pantulu, Pasumarti, Pleader, Parvatipur. B. 9 May 1922.

Subudhi, Suru Kamanna, Merchant, Chipurupalli. V. 18 Apr. 1922.

Venkatanarasayya Pantulu, K., Pleader. B. 28 Mar. 1922.

Venkatapati Raju, Pusapati, Landholder, Jonnavalasa. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Yerakayya Chetti, Potta, Merchant, Gajapatinagram. V. 18 Apr. 1922.

Taluk Boards.

Anantapur.

Anantapur Taluk Board.

(Elected 14, Nominated 4.)

President, Elected.

Siva Rao, H., Pleader, Anantapur. B. 1 July 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Kasim Sahib, Janab Y., Pensioner, Anantapur. M. 1 July 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Adimurti Rao, Rao Sahib P., Pleader, Anantapur. B. 1 July 1922.

Bhimasena Rao, N., Landholder, Brahmanapalli. B. 1 July 1922.

Chinnappa Reddi, N., Reddi, Illur. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Chinnaswami Chetti, R., Merchant, Bandamedipalli, Chakrayapeta. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Honnappa Chetti, D., Merchant, Anantapur. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Konda Reddi, A. P., Landholder, Atmakur. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Konda Reddi, P., Landholder, Beluguppa. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Kotturappa, R., Merchant, Beluguppa. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Nagappa, M., Contractor, Kalyandrug. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Narayanappa, S., Merchant, Bandamedipalli of Marur. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Sanjiva Rao, K., Reddi, Kambadur. B. 1 July 1922.

Subba Reddi, P., Reddi, Tarimala. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Subrahmanya Sastrulu, G., Inamdar, Kalyandrug. B. 1 July 1922.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Venkatanarasappa, K., Inamdar, Kundurpi. B. 1 July 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Kasim Sahib, Janab Y. Pensioner, Anantapur. M. 1 July 1922.
Krushidali Sahib, Janab, Trader, Kalyandrug. M. 1 July 1922.
Obalesappa, B., Trader, Anantapur. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Siva Rao, H., Pleader, Anantapur. B. 1 July 1922.

Dharmavaram Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 14, NOMINATED 4.)

President, Nominated.

Venkataperumal Nayudu, E. N., B.A., Pensioner, Dharmavaram. N.B. 29 Aug. 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Chenna Reddi, G., Landlord, Dharmavaram. N.B. 11 July 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Chenna Reddi, G., Landlord, Dharmavaram. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Naranappa Garu, Madugula, Pattadar, Dharmavaram. B. 10 Oct. 1923.
Obula Reddi, G., Landlord, Danayanicheruvu, Tholupula. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Peddi Reddi, Landlord, Kutagulla, Kadiri. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Ramachandrayya, C., Landlord, Dharmavaram. V. 1 July 1922.
Subbaraju, B., Landlord, Nagasamudram. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Subbarayudu, B., Landlord, Sangala, Dharmavaram. V. 1 July 1922.
Subba Sastri, G., Pleader Kadiri. B. 1 July 1922.
Subbi Reddi, M., Landlord, Muktapuram, Dharmavaram. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Vema Reddi, C., Landlord, Kutagulla, Kadiri. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Venkatapati, C., Landlord, Nidigallu, Tadimarri. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Venkata Reddi, D., Landlord, Tanakallu. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Venkata Reddi, M., Landlord, Obuladevaracheruvu Kondakomarla. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Yerram Reddi, M. A., Landlord, Tanakallu. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Bayappa Reddi, C., Landlord, Peddachigullarevu, Tadimarri. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Kharim-ul-la Hussain, K. M. S. S., Jagirdar, Chippalamadugu, Kadiri. M. 1 July 1922.
Venkataperumal Nayudu, E. N., B.A., Pensioner, Dharmavaram. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Venkatasubbayya, R., Landlord, Dharmavaram. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Gooty Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 18, NOMINATED 6.)

President, Elected.

Lakshmana Reddi, G., B.A., Pleader, Gooty. N.B. 13 July 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Venkatasubbayya, S., B.A., Pleader, Gooty. B. 13 July 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Adinarayanappa Reddi, Amalladinna. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Chinnarappa Reddi, K., Ryot, Peddavadugur. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Erikalappa, E. C., Ryot, Peddavadugur. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Errappa, P., Merchant, Uravakonda. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Hanimi Reddi, D., Ryot, Mamudur. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Konda Reddi, K., Ryot, Vemulapad. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Konda Reddi, Obala, Ryot, Peddapolamada. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Konda Reddi, O., Ryot, Pathapalli. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Malla Reddi, P., Ryot, Putlur. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Nagi Reddi, G., Reddi, Dadithota. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Narasimha Reddi, P., Ryot, Pottipad. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Narasimha Reddi, P., Reddi, Havalagi. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Ranga Reddi, C., Ryot, Narasapuram. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Sadasiva Reddi, P., Reddi, Peddavadugur. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Sambasiva Reddi, S., Ryot, Yadiki. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Thimma Reddi, K., Ryot, Vajrakarur. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Thimma Reddi, P. C., Reddi, Guntakal. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Tirumalappa, P., Abkari Contractor, Gooty. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Hampiah, M., Rai Sahib. N.B.

Lakshmana Reddi, G., Pleader, Gooty. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Meera Sahib, A., Merchant, Tadpatri. M. 1 July 1922.

Mohideen Pira Sahib, Y., Abkari Contractor, Gooty. M. 1 July 1922.

Paul, Samuel, London Mission, Gooty. I.C. 1 July 1922.

Venkatasubbayya, S., B.A., Pleader, Gooty. B. 1 July 1922.

Penukonda Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 18, NOMINATED 6.)

President, Elected.

Venkoba Rao, Roddam, Pleader, Penukonda. B. 12 July 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Narayana Rao, K., Landlord, Roddam. B. 12 July 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Adinarayana Reddi, Landlord, Somandepalli, Penukonda. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Appi Reddi, B. D. P., Landlord, Bukkapatnam, Penukonda. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Bandaru Narappa, Landlord, Jagarajapalli, Penukonda. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Banday Nanjappa, Landlord, Madakasira. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Chabu Meah Sahib, Contractor, Amarapur. M. 1 July 1922.

Chenna Rayappa, Landlord, Chilamatturu, Hindupur. B. 1 July 1922.

Krishtappa, A., Landlord, Gudipalli, Penukonda. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Lakshminarasappa, Landlord, Puleru, Hindupur. B. 1 July 1922.

Maktham Sahib, Janab, Contractor, Amarapur. M. 1 July 1922.

Narayana Rao, K., Landlord, Roddam. B. 1 July 1922.

Ramakrishtappa, L., Landlord, Lepakshi, Hindupur. B. 1 July 1922.

Rami Reddi, G., Landlord, Gownivaripalli, Hindupur. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Sanjiva Reddi. Landlord, Parigi, Hindupur. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Siddana Gowd, R., Landlord, Madakasira. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Srinivasa Rao, K., Landlord, Hindupur. B. 1 July 1922.

Venkataramanappa, G. P., Landlord, Bukkapatnam. V. 1 July 1922.

Venkatesayya, A., Landlord, Agali, Madakasira. B. 1 July 1922.

Venkoba Rao, R., Pleader, Penukonda. B. 1 July 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Adinarayanayya, P., Merchant, Hindupur. V. 1 July 1922.

Babanna, G., Ryot, Penukonda. A.D. 1 July 1922.

Kariyanna, M., Merchant, Madakasira. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Nabi Sahib, Janab, Merchant, Hindupur. M. 1 July 1922.

Sivasankaram Pillai, T., Pleader, Penukonda. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Yusuf Sahib, Landlord, Chaulur, Hindupur. M. 1 July 1922.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Arcot, North.

Cheyyar Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 18, NOMINATED 6.)

President, Elected.

Arunachala Mudaliyar, V. A., Landholder, Vadanangur, Wandiwash. N.B. 26 Apr. 1922.

Vice-President—Nil.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Anna Venkata Achariyar, S., Landlord, Dusi. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Appatturai Nayanar, M., Landlord, Tiruppanamur, Hasanamapet. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Appavu Kavandar, V., Landlord, Nedungunam, Wandiwash. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Arunachala Mudaliyar, C., Landlord, Seyyattavenran, Tiruvettipuram. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Arunachala Mudaliyar, V. A., Landlord, Vadanangur, Wandiwash. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Chinnakolandai Nayanar, P., Landlord, Moranam, Hasanamapet. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Krishnaswami Mudaliyar, V., Landlord, Menallur, Dusi. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Krishnaswami Mudaliyar, V., Landlord Wandiwash. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Krishnaswami Udayar, R., Landlord, Tenkarai. N.B. 27 Aug. 1923.

Lokanatha Mudaliyar, M., Landlord, Tiruvettipuram. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Muniswami Nayudu, T., Landlord, Tiruvettipuram. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Nandagopala Mudaliyar, P. K., Landlord, Desur. N.B. 27 Aug. 1923.

Ramaswami Reddiyar, P., Landlord, Salavedu, Wandiwash. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Rangaswami Nayudu, K., Landlord, N.B. Vallam, Wandiwash. 31 Aug. 1923.

Seshachala Ayyangar, N., Landlord, Thandarai, Murukkattampandi. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Subbarayalu Nayudu, V. A., Landlord, Vallam, Wandiwash. N.B. 31 Aug. 1923.

Vasudeva Reddi, K., Landlord, Vazhoor, Wandiwash. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Venkatasubba Reddi, K., Landlord, Japtikaranai, Tellar. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Ajam Sahib, Muhammad, Landlord, Ukkamperumbakkam, Dusi. M. 1 Apr. 1922.

Dharmalinga Achari, Landlord, Wandiwash. V.K. 1 Apr. 1922.

Muniswami Pandaram, Landlord, Kovilur, Kilkovalavedu. A.D. 1 Apr. 1922.

Nadamuni Mudaliyar, R., Landlord, Wandiwash. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Rangathama Chettiyar, N., Landlord, Tiruvettipuram. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Solomon, the Rev. Jacob, Priest, Wandiwash. I.C. 1 Apr. 1922.

Polur Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

President, Elected.

Kuppuswami Ayyar, M., Landlord, Polur. B. 19 Apr. 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Hari Singh, Risaldar, Landlord, Polur. N.B. 24 Apr. 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Anthari Udaiyar, K., Landlord, Adamangalam, Polur. N.B. 19 Apr. 1922.

Duraiswami Nayudu, K., Landlord, Chetpat. N.B. 19 Apr. 1922.

Krishna Ayyar, E. R., Landlord and Village Munsif, Elattur. B. 17 May 1922.

Krishnaswami Ayyar, K., Landlord and Village Munsif, Kalambur. B. 19 Apr. 1922.

Kuppuswami Ayyar, M., Landlord, Polur. B. 19 Apr. 1922.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Sanjivi Kavandar, Landlord and Village Munsif, Polur. N.B. 19 Apr. 1922.
Sitarama Ayyar, P. R., B.A., Landlord and Pleader, Pathiavadi. B. 19 Apr. 1922.
Sitarama Reddiyar. V., Landlord, Pudupalaiyam. N.B. 19 Apr. 1922.
Subrahmanya Ayyar, V. R., Landlord, Polur. B. 19 Apr. 1922.
Sundara Rao, K., Landlord, Kalambur. B. 19 Apr. 1922.
Sundaresa Ayyar, Landlord and Village Munsif, Atturai. B. 19 Apr. 1922.
Viswanatha Ayyar, A., Landlord, Allialamangalam. B. 19 Apr. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Abdul Rahim Sahib, Landlord, Kalambur. M. 19 Apr. 1922.
Gnanadhikam, the Rev. Father J., Priest, Koratampet. I.C. 19 Apr. 1922.
Hari Singh, Risaldar, Landlord, Polur. N.B. 19 Apr. 1922.
Murugesa Mudaliyar, R., Landlord Chetpat. N.B. 19 Apr. 1922.

Ranipet Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 18, NOMINATED 6.)

President, Elected.

Singaravelu Mudaliyar, K. M. N.B. 10 Apr. 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Krishnama Achariyar, P., Pleader, Ranipet. B. 20 Apr. 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Bhaktavatsalu Nayudu, B., Chithambadi Munnal. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Bhashyam Mudaliyar, V., B.A., Pleader, Ranipet. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Ellappa Mudaliyar, A. P., Landholder, Nagavadavu. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Govindaraju Mudaliyar, Landholder, Pulivalam, Banavaram. N.B. 28 Sep. 1922.
Krishnama Achariyar, P., Pleader, Ranipet. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Mohanaranga Reddiyar, Landholder, Melpakkam. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Nageswara Ayyar, P. S., Landholder, Pudupadi. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Raghavalu Nayudu, A., Landholder, Athithangal. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Ramadeva Reddiyar, Landholder, Anaimallur, Timiri Firka. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Rangaswami Ayyangar, P., B.A., Pleader, Ranipet. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Seshachala Mudaliyar, Landholder, Kalavai. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Singaravelu Mudaliyar, K. M. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Srinivasa Mudaliyar, P., Landholder, Sholinghur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Sundaram Ayyar, V., Landholder, Arkonam. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Teperumal Ayyangar, A., Landholder, Alapakkam. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Vajravelu Mudaliyar, K. A., Landholder, Kaveripak. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Venkata Reddi, M., Landholder, Maviri. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Viswanatha Reddiyar, A. M., Landholder, Arkonam. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Ismail Sahib, A., Merchant, Melvisharam. M. 1 Apr. 1922.
Mannuel, R. A., Headmaster, C.S.M. High School, Arkonam. I.C. 1 Apr. 1922.
Swaminathan, M. J., Supervisor, A.A. Mission School, Ranipet. I.C. 1 Apr. 1922.
Tanikachalam Pillai, M. Railway Workshop, Arkonam. A.D. 1 Apr. 1922.
Tirugnana Mudaliyar, A., Landlord and Village Munsif, Arcot. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Tiruppattur Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 15, NOMINATED 5.)

President, Elected.

Seshadri Achariyar, B. T. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Vice-President.

Varada Chettiyar, S., Mittadar, Tiruppattur. N.B. 5 Dec. 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Abdul Wahab Sahib, Janab N., Merchant, Valattur. M. 1 Apr. 1922.
Ayyadurai Mudaliyar, C., Landlord, Chendattur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Gnanasabhapati Mudaliyar, T. M., Landlord, Tiruvalam. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Gundu Rao, C., Inamdar, Kuppam. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Hanumanta Kavandar, R. C., Landlord, Nattrampalli. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Kandaswami Kavandar, S., Landlord, Alasandapuram. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Lakshmana Kavandar, E. K., Landlord, Eklasapuram. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Muhammad Hussain Sahib, M. S., Merchant, Tiruppattur. M. 11 Jan. 1924.
Rangayya Chetti, K. M., Landlord, Mittur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Seshadri Achariyar, B. T. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Swami Chettiyar, T. S., Mittadar, Tiruppattur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Thimma Reddiyar, C., Landlord, Mittur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Thippayya Nayudu, K., Landlord, Karunikasamudram, Mailpatti. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Venkatarama Kavandar, A. B., Merchant, Tiruppattur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Viraswami Nayudu, K., Landlord, Pogalur, Mailpatti. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Hussain Khan Sahib, Janab M., Merchant, Gudiyattam. M. 1 Apr. 1922.
Muniswami Pillai, S. M., Tiruppattur. A.D. 1 Apr. 1922.
Swamidoss Nadar, Rao Sahib J. G., Retired Assistant Surgeon, Tiruppattur. I.C. 1 Apr. 1922.
Varada Chettiyar, S., Mittadar, Tiruppattur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Venkataswami Nayudu, C., Merchant, Vaniyambadi. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Tiruvannamalai Taluk Board.

(Elected 16, Nominated 4.)

President, Elected.

Tirugnana Sambanda Pandariyar, A. V. K., V. Zamindar, Vetavalam. N.B. 29 Apr. 1922.

Vice-President—Nil.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Adimula Udaiyar, Toddy Shop Contractor, Tiruvannamalai. N.B. 1 June 1922.
Parasurama Kavandar, Village Munsif, Perungolattur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922
Pattuswami Kavandar, Merchant, Kilnachipet. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Perumal Reddiyar, A., Landlord, Melapulidyur, Chengam. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Ramaswami Ayyar, T. R., Pleader, Tiruvannamalai. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Rangaswami Reddiyar, M. B., Tandarambattu. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Ratna Mudaliyar, V., Landlord, Chengam. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Sadasiva Mudaliyar, S. M., Village Monigar, Sathanur. N.B. 1 June 1922.
Shanmukha Mudaliyar, Merchant, Tiruvannamalai. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Subba Reddiyar, Village Monigar, Turinjapuram. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Swaminatha Pillai, Merchant, Vanapuram. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Venkatachala Udaiyar, Village Monigar, Pavuttiram. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Venkatakrishna Reddiyar, Landlord, Vadamattur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Venkatakrishna Reddiyar, T. M., Merchant, Vanapuram. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Venkatarama Ayyar, P. R., Village Monigar, Kilpennattur. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Vacant.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Arunagiri Mudaliyar, Landlord, Tiruvannamalai. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Seshachalam Ayyar, Rao Sahib M. S., Honorary Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Tiruvannamalai. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Sheik Babu Sahib, Landlord, Chengam. M. 1 Apr. 1922.
Tirugnana Sambanda Pandariyar, A. V. K., V. Zamindar, Vetavalam. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Vellore Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 15, NOMINATED 5.)

President, Elected.

Krishnaswami Nayudu, M.L.C., Rao Bahadur K., Merchant, Vellore. N.B. 10 Apr. 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Chidambara Mudaliyar, K. P., Landlord, Kaniyambadi. N.B. 24 Nov. 1923.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Balasundara Mudaliyar, A. S., Merchant, Arni. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Chengalvraya Nayudu, G., Merchant, Ambur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Chidambara Mudaliyar, K. P., Landlord, Kaniyambadi. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Chinnaswami Reddi, Landlord, Vannankulam. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Deivasikhamani Mudaliyar, B., Merchant, Vellore. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Govindarajulu Chetti, Y. N., Merchant, Arni. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Iswara Chettiyar, P. J. P., Merchant, Vellore. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Mari Udaiyar, K. P., Monigar, Nedukuppam, Kalambur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Padmanabha Nayudu, T., B.A., B.L., Pleader, Vellore. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Papayya Nayudu, T., Landlord, Agaram. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Parijatha Mudaliyar, S. A., Merchant, Arni. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Rajachidambara Mudaliyar, S. M., Landlord, Somalapuram, Ambur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Ramalinga Raju, C., Monigar, Odugattur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Seshachala Chettiyar, V. G., Merchant, Arni. 1 Apr. 1922.
Viraswami Nayudu, K., Merchant, Ambur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Abdur Razzak Sahib, Janab Khan Sahib, B., Merchant, Ambur. M. 1 Apr. 1922.
Chakravarti Chetti, D., Monigar, Kavarapet, Vellore. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Harris, Thomas, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, Voorhee's College, Vellore. I.C. 1 Apr. 1922.
Krishnaswami Nayudu, M.L.C., Rao Bahadur K., Merchant, Vellore. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Ramaswami, A., Pensioned Jamaidar Sathuvacheri. A.D. 1 Apr. 1922.

Arcot, South.

Chidambaram Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 15, NOMINATED 5.)

President, Elected.

Vadivelu Pillai, S., Mirasidar, Chidambaram. N.B. 30 May 1922.

Vice-President.

Shanmugasundaram Pillai, R., Mirasidar, Vilagam. N.B. 29 Sep. 1923.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Adimula Padayachi, A., Mirasidar, Vellur. N.B. 15 May 1922.
Govindaswami Padayachi, D., Mirasidar, Athipattu. N.B. 15 May 1922.
Kumaraswami Padayachi, M., Mirasidar, Killai. N.B. 15 May 1922.
Kunjitapadam Pillai, M., Mirasidar, Odayur. N.B. 15 May 1922.
Krishnama Achariyar, K., Mirasidar, Srimushnam. B. 15 May 1922.
Muhammad Shaik Marakkayar, A. Merchant, Porto Novo. M. 15 May 1922.
Murugesam Pillai, N., Mirasidar, Vilagam. N.B. 25 Nov. 1922.
Narayanaswami Padayachi, V., Mirasidar, Devangudi. N.B. 15 May 1922.

Rajaratnavelu Mudaliyar, P., Mirasidar, Kilattirukkalipalai. N.B. 15 May 1922.
Sabhapati Pillai, A. Mirasidar, Kattumannargudi. N.B. 15 May 1922.
Shanmukhasundaram Pillai, R., Mirasidar, Vilagam. N.B. 15 May 1922.
Sundara Reddi, V., Mirasidar, Cusba, Alambadi. N.B. 15 May 1922.
Tambuswami Tevar, B. R., Mirasidar, Palaiyankottai. N.B. 15 May 1922.
Tirunavukkarasu Pillai, K. Mirasidar, Kattumannargudi. N.B. 15 May 1922.
Venugopala Pillai, P., Mirasidar, Rathanallur. N.B. 15 May 1922.

Members, Nominated Official—Nil.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Chinnaswami Nayudu, K., Mirasidar, Periyapattu. N.B. 15 May 1922.
Muhammad Bava Marakkayar, Merchant, Porto Novo. M. 15 May 1922
Ramaswami Nattar, K., Merchant, Chidambaram. N.B. 15 May 1922.
Ratna Vaidyar, C., Mirasidar. N.B. 29 Aug. 1923.
Vadivelu Pillai, S., Mirasidar, Chidambaram. N.B. 15 May 1922.

Cuddalore Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 15, NOMINATED 5.)

President, Elected.

Venugopala Nayudu, R. K., B.A., B.L., Pudupalaiyam, Cuddalore. N.B. 1 June 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Venkataswami Reddi, L., Mirasidar, Kilpadi. N.B. 14 Dec. 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Chakrapani Nayudu, P. R. M., Mirasidar, Pudukuppam. N.B. 15 May 1922.
Dandapani Nayudu, P. M., Mirasidar, Karumachipalaiyam. N.B. 15 May 1922.
Jambulinga Mudaliyar, T. M., Mirasidar, Tirukandeswaram. N.B. 15 May 1922.
Jayaramamurti Padayachi, A., Mirasidar, Palur. N.B. 15 May 1922.
Krishnaji Reddi, M., Mirasidar, Vellapakkam. N.B. 15 May 1922.
Narayanaswami Mudaliyar, P., Landholder, Kurinjipadi. N.B. 15 Aug. 1923.
Rajagopala Chetti, N. A., Mirasidar, Panrutti. N.B. 15 Feb. 1923.
Ramachandra Padayachi, P. K., Mirasidar, Pundiankuppam. N.B. 15 May 1922.
Ramaswami Reddi, Village Monigar, Eidanur. N.B. 15 May 1922.
Srinivasa Achariyar, V., B.A., B.L., Vakil, Tiruppappuliyur. B. 15 May 1922.
Srinivasalu Reddi, V. Mirasidar, Nellikuppam. N.B. 15 May 1922.
Sundara Reddi, K. R., Village Munsif, Kil Alinjipet, Madalapet. N.B. 15 May 1922.
Sundaravarada Reddi, D., Mirasidar, Pallipet. N.B. 15 May 1922.
Tambuswami Nayudu, T. S., Mirasidar, Tirtanagari. N.B. 15 May 1922.
Venkataswami Reddi, L., Mirasidar, Kilapadi. N.B. 15 May 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Muhammad Yassin Sahib, Merchant, Nellikkuppam. M. 15 May 1922.
Palaniyandi Chettiyar, S., Mirasidar, Devanampatnam, Cuddalore, N.T. N.B. 14 Nov. 1922.
Rajagopala Chettiyar, V., B.A., Pleader, Manjakkuppam, Cuddalore N.T. N.B. 17 May 1922.
Samu Pillai, V. J., B.A., B.L., Pleader, Puduppalaiyam, Cuddalore N.T. I.C. 15 May 1922.
Venugopala Nayudu, R. K., B.A., B.L., Puduppalaiyam, Cuddalore N.T. N.B. 15 May 1922.

Tindivanam Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 18, NOMINATED 6.)

President, Elected.

Molasur, Srinivasalu Reddi, A. V., Mirasidar Tindivanam, N.B. 8 June 1922.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Vice-President.

Rajagopala Mudaliyar, C. M., Contractor, Villupuram. N.B.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Balakrishna Pillai, R., Mirasidar, Valavanur. N.B. 15 May 1922.

Duraiswami Pathar, Merchant, Villupuram. N.B. 15 May 1922.

Gopalakrishna Pillai, A. B., Mirasidar, Auriyur, Perumbakkam. N.B. 15 May 1922.

Kuppuswamayya, T. V., Mirasidar, Tindivanam. B. 15 May 1922.

Molasur Srinivasalu Reddi, A. V., Mirasidar, Tindivanam. N.B. 15 May 1922.

Parthasarathi Kavandar, P., Monigar, Eechur, Melolakkur. N.B. 15 May 1922.

Ramachandra Reddi, G., Mirasidar, Kappalambadi. N.B. 15 May 1922.

Ramalinga Reddi, M., Mirasidar, Katrambakkam, Vanur. N.B. 15 May 1922.

Ranga Reddi, K. M., Mirasidar, Kiledayalam, Mailam. N.B. 15 May 1922.

Sadasiva Reddi, M. R., Mirasidar, Melpakkam. N.B. 15 May 1922.

Sundararama Ayyar, T. V. K., Monigar, Anniyur. B. 15 May 1922.

Sundaravarada Reddi, Mirasidar, Neikuppi, Tindivanam. N.B. 15 May 1922.

Thambu, Srinivasa Reddi, Mirasidar, Vikravandi. N.B. 15 May 1922.

Tirunavukkarasu Mudaliyar, M. E., Mirasidar, Merkanam. N.B. 15 May 1922.

Varadarajalu Reddi, B., Mirasidar, Rambakkam, Mokshakulam. N.B. 15 May 1922.

Vedappa Nayakar, P., Monigar, Nallampillaipethal, Pennathur. N.B. 15 May 1922.

Venkatakrishna Reddi, N. P., Mirasidar, Sathambadi. N.B. 15 May 1922.

Venkatanarasu Somayajulu, S., Monigar, Melolakkur. B. 15 May 1922.

Members, Nominated Official.

Vijayaraghavan, C. K., I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Tindivanam. N.B. 29 May 1923.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Mariaprakasa Nadir, The Rev. Father, Missionary, Nangattur, Anantapuram. I.C. 15 May 1922.

Muhammad Khan Sahib, Khan Sahib Bahadur, Retired Deputy Superintendent of Police, Villupuram. M. 15 May 1922.

Muttuswami Nayudu, Mirasidar, Thennerkunam, Omandur. N.B. 15 May 1922.

Rajagopala Mudaliyar, C. M., Contractor, Villupuram. N.B. 15 May 1922.

Venkatachala Samban, A., Agriculturist, Palamukkal. A.D. 15 May 1922.

Tirukkoyilur Taluk Board.

(Elected 18, Nominated 6.)

President, Elected.

Tatachariyar, T. A., B.A., Pleader, Kallakurichi. B. 5 June 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Duraiswami Reddiyar, K. M., Mirasidar, Kilattaniyalampattu. N.B. 26 May 1923.

Members, Elected.

Appaswami Reddiyar, Mirasidar, Nemili, N.B. 15 May 1922.

Chinnaswami Reddiyar, M., Mirasidar, Tiruvennainallur. N.B. 10 May 1923.

Duraiswami Reddiyar, K. M., Mirasidar, Kilattaniyalampattu. N.B. 15 May 1922.

Govindaswami Nayudu, Monigar, Adanur. N.B. 15 May 1922.

Kalitirta Pillai, Mirasidar, Somandargudi. N.B. 15 May 1922.

Kulandaivelu Udaiyar, Rao Sahib, Mirasidar, Mudiyanur. N.B. 15 May 1922.

Natesa Udaiyar, K. U. S., Mirasidar, Kunjaram. N.B. 15 May 1922.

Ramachandra Ayyar, T. S., Pleader, Tirukkoyilur. B. 15 May 1922.

Selamba Udaiyar, T. P., Monigar, Ariyur, Tirukkoyilur. 15 May 1922.

Seshadri Ayyangar, V., Monigar, Kuvagam. B. 15 May 1922.

For abbreviations see page 574

Shanmukham Pillai, Monigar, Pethanur. N.B. 15 May 1922.

Srinivasa Ayyangar, R., B.A., B.L., Pleader, Tirukkoyilur. B. 15 May 1922.

Srinivasa Rao, J., B.A., Pleader, Kallakurichi. B. 15 May 1922.

Subrahmanya Ayyar, Monigar and Mirasidar, Pasar. B. 15 May 1922.

Tatachariyar, T. A., B.A., Pleader, Kallakurichi. B. 15 May 1922.

Tatachariyar, D. P., M.A., Pleader, Kallakurichi. B. 15 May 1922.

Tyaga Pillai, S., Mirasidar and Monigar, Kallakurichi, N.B. 15 May 1922.

Vaidyanatha Pillai, Mirasidar, Alattur. N.B. 15 May 1922.

Members, Nominated.

Abdul Ghaffoor Sahib, Mirasidar, Tirukkoyilur. M. 15 May 1922.

Chinnaswami Pillai, M. I., Mirasidar, Tyagadurgam. N.B. 15 May 1922.

Krishnaswami Chettiyar, R., Merchant, Tiruvennainallur. N.B. 15 May 1922.

Narayanaswami Nayudu, S. S. K., Mirasidar, Sirumadurai—Santhapettai. N.B. 30 Apr. 1923.

Perumal Samban, K., Pattadar, Chinna-Salem. A.D. 15 May 1922.

Vacant.

Vriddhachalam Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 15, NOMINATED 5.)

President, Elected.

Parthasarathi Mudaliyar, M. G., Pleader, Vriddhachalam. N.B. 30 May 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Arunachala Chettiyar, V., Merchant, Vriddhachalam. N.B. 30 May 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Arunachala Chettiyar, V., Merchant, Vriddhachalam. N.B. 15 May 1922.

Dharmalinga Padayachi, C., Landlord, Vriddhachalam. N.B. 15 May 1922.

Duraiswami Pillai, V., Landlord, Vriddhachalam. N.B. 15 May 1922.

Duraiswami Reddiyar, B., Landlord, Kattu-Parur. N.B. 15 May 1922.

Govinda Padayachi, Monigar, Perundurai. N.B. 15 May 1922.

Kuppuswami Pillai, A., Landlord, Kargudal. N.B. 15 May 1922.

Madurai Pillai, P., Landlord, Komangalam. N.B. 15 May 1922.

Parthasarathi Mudaliyar, M. G., Pleader, Vriddhachalam. N.B. 15 May 1922.

Ponnuswami Pillai, S., Landlord, Tittagudi. N.B. 15 May 1922.

Shanmukha Padayachi, S., Landlord, Tholar. N.B. 15 May 1922.

Srinivasam Pillai, M., Landlord, Sattukudal. N.B. 15 May 1922.

Tangavelu Udaiyar, M., Monigar, Selliyampalaiyam. N.B. 15 May 1922.

Venkatakrishna Pillai, Landlord, Koliyur, N.B. 15 May 1922.

Venkatarayalu Reddiyar, Landlord, Aladi. N.B. 15 May 1922.

Virachi Reddiyar, R., Landlord, Eluttur. N.B. 15 May 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Kuppuswami Ayyar, V., Pleader, Vriddhachalam. B. 15 May 1922.

Muttukkondalraya Reddiyar, Landlord, Sambalakurichi. N.B. 15 May 1922.

Peruman Samban, V., Landlord, Dharmanallur. A.D. 15 May 1922.

Shaik Batcha Sahib, G., Merchant, Vriddhachalam. M. 15 May 1922.

Virasekhara Muttukrishna Kachiraya Palaigar, M., Parur. N.B. 15 May 1922.

Bellary.

Adoni Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 15, NOMINATED 5.)

President, Elected.

Thammi Reddi, B., Merchant. Badinehall, Adoni. N.B. 25 July 1922.

Vice-President.

Hassan Beig Sahib, Mirza, Merchant, Yemmiganur, Adoni. M. 5 Sep. 1922.

For abbreviations see page 571.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Hanumappa Nayak, P., Landholder, Kosigi, Adoni. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Hassan Beig Sahib, Mirza, Merchant, Yemmiganur, Adoni. M. 30 July 1922.

...tcha Reddi, N., Landholder, Naga...hanapalli, Adoni. N.B. 1 Apr.

... Gowd, V. K., Landholder, ... N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

...wd, Y., Landholder, ... B. 1 Apr. 1922.

... Landholder, Chinta... Apr. 1922.

..., Reddi, Alur. N.B. 1

..., Landholder, Divam... N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

... M. P., Landholder, Mola... N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

..., P., Landholder, Holala... 1 Apr. 1922.

...i, B., Merchant, Badinehall, ... 1 Apr. 1922.

...di, H., Landlord, Halaharivi, ... 1 Apr. 1922.

...di, H., Landholder, Harada... N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

...ddi, I., Landholder, Ingala...ni. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

... A. C., Landholder, Arekal, ...B. 1 Apr. 1922.

..., Nominated Non-Official.

...acob Swamidoss, London ...doni. I.C. 7 Dec. 1922.

...o, Y., Pleader, Adoni. B. 3

...d, R., Landholder, Alur. N.B. ...22.

...ddi, Landholder, Kowtalam, N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

... C., Merchant, Yemmiganur, N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Bellary Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 15, NOMINATED 5.)

President, Elected.

Brahma Sastri, K., Landlord and Pleader, Bellary. B.

Vice-President, Elected.

Rama Rao, K., Landlord, Bellary. B.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Annaji Reddi, N.B.

Bande Gowd, R., Landlord, Rupangudi. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Bhimanna, R., Landlord, Sowcar, Hatcholli, Siruguppa. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Bhimasena Rao, S. K., Landlord, Siruguppa. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Brahma Sastri, K., Landlord and Pleader, Bellary. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Doddana Gowd, G., Landlord, Godehal, Bellary. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Hanumanta Achari, H., Landlord, Harivanam, Siruguppa. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Maribasavana Gowd, N., Landlord, Kurugodu, Bellary. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Palaksha Reddi, E., Landlord, Erragudi, Bellary. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Rama Rao, K., Landlord, Bellary. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Rangana Gowd, H., Landholder, Somasamudram.

Rudra Gowd, H., Landlord, Halekota, Siruguppa. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Rudra Gowd, S., Landlord, Sirigeri, Siruguppa. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Sankarappa, S., Landlord, Heraihal, Bellary. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Virupakshappa, J., Merchant, Brucepet, Bellary. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Iyappa, M. K., Landlord, Brucepet, Bellary. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Kumara Reddi, D., Landlord, Bellary. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Rama Reddi, G., Landlord and Merchant, Desanur, Siruguppa. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Sivappa, S., Merchant, Brucepet, Bellary. V. 1 Apr. 1922.

Thyarana Gowd, R., Siddmanahalli, Bellary. N.B.

Harpanahalli Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

President, Elected.

Santhappa, K., Merchant, Hadagalli. B. 7 Aug. 1922.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Vice-President, Elected.

Bettana Gowd, P., Reddi, Harpanahalli. N.B. 1 May 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Amarappa, B., Landlord, Hadagalli. N.B. 1 May 1922.
Bettana Gowd, P., Reddi, Harpanahalli. N.B. 1 May 1922.
Chennana Gowd, C., Landlord, Chigateri. N.B. 1 May 1922.
Chennavirayya, T., Contractor, Harpanahalli. N.B. 1 May 1922.
Hanumantappa, B., Merchant, Harpanahalli. V. 1 May 1922.
Vacant.
Nagana Gowd, P., Reddi, Punubagatta. N.B. 1 May 1922.
Vacant.
Santappa, K., Merchant, Hadagalli. N.B. 1 May 1922.
Sivanagappa, S., Landlord, Uttangi. N.B. 1 May 1922.
Vasupalappa, I., Landlord, Harpanahalli. N.B. 1 May 1922.
Vacant.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Dyamana Gowd Reddi, Uttangi. N.B. 1 May 1922.
Ramappa, V., Agriculturist, Nagtibasaparam. A.D. 1 May 1922.
Rudrappa, M., Landlord, Hadagalli. N.B. 1 May 1922.
Thimmappa, G., Landlord, Hadagalli. N.B. 1 May 1922.

Hospet Taluk Board.

(Elected 12, Nominated 4.)

President, Elected.

Kothandaram Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur T., Hospet. N.B. 1 June 1922.

Vice-President.

Srinivasa Rao, B., Landlord, Hospet. B. 8 Jan. 1923.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Basappa Nayak, H., Landlord, Kampli. N.B. 1 June 1922.
Binda Acharlu, B., Landlord, Kampli. B. 1 June 1922.
Chandrasekhara Sastri, R., Landlord, Narayandeverkeri. B. 1 June 1922.
Gowd, Rao Bahadur C. H., Landlord, Hospet. B. 1 June 1922.
Jamban Gowd, R., Reddi, Kakaba' Hospet. N.B. 1 June 1922.
Kyadigoppa, G., Merchant, Hosp 1 June 1922.
Pompanna, A., Mercha 1 June 1922.
Srinivasa Rao, B., Lan 1 June 1922.
Tirukappa, G., Mer deverkeri. N.B. 1 J
Venkoba Rao, G., Redd Kampli. B. 1 June
Venkoba Rao, R., Land Hampasagar. B. 1 Ju
Venkoba Rao, T., Landlo halli. B. 1 June 1922.

Members, Nominated N

Kothandaram Nayudu, Di T., Landlord, Hospet. 1922.
Sabjee Sahib, P., Landlord M. 1 June 1922.
Sundararaja Ayyar, S., Lan Jan. 1923.
Venkataswami, M., Landl N.B. 1 June 1922.

Rayadrug Taluk Bo

(Elected 12, Nomina

President, Elected.

Obala Acharlu, A., Landho drug. B. 2 Oct. 1922.

Vice-President, Electe

Venkata Reddi, L., Reddi, N.B. 4 Nov. 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Officia.

Chenna Basappa Garu, Tulahalli, N . Kottur. 26 Jan. 1924.
Basavana Gowd, M., Reddi, Nimbalagiri Ujjini. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Basavana Gowd, T., Reddi, Ujjini. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Bhimappa, B., Merchant, Rayadrug. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Lakshminarayana Rao, C. K., Landholder, Choranur. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Narayana Reddi, L., Landholder, Kanekal. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Obala Acharlu, A., Landholder, Rayadrug. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Sethu Rao, K., Landholder, Gudekota. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Tate Rao, V., Landholder, Kudligi. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Thimmarayappa, P., Merchant, Rayadrug. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Venkata Reddi, L., Reddi, Rayadrug. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Vira Reddi, D., Landholder, Muridi Hanumapuram, Rayadrug. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Hussain Sahib, M., Merchant, Rayadrug. M. 1 Apr. 1922.
Krishna Singh, R., Retired Sub-Magistrate, Bellary. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Obaladasari, M., Beggar, Pulukurthi, Herial. A.D. 1 Apr. 1922.
Sadasiva Raju, P., Landholder, Gudekota. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Chingleput.

Chingleput Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 18, NOMINATED 6.)

President, Elected.

Muttayya Mudaliyar, C., B.A., M.L.C., Zamindar, Cheyur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Vijayaraghava Achariyar, V., B.A., Pleader, Chingleput. B. 25 Aug. 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Gopala Nayudu, V., Landlord, Walaja bad. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Jayarama Nayudu, Proprietor, Kumaraswami Nayudu & Sons, Madras. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, K. V., Landlord, Kallipattu, Conjeeveram. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Krishnaswami Reddiyar, N., Landlord, Attur, Chingleput. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Kuppuswami Reddiyar, Landlord, Kalanipakkam, Madurantakam. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Muttukumarappa Reddiyar, Zamindar, Kayapakkam, Madurantakam. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Muttuswami Reddiyar, Landlord, Tholuppedu, Perumbair. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Nagaratna Mudaliyar, N., Landlord, Tirupporur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Nityakalyana Nayakar, V. R., Landlord, Oonamancheri, Guduvancheri. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Palanivelu Mudaliyar, T., Landlord, Tiruvanakkoil, Salavakkam. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, C. S., Landlord, Uttaramerur. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Perambala Nayakar, Landlord, Echur, Kulpantandalam. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Raghava Reddiyar, Landlord, Kumarakuppam, Anaickat. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Rajappa Mudaliyar, A., Landlord, Big Conjeeveram. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Subbaraya Mudaliyar, P., Landlord, Conjeeveram. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Swaminatha Mudaliyar, M., Chairman, Conjeeveram Municipality. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Vaidyanatha Mudaliyar, K., Zamindar, Vallipuram. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Venugopala Mudaliyar, K., Landlord, Padalam. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Kumaraswami Mudaliyar, M. M., Trustee, Tirukkalikkunram Devastanam. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Muhammad Musthan Sahib, Landlord, Kannagopattu, Tirupporur. M. 1 Apr. 1922.
Muttayya Mudaliyar, C., B.A., M.L.C., Zamindar, Cheyur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Rajabathar Mudaliyar, A., B.A., Retired Deputy Collector, Conjeeveram. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

For abbreviations see page 574

Sambasiva Chettiyar, K., Merchant, Ashtabujam, Little Conjeeveram. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Vijayaraghava Achariyar, V., B.A., Pleader, Chingleput. B. 27 May 1922.

Saidapet Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 15, NOMINATED 5.)

President, Elected.

Chengal Rao, Rai Sahib N., B.A. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Appadurai Pillai, S., Saidapet. N.B. 16 June 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Appadurai Pillai, S., Saidapet. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Appavu Nayudu, T., Zamindar, Tirumangalam, Sriperumbudur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Ayyaswami Mudaliyar, N., Landlord, Poonamallee. N.B. 6 July 1923.
Balakrishna Reddiyar, A. M., Merchant, Alandur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Balasundara Mudaliyar, M., Village Munsif, Manimangalam. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Duraiswami Mudaliyar, M. Sembiyam, Perambur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Kadar Badsha Sahib, Landlord, Kunnattur. M. 1 Apr. 1922.
Karikrishna Mudaliyar, A., Landlord, Ayanambakkam, Villivakkam. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Muniswami Reddiyar, M., Zamindar, Pennalur, Sriperumbudur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Parthasarathi Reddiyar, K. T., President, Union Board, Sembiyam, Perambur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Rajakotilinga Chettiyar, P., Landlord, Purisai, Velattur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Ramanuja Achariyar, A., Landlord, Arambakkam, Guduvanjeri. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Landlord, Ayanambakkam, Villivakkam. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Sivapada Mudaliyar, M. P., Landlord, Kunnattur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Somasundara Mudaliyar, M., Landlord, Agaram Mel, Poonamallee. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Member, Nominated Official.

Krishnaswami Sastriyar, T. P., M.A., Revenue Divisional Officer, Saidapet. B. 21 Sep. 1923.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Chengal Rao, Rai Sahib N., B.A. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Duraiswami Pillai, P., Zamindar, Vaippur. Sriperumbudur N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Rajagopala Achariyar, T., B.A., Shrotriyamdar, Washermanpet. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Subrahmanya Pillai, P. V., Merchant, Madras. A.D. 1 Apr. 1922.

Tiruvallur Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 15, NOMINATED 5.)

President.

Arulayya Nayudu, Rai Sahib C., Landlord, Tiruvallur. I.C.

Vice-President.

Ramanuja Achariyar, P. B., Pleader, Tiruvallur. B.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Chandrasekhara Mudaliyar, K., Landlord, Kilachery. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Vacant.
Govinda Nayudu, S., Landlord, Erayamangalam. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Mathurakavi Mudaliyar, C., Landlord, Ponneri. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Muthunagaraju, Landlord, Eguvaripalaiyam. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Rajagopala Reddi, A., Landlord, Palavakam. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Rajaratnam Nayudu, K., Landlord, Tirur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Ramanatham Nayudu, K., Landlord, Orakkadu. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Ramanuja Achariyar, P. B., Pleader, Tiruvallur. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Ramayya Nayudu, D. K., Zamindar, Vengal. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Rangappa Nayudu, B., Landlord, Pannalurpet. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Srinivasalu Reddi, P., Landlord, Santhavelur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Sriramalu Chowdhori, G., Landlord, Dandumitta. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Thanappa Mudaliyar, T., Landlord, Thathamanji. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Landlord, Kadambathur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Abdur Rahiman Sahib, Muhammad, Merchant, Tiruvallur. M. 1 Apr. 1922.

Arulayya Nayudu, Rai Sahib C., Landlord, Tiruvallur. I.C. 1 Apr. 1922.

Elumalai Pillai, P., Landlord, Attipattu. A.D. 1 Apr. 1922.

Hooper, J. S. M., M.A., Priest, Ekkadu. 22 Feb. 1923.

Tiruvenkata Reddiyar, P. R., Landlord, Perumbedu. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Chittoor.

Chandragiri Taluk Board.

(Elected 18, Nominated 6.)

President, Elected.

Ramakrishna Reddi, M., B.A., Landlord, Tondavada, Chandragiri. N.B. 1 June 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Rangayya Chetti, K. M., Landlord, Tirupati. N.B. 3 Oct. 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Chengama Nayudu, G., Landlord, Kalahasti. N.B. 1 May 1922.

Chinna, Lakshmayya Nayudu, N., Landlord and Village Munsif, Pakala. N.B. 1 May 1922.

Duraiswami Reddi, T., Landlord and Village Munsif, Vadiyangadu, Ponnai. N.B. 1 May 1922.

Gangulu Nayudu, K., Landlord and Forest Contractor, Mungilpat, Chandragiri. N.B. 1 May 1922.

Govindaraju Mudaliyar, C., Contractor, Narayanavaram, Puttur. N.B. 1 May 1922.

Krishna Reddi, K., Landlord and Village Munsif, Kayam, Vadamalpet. N.B. 1 May 1922.

Muniratnam Nayudu, D., Landlord, Velanjeri, Tiruttani. N.B. 1 May 1922.

Muni Reddi, S., Landlord and Village Munsif, Kalahasti. N.B. 1 May 1922.

Muniswami Nayudu, R., Landlord and Village Munsif, Kilambakkam, Nagari. N.B. 1 May 1922.

Muniswami Reddi, A., Landlord, Kovanur, Kalahasti. N.B. 1 May 1922.

Pattabhi Chetti, P., Landlord, Talarivet, Varadiapaliem. N.B. 1 May 1922.

Ramakrishna Reddi, M., B.A., Landlord, Tondavada, Chandragiri. N.B. 1 May 1922.

Srinivasalu Chetti, C. S., Landlord and Merchant, Tirupati. N.B. 1 May 1922.

Vengama Nayudu, P. K., Landlord, Rajapadmapuram, Tiruvelangadu. N.B. 1 May 1922.

Venkataperumal Raja Bahadur, R. K., Landlord, Karvetnagar, Puttur. N.B. 1 May 1922.

Venkataperumalrajulu, R. B., Landlord, Karvetnagar, Puttur. N.B. 1 May 1922.

Venkatarama Reddi, P., Landlord, Simharajapuram, Ramakrishnarajupet. N.B. 1 May 1922.

Venkayya, P., Landlord, Kalahasti. N.B. 1 May 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Duraiswami Ayyangar, T. K., B.A., Vakil, Tirupati. B. 1 May 1922.

Guravayya, P., Landlord, Kalahasti. A.D. 1 May 1922.

Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib, Landlord, Merchant, Kalahasti. M. 1 May 1922.

Narayana Chetti, C., Merchant, Chandragiri. V. 1 May 1922.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Narasimhayya, P., Landlord, Narayanavaram, Puttur. B. 1 May 1922.
Rangayya Chetti, K. M., Landlord, Tirupati. N.B. 1 May 1922.

Chittoor Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

President, Elected.

Ramadasappa Nayunivaru, M.B., Zamindar, Bangaripalaiyam. N.B. 12 May 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Muniswami Chetti, C., Pleader, Chittoor N.B. 16 May 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Chengal Reddi, K., Landlord, Kalavagunta, Chittoor. N.B. 1 May 1922.
Chinnachenga Reddi, M., Landlord, Ramanathapuram, Palamanair. N.B. 1 May 1922.
Chinnama Reddi, P., Landlord, Periyambadi, Chittoor. N.B. 1 May 1922.
Muninarayana Chetti, B., Landlord, Palamanair. N.B. 1 May 1922.
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, C. R., Pleader, Chittoor. B. 10 July 1922.
Ramakrishna Reddi, P., Landlord, Pamuganipalle, Venkatagirikota. N.B. 1 May 1922.
Ramakrishna Reddi, T. N., Landlord, Talupulapalli, Putalapattu. N.B. 1 May 1922.
Subba Nayudu, V., Landlord, Kondrajukalava, Mogili, Venkatagiri. N.B. 1 May 1922.
Subba Rao, A. V., Landlord, Belupalle, Palamanair. B. 1 May 1922.
Subba Reddi, B., Landlord, Putalapattu. N.B. 1 May 1922.
Venkataswami Nayudu, P., Landlord, Nalagampalle, Mogili Venkatagiri. N.B. 1 May 1922.
Viraraghava Reddi, C. S., Landlord, Kattamanchi, Chittoor. N.B. 1 May 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Ethirajulu Chetti, P., Merchant, Santhapet, Chittoor. V. 1 May 1922.
Kader Hussain Sahib, P., Merchant, Palamanair. M. 1 May 1922.
Muniswami Chettti, C., Pleader, Chittoor. N.B. 1 May 1922.
Ramadasappa Nayunivaru, M. B., Zamindar, Bangaripalaiyam, Mogili Venkatagiri. N.B. 1 May 1922.

Madanapalle Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 15, NOMINATED 5.)

President, Elected.

Narayana Reddi, T. N., Landlord, Thamballapalle, Madanapalle. N.B. 11 May 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Konda Reddi, B., Landlord, Kotagudibanda Mahal. N.B. 10 Oct. 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Bayya Reddi, K., Landlord, Ellamanda, Pileru. N.B. 1 May 1922.
Gopal Reddi, G., Landlord, Madanapalle N.B. 1 May 1922.
Konda Reddi, B., Landlord, Kotagudibanda Mahal. N.B. 1 May 1922.
Konda Reddi, V. V., Landlord, Pileru. N.B. 1 May 1922.
Narayana Reddi, N., Landlord, Kalikiri. N.B. 1 May 1922.
Raghunatha Reddi, V., Landlord, Sodam, Punganur. N.B. 1 May 1922.
Ramachandra Reddi, C., Landlord, Kandukuru, Madanapalle. N.B. 1 May 1922.
Ramachandra Reddi, T. N., Landlord, Thamballapalle, Madanapalle. N.B. 1 May 1922.
Ramarazu, K., Landlord, Motuku, Chowdepalle. N.B. 29 May 1922.
Rama Reddi, T., Landlord, Tarigonda, Vayalpad. N.B. 1 May 1922.
Rami Reddi, P., Landlord, Yatavakili, Punganur. N.B. 1 May 1922.
Subba Reddi, Y., Landlord, Burrakayalakota, Madanapalle. N.B. 1 May 1922.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Vira Gowd, Landlord, Muthukur, Punganur. N.B. 1 May 1922.
Venkatamuniswami Chetti, P., Landlord, Punganur. V. 1 May 1922.
Venkata Reddi, V., Landlord, Yerrakotapalle, Mahal. N.B. 1 May 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Abdul Ghaffur Sahib, S., Landlord and Merchant, Madanapalle. M. 1 May 1922.
Gangayya, G., Agriculturist, Vayalpad. A.D. 1 May 1922.
Narayana Reddi, T. N., Landlord, Thamballapalle, Madanapalle. N.B. 1 May 1922.
Seshagiri Rao, R., Pleader, Madanapalle. B. 1 May 1922.
Thomas, Mrs. Grace. P. C. C., Madanapalle. 21 Feb. 1923.

Coimbatore.

Coimbatore Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 18, NOMINATED 6.)

President, Elected.

Palaniswami Kavandar, V., Coimbatore. N.B. 24 July 1923.

Vice-President, Elected.

Nanjappa Kavandar, C. A., Settipalaiyam, Coimbatore. N.B. 8 Aug. 1922.

Members, Elected.

Kappini Kavandar, V. R., Vellakinar, Coimbatore. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.
Kempaji Kavandar, P. K., Karamadai, Coimbatore. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.
Kumaraswami Kavandar, V.M., Vellimalaipatnam, Thondamuttur. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.
Lakshmayya Nayudu, R. V., Landlord, Uppilipalaiyam, Singanallur. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.
Mookkappa Kavandar, S., Sinnattadagam, Coimbatore. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.
Muthu Kavandar, K. O., Landlord, Kanuvakkarai, Punjaipuliampatti. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.
Mutturatnasabhapati Kavandar, Landlord, Rakkiyapalaiyam, Avanashi. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.
Nanjappa Kavandar, C. A., Settipalaiyam, Coimbatore. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.
Nanjappa Kavandar, R., Kiranattam. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.
Ponne Kavandar, P., Telungapalaiyam, Annur. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.
Ramachandra Chettiyar, C. M., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Coimbatore. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.
Ramaswami Kavandar, A., Village Munsif, Velayudampalaiyam, Avanashi. N.B. 1st Mar. 1922.
Ramaswami Kavandar, M., Landlord, Ganapati, Kalappatti. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.
Ramaswami Kavandar, P. A., Landlord, Palatturai, Podanur. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.
Ramaswami Kavandar, P. N., Molapalaiyam, Kalappatti. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.
Sivasubrahmanya Chettiyar, T. S., B.A., Landlord, Coimbatore. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.
Tippanna Kavandar, T., Taliyur, Tondamuttur. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.
Virappa Kavandar, P., Chikkadasampalaiyam, Mettupalaiyam. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Members, Nominated.

Borai Kavandar, S., Suripalaiyam, Cheyur. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.
Krishna Chettiyar, T., Merchant, Coimbatore. V. 1 Mar. 1922.
Palaniswami Kavandar, V. C., Vellaikinar. 18 June 1923.
Ramaswami Achari, M. K., Coimbatore. V.K. 1 Mar. 1922.
Shanmukham Chettiyar, R. K., B.A., B.L., M.L.A., Coimbatore. N.B. 17 June 1922.
Tiruvenkataswami Nayudu, P. R., Merchant, Pilamedu, Coimbatore. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Erode Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 18, NOMINATED 6.)

President, Elected.

Nallatambi Charkarai Manradiyar, Rai Bahadur, Pattagar of Palayakottai. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Raja Kavandar, V. S., Landlord, Virumandampalaiyam, Uttukuli. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Abdul Karim Sahib Bahadur, D. L., Mirasidar, Dharapuram. M. 7 May 1923.

Anantanarayana Kavandar, Village Munsif, Madavalasu, Kangayam. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Arumuga Kavandar, K., Landlord, Palanikavandampalaiyam, Pasur. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Chinnamuttuswami Kavandar, Village Munsif, Mudalipalaiyam, Kangayam. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Duraiswami Kavandar, Village Munsif, Chennimalaipalaiyam. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Govindaswami Kavandar, Landlord, Ponnapuram. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Hanumanta Kavandar, Landlord, Sullipalaiyam, Perundurai. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Kumaraswami Kavandar, Landlord, Kavandampalaiyam, Kangayam. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Kumaraswami Bahadur Thondama Gounder, Village Munsif, Mulanur. N.B. 11 Jan. 1923.

Muttuswami Kavandar, Village Munsif, Pachapalaiyam, Kangayam. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Nachimuttu Kavandar Avargal, S., Landlord, Dalavaipatnam, Dharapuram. N.B. 20 Nov. 1923.

Narayanaswami Pillai, P. K., Landlord, Perundurai, Erode. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Periyanna Kavandar, Village Munsif, Kasipalaiyam, Erode. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Raja Kavandar, V. S., Landlord, Virumandampalaiyam. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Sambasivam Pillai, S., Chairman, Municipal Council, Erode. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Setumadavarama Pillai, Merchant, Chennimalai, Erode. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Srinivasa Mudaliyar, T., B.A., B.L., Vakil, Erode. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Subbai Kavandar, Landlord, Kalipalaiyam, Dharmapuram. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Members, Nominted Non-Official.

Kanakaratnam, M., London Mission, Erode. I.C. 1 Mar. 1922.

Nallatambi Charkarai Manradiyar, Rai Bahadur, Pattagar of Palayakottai. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Ramaswami Ayyar, K. K., Village Munsif, Kodumudi, Erode taluk. B. 2 Oct. 1923.

Ramaswami Chettiyar, Raja K., Merchant, Dharmapuram. V. 1 Mar. 1922.

Shaik Daud Sahib, K. A., Landlord, Erode. M. 1 Mar. 1922.

Visvasam, R. S., B.A., Pleader, Erode. I.C. 1 Mar. 1922.

Gobichettipalaiyam Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 18, NOMINATED 6.)

President, Elected.

Ramaswami Kavandar, C. K., Landlord, Kallipatti. N.B. 16 Oct. 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Muttuvelappa Kavandar, S., Landlord, Pudupalaiyam, Gobichettipalaiyam. N.B. 27 May 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Andar Chettiyar, T., Ryot, Thavittupalaiyam, Andiyur. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Chinnappa Pillai, A. D., Landlord, Satyamangalam. I.C. 1 Mar. 1922.

Gopalakrishna Ayyangar, C. M., Landlord, Kaveripuram. B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Kaliyana Kavandar, K. P., Landlord, Kasipalaiyam. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Krishna Chettiyar, V. S., Merchant, Varadampalaiyam, Satyamangalam. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Lingai Kavandar, S. G., Landlord, Satyamangalam. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Muttu Kavandar, S., Landlord, and Village Munsif of S. Ganapathipalaiyam, Kugalur, Mewani Post. N.B. 30 Oct. 1923.

Muttuvelappa Kavandar, S., Landlord, Pudupalaiyam, Gobichettipalaiyam. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Narayana Ayyar, K. G. R., Landlord, Gobichettipalaiyam. B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Othivelappa Kavandar, A., Village Munsif, Venganayakampalaiyam, Punjaipuliampatti. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Pacha Kavandar, K. U., Landlord, Kuppipalaiyam, Kurumandur. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Ponnuswami Kavandar, K. S., Village Munsif, Kurichi, Bhavani. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Rangaswami Mudaliyar, A., Landlord, Venganayakampalaiyam, Punjaipuliyampatti. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Senni Reddiyar, S., Landlord, Uma Reddiyur, Nerinjipet. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Srinivasan Chettiyar, S., Banker, Bhavani. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Venkatachalapati Ayyangar, B., Landlord, Bhavani. B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Venkatesa Ayyangar, R., Village Munsif, Kaveripuram. B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Venkatesa Ayyar, G. P., Landlord, Gobichettipalaiyam. B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Devaprasadam, S., Catechist, Andiyur. I.C. 1 Mar. 1922.

Kaliyanna Kavandar, P. S., Landlord, Gobichettipalaiyam. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Narayanaswami Ayyar, S. D., Landlord, Gobichettipalaiyam. B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Ramaswami Kavandar, C. K., Landlord, Kallipatti. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Sivakulanda Mudaliyar, A., Landlord, Pudukkaraipudur, Kivani. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Venkatarama Chettiyar, K. B., Merchant, Satyamangalam. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Kollegal Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 15, NOMINATED 5.)

President, Elected.

Mallappa, G. P., Landlord, Kollegal. N.B. 21 Mar. 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Chennavira Chettiyar, A. B., Landlord, Kollegal. N.B. 21 Mar. 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Basalingappa, A., Landlord, Maduvanahalli. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Chikka Kempe Gowd, Village Munsif, Kamagarai. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Chennavira Chettiyar, A. B., Landlord, Kollegal. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Devaji Rao, N., Pleader, Kollegal. B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Kempai Gowd, M., Landlord, Anganapuram, Kollegal. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Kenchappa Chettiyar, T., Landlord, Gobichettiyur, Ramapuram. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Mada Chettiyar, C. M., Village Munsif, Ramapuram. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Mallappa, G. P., Landlord, Kollegal. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Mutturaju Urs, Village Munsif, Kannur. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Ramachandra Ayyar, G., Kollegal. B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Sanganabasappa, M. S., Landlord, Mudigundam. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Sidhalingappa, Landlord, Udaiyarpalaiyam, Kamagarai. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Sidhalingappa, Landlord, Singanallur, Kamagarai. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Thimmai Gowd, Landlord, Hanur. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Viratha Devaru, Landlord, Chennalinganahalli, Kamagarai. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

For abbreviations see page 571.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Arasa Chettiyar, Landlord, Maduvanahalli. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

B. Chinagopa Chettiyar. N.B. 20 Nov. 1923.

Madappa Gurukkar, G., Landlord, Mudigundam. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Madayya, N., Landlord, Sattegal. A.D. 1 Mar. 1922.

Muhammad Khalandor Sahib, Landlord, Mudigundam. M. 1 Mar. 1922.

Palladam Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 15, NOMINATED 5.)

President, Elected.

Sundaram Chettiyar, M. K., B.A., B.L., Pleader, Tiruppur. V. 21 Mar. 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Subbaraya Kavandar, R., Vadugapalaiyam, Mandripalaiyam. N.B. 21 Mar. 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Chinnappa Chettiyar, L. N., Landlord, Nadupalaiyam, Ondiputtur. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Ganapati Kavandar, V., Village Munsif, K. Aiyampalaiyam, Palladam. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Kandaswami Kavandar, M., Village Munsif, Oodakkalpalaiyam, Mandripalaiyam. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Karuppanna Tevar, S. K., Ryot, Sulur. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Krishnaswami Tevar, K. M., Ryot, Pallapalaiyam, Ondiputtur. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Kuttiyanna Mudaliyar, V., Landlord, Muttanampalaiyam, Vijiapuram. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Maruthachala Tevar, S. M., Ryot, Sulur. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Muttukumaraswami Kavandar, P., Village Munsif, Semmipalaiyam, Palladam. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Muttuswami Kavandar, K., Village Munsif, Valipalaiyam, Tiruppur. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Palanimuthu Gounder, Village Munsif, Pethapalaiyam, Pollikalipalaiyam. N.B. 12 Jan. 1923.

Palaniswami Kavandar, S. P., Village Munsif, Palladam. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Periyaswami Kavandar, A., Landlord, Kanakkampalaiyam, Perumanallore. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Periyaswami Kavandar, P. K., Landlord, Nachipalaiyam, Vijiapuram. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Sami Nayudu, N. C., Landlord, Anuppapatti, Palladam. N.B. 12 Jan. 1923.

Subbaraya Kavandar, R., Vadugapalaiyam, Mandripalaiyam. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Arthanariyappa Mudaliyar, N. A., Landlord, Nagalingapuram. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Lakshminarayanaswami Nayudu, G., Landlord, Annuppapatti, Palladam. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Mariyadoss Pillai, G., Merchant, Tiruppur. I.C. 1 Mar. 1922.

Muruganatha Chettiyar, K., Landlord, Annuppapalaiyam. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Sundaram Chettiyar, M. K., B.A., B.L., Pleader, Tiruppur. V. 1 Mar. 1922.

Pollachi Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 15, NOMINATED 5.)

President, Elected.

Kalingarayar, A. M. K., Kumara Zamindar, Uttukuli. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Sivasubrahmanya Pillai, U. M., Retired Tahsildar, Udamalpet. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Arumuga Kavandar, R., Landlord, Andipalaiyam, Negamam. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Kaliyappa Kavandar, S., Landlord, Sandegoundanpalaiyam, Vadakkipalaiyam. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Kalingarayar, M. S., Zamindar, Myvadi. N.B. 15 Sep. 1922.
Malayandi Chettiyar, N. R., Sowcar, Udamalpet. N.B. 24 Aug. 1922.
Narayana Pillai, P., Merchant, Pollachi. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.
Narayanaswami Nayakar, Landlord, Periavalavadi. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.
Palaniswami Kavandar, V. K., Landlord, Vettakaranpudur. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.
Palani Kavandar, R., Landlord, Udamalpet. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.
Periyanna Kavandar, M., Landlord, Erisinampatti. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.
Perumalswami Kavandar, Landlord, Devarayapuram, Vadakkipalaiyam. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.
Rajaratna Mudaliyar, S., Landlord, Malaiyandipatnam. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.
Ramaswami Kavandar, K., Landlord Singanallur. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.
Senniyappa Kavandar, M. S., Landlord, Malaiyandipatnam. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.
Subbayya Kavandar, N., Landlord, Ramachandrapuram. N.B. 22 Mar. 1922.
Venkataswami Nayakar, R., Landlord, Ganapatipalaiyam. N.B. 22 Mar. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Abdul Razzak Sahib, A. C. M., Merchant, Anamalai. M. 1 Mar. 1922.
Kalingarayar, A. M. K., Kumara Zamindar, Uttukuli. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.
Muppili Kudumban, Landlord, Ammappatti. A.D. 1 Mar. 1922.
Ponnuswami Achari, M. T., Landlord, Malaiyandipatnam. V.K. 1 Mar. 1922.
Sivasubrahmanya Pillai, U. M., Retired Tahsildar, Udamalpet. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Cuddapah.

Badvel Taluk Board.

(Elected 14, Nominated 4.)

President, Nominated.

Nazir Mohi-ud-din Sahib, S., Landlord, Badvel. M. (Temporary).

Vice-President—Nil.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Chenna Reddi, P., Agriculturist, Thangedupalle, Badvel. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Chidambara Chetti, B., Landlord, Ellampet. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Gurivi Reddi, M., Village Munsif, Vaddamanu, Porumamilla. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Krishnaswami Ayyar, T., Landlord, Badvel. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Nagi Reddi, V., Landlord, Porumamilla. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Narasayya Chetti, S., Trader, Siddhout. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Ravanayya, A., Landlord, Jangalapalle, Siddhout. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Sesha Reddi, S., Village Munsif, Porumamilla. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Subbarami Reddi, G., Village Munsif, Chenampalle, Badvel. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Subba Rao, H., Shrotriyamdar, Brahmanapalle, Kalasapadu. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Venkatasubbayya, K., Landlord, Brahmanapalle, Obalam. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Venkatasubbayya, V., Landlord, Kavalakuntla, Porumamilla. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Venkataswami Chetti, B., Landlord, Ellampet. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Venkatayya, V., Landlord, Chintalapalle, Porumamilla. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Nazar Mohideen Sahib, S., Landlord, Badvel. M. 1 Apr. 1922.
Sivaramayya, S., Pensioner, Siddhout. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Venkatiah Galipothu, Guntapalli, Badvel. A.D. 18 Mar. 1923.
William Manasset, The Rev., Landlord, Siddhout. I.C.

Cuddapah Taluk Board.

(Elected 14, Nominated 4.)

President, Elected.

Pichaiya Viruru, B.A., Cuddapah. B. 17 Apr. 1922.

Vice-President Elected.

Obula Reddi, M. C., Landlord, Patha Cuddapah, Cuddapah. N.B. 24 June 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Adinarayana Chetti, M., Trader, Cuddapah. V. 1 Apr. 1922.
Chenna Reddi, M., Landlord, Gondipalli, Cuddapah. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Gundu Rao, K., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Cuddapah. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Nagi Reddi, E., Landlord, Pullur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Nagi Reddi, V., Landlord, Miduttur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Narasayya Chetti, B., Trader, Vallur. V. 1 Apr. 1922.
Obula Reddi, M. C., Landlord, Patha Cuddapah. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Pichaiya, V., B.A., Pleader, Cuddapah. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Subba Reddi, Jutoor, Landholder, Eguvapalli. N.B. 4 Apr. 1923.
Venkataramayya, R., Landlord, Devani, Cuddapah. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Venkata Reddi, C., Landlord, Vallur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Venkata Reddi, T., Landlord, Patha Cuddapah. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Venkatasubbayya Chetti, P., Trader, Vallur. V. 1 Apr. 1922.
Vira Reddi, G. B., Landlord, Ravulapalli. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Ankayya, G., Landowner, Jangamuddipalli. A.D. 1 Apr. 1922.
Ramthu Meah Sahib, M., Merchant, Cuddapah. M. 1 Apr. 1922.
Rangaswami Ayyangar, Rao Sahib N. S. B.A., B.L., Pleader, Cuddapah. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Venkatasubbayya Chetti, P., Merchant, Cuddapah. V. 1 Apr. 1922.

Jammalamadugu Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

President, Elected.

Duraiswami Mudaliyar, P., Pleader, Jammalamadugu. N.B. 25 Apr. 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Konda Reddi, K., Landlord, Jammalamadugu. N.B. 20 June 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Balavenkata Reddi, K., Landlord, Jangalapalli. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Ghouse Peran Sahib, Saiyid, Jagirdar, Jammalamadugu. M. 1 Apr. 1922.
Kondappa Rao, M. V., Trader, Rangarazu. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Konda Reddi K., Landlord, Jammalamadugu. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Malla Reddi, B. C., Landlord, Kondapuram. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Muni Reddi, D., Landlord, Jammalamadugu. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Nagi Reddi, K., Village Munsif, Kodur. N.B. 27 Mar. 1923.
Narappa Nayudu, G., Village Munsif, Muddanur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Narasi Reddi, I., Landlord, Jangalapalli. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Narayana Reddi, P., Landlord, Kondapuram. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Peddapapi Reddi, T., Landlord, Jammalamadugu. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Vengal Reddi, M., Landlord, Jangalapalli. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Duraiswami Mudaliyar, P., Pleader, Jammalamadugu. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Narasa Reddi, T., B.A., B.L., Pleader, Jammalamadugu. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Ramaswami, M., Agriculturist, Kondapuram. A.D. 1 Apr. 1922.
Simon, The Rev. Elias, Priest, Jammalamadugu. I.C. 30 June 1922.

Proddatur Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 14, NOMINATED 4.)

President, Elected.

Narasimha Acharlu, C. S., B.A., F.M.U., Pleader, Proddatur. B.

Vice-President, Elected.

Srinivasa Rao, A., B.A., Pleader, Proddatur. B.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Kondayya Chetti, S., Trader, Proddatur. V. 1 Apr. 1922.

Lakshminarasayya, S., Village Magistrate, Ganjikunta, Vanipenta. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Muni Reddi, M., Village Magistrate, Chirrajupalli, Yerraguntla. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Nagi Reddi, G., Landlord, Chilamkur, Yerraguntla. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Narasaramayya, V., Landlord, Proddatur. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Narasimha Acharlu, C. S., B.A., F.M.U., Pleader, Proddatur. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Pulla Reddi, P., Trader, Proddatur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Srinivasa Rao, A., B.A., Pleader, Proddatur. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Subbayya Chetti, J. C., Trader, Proddatur. V. 1 Apr. 1922.

Subbi Reddi, B. A., Landlord, Parlapad, Proddatur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Subrahmanyam, N., Law Agent, Kamalapuram. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Sura Reddi, M. P., Village Magistrate, Chilamkur, Yerraguntla. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Vasanta Rao, V., B.A., Pleader, Proddatur. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Venkatasubba Reddi, G., Village Magistrate, Kamalapuram. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

M.R.Ry. Gajjala Chinna Subbi Reddi Garu, Landlord, Mittapalli, hamlet of Lingala, Kamalapuram. 8 Oct. 1923.

Mohideen Sahib, K., Landlord, Vanipenta. M. 1 Apr. 1922.

Muhammad Ali Sahib, D., Trader, Kamalapuram. M. 1 Apr. 1922.

Subbarayudu, G., Trader, Chapad, Proddatur. V. 1 Apr. 1922.

Rajampet Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

President, Nominated.

Raghava Reddi, P., Landlord. N.B. 4 Apr. 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Pattabhirami Reddi, P., Landlord. N.B. 7 Nov. 1922.

Members, Elected.

Gangi Reddi, P., Village Magistrate, Kodur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Konda Reddi, Y., Village Munsif, Kommanavaripalle. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Lakshminarasa Reddi, B., Village Munsif, Indlur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Parasurama Rao, A., Pleader. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Pattabhirami Reddi, P., Landlord. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Raghava Reddi, Y., Landlord. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Ramaswami Chetti, A., Merchant. V. 1 Apr. 1922.

Rami Reddi, B., Village Munsif, Nandalur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Sesha Reddi, M., Landlord. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Sundara Rao, G., Pleader. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Venkatarayudu Chetti, B., Merchant. V. 1 Apr. 1922.

Venkatasubbayya Chetti, N., Trader. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Members, Nominated.

Augustus, M., Catechist. I.C. 1 Apr. 1922.

Raghava Reddi, P., Landlord. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Rahmatulla Sahib, Shaik, Trader, N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Subba Nayudu, P. P., Landlord. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Royachoti Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 15, NOMINATED 5.)

President, Elected.

Duraiswami Nayudu, P., Pulivendla. N.B. 27 Apr. 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Venkatasubba Reddi, G., Landlord, Viraballi, Royachoti. N.B. 6 June 1922.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Chenna Reddi, A., Landholder, Surabhu, Royachoti. N.B. 27 Sep. 1922.
Chenna Reddi, B., Landholder, Maditadu, Royachoti. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Duraiswami Nayudu, P., Landholder Pulivendla. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Guravayya Chetti, M., Landholder, Royachoti. V. 1 Apr. 1922.
Lakshmi Reddi, D., Landholder, Bokkudupalli, Pulivendla. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Malla Reddi, L., Landholder, Gotur, Pulivendla. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Pullam Nayudu, K., Landholder, Komarakalava, Royachoti. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Rami Reddi, C. M. P., Landholder, Chevvaripalle, Pulivendla. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Siddayya, L., Landholder, Pulivendla. N.B. 27 Sep. 1922.
Sobhanadri Rao Nayudu, Rao Sahib C., Landholder, Royachoti. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Surappa Chetti, P., Landholder, Komarakalava, Royachoti. V. 1 Apr. 1922.
Venkatasubba Reddi, G., Landholder, Viraballi, Royachoti. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Venkatasubbayya Chetti, E., Merchant, Vempalli, Pulivendla. V. 1 Apr. 1922.
Yusuf Sahib, Muhammad, Landholder, Royachoti. M. 1 Apr. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Isayya, J., Baptist, Royachoti. I.C. 1 Apr. 1922.
Rahim Sahib, Kurnool, Landholder, Pulivendla. M. 1 Apr. 1922.
Somayya, B., Landholder, Peddajutur, Pulivendla. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Subbayya, Anantagalla, Landholder, Komarakalava, Royachoti. A.D. 1 Apr. 1922.
Venkataseshayya Chetti, P., Landholder, Vempalli, Pulivendla. V. 1 Apr. 1922.

Ganjam.

Berhampur Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 18, NOMINATED 6.)

President.

Narayana Rao Patrulu, P. V., B.A., B.L., Vakil, Berhampur. N.B. 27 Oct. 1922.

Vice-President.

Viraraghava Achariyar, K., B.A., B.L., Vakil, Berhampur. B. 16 Mar. 1923.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Adinarayana Subudhi, B., Landlord, Addupada, Digupudi. V. 1 Oct. 1922.
Balaramayya Nayudu, T., Landlord, Baruva. N.B. 9 Jan. 1923.
Binayako Panda Mahasayo, Landlord, Jalantra, Sompeta. B. 1 Oct. 1922.
Binayako Panigrahi Mahasayo, Landlord, Gusaninowgam, Berhampur. B. 1 Oct. 1922.
Binayako Sahu Mahasayo, Landlord Bodokusatali, Berhampur. B. 1 Oct, 1922.
Botcho Rauto Mahasayo, Landlord, Berhampur. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.
Kamoji, V., Landlord, Koligum, Ichapur. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.
Kanakayya Nayudu, P., Landlord, Manikapur, Sompeta. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.
Krishna Chandro Pattojosi Mahasayo, Landlord, Jalantra, Sompeta. B. 1 Oct. 1922.
Krishnama Nayudu, K. V., Landlord, Ichapur. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.
Krishna Samantara Mahasayo, Landlord, Ramachandrapur, Badurpeta. B. 1 Oct. 1922.
Lakshminarayana Chetti, P., Ichapur. V. 1 Oct. 1922.
Latchayya Nayudu, B., Landlord, Kaviti, Ichapur. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.
Mahapatro Mahasayo, K. C., Diwan, Mandasa. B. 1 Oct. 1922.
Nageswara Rao, B., B.A., L.T., Teacher, Ichapur. B. 1 Oct. 1922.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Ramakrishna Rath Mahasayo, M.A., B.L., Vakil, Bejjipur, Berhampur. B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Thamayya Reddi, A., Kariji of Lodhaputti. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Viraraghava Achariyar, K., B.A., B.L., Vakil, Berhampur. B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Member, Nominated Official.

Wood, E. C., I.C.S. Sub-Collector, Berhampur.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Barika Behara Mahasayo, Trader, Suwani, Ichapur. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Fizullah Sahib, Mir, Doctor, Berhampur. M. 1 Oct. 1922.

Narayana Rao Patrulu, P. V., B.A., B.L., Vakil, Berhampur. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Patro, A. D., Amin of Jalantra, Sompeta, N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Sadananda Mahanti Mahasayo, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Bejjipur, Berhampur. I.C. 1 Oct. 1922.

Chatrapur Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 16, NOMINATED 5.)

President, Elected.

Biswanath Das Mahasayo, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., Chatrapur. B. 17 Oct. 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Sankarayya Pantulu, V., Civil Pensioner, Chatrapur. B. 7 Jan. 1923.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Bahubalendra Bisoyi Mahasayo, Harikrishna, Contractor, Pustapur, Khallikote, Kakustagolla. 1 Oct. 1922.

Baishnobo Mahapatro Mahasayo, Ryot, Bhimpur, Purushottampur. B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Balunki Das Mahasayo, Ryot, Kharida Bira Jagannathpur, Purushottampur. B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Biswanath Das Mahasayo, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., Chatrapur. B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Govinda Ratna Behara Mahasayo, Sirdar, Ryot, Chandanapur, Khallikote. K. 1 Oct. 1922.

Mahadeva Paramaguru Mahasayo, Ryot. Phasi, Kudala. B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Mohan Das Mahasayo, R., Ryot, Khairapalli, Purushottampur. B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Mohan Sahu Mahasayo, Trader, Sabulia, Rambha. Odiya. 1 Oct. 1922.

Narayan Deo Mahasayo, Gourahary, Ryot, Purushottampur. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Narasinga Sahu Mahasayo, Ryot, Badakushasthali, Bahadurpeta. B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Padmanabha Das Mahasayo, Inamdar, Ganjam. B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Pindiko Patnayak Mahasayo, Ryot, Purushottampur, Karanam. K. 1 Oct. 1922.

Ramakrishna Gantayat Mahasayo, Ryot, Putiapadra, Purushottampur. B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Sankarayya Pantulu, V., Civil Pensioner, Chatrapur. B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Sebako Padhi Mahasayo, Ryot, Saru, Hinjillicut. B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Subudhi Patro Mahasayo, Ryot, Patrapur, Bahadurpeta. B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Member, Nominated Official.

Alli Sahib, S. A., Taluk Officer, Khallikote Estate. M. 1 Oct. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Kammayya Reddi, C. H., Military Pensioner, Chatrapur. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Lokanath Singh Mahasayo, Khallikote. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Venkata Rao Nayudu, A., Civil Pensioner, Chatrapur. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Suryanarayana Murti, A. Chatrapur. B. 1 Sep. 1923.

Chicacole Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 18, NOMINATED 6.)

President, Elected.

Adinarayana Rao Nayudu, Rai Sahib S., Landholder, Chicacole. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Vice-President.

Suryanarayana Nayudu, B.A., B.L., H. Pleader, Chicacole. N.B. 17 April 1923.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Adinarayana Rao Nayudu, Rai Sahib S., Landholder, Chicacole. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Appala Nayudu, K. C., Landholder, Komarti, Devadi. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Byragi Nayudu, P., Landholder, Tumbayyapeta. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Dakshinamurti Sastri, B., Landholder, Chicacole. B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Devendranath Sastri, B., Pleader, Chicacole. B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Jammi Nayudu, K., Londholder, Matala, Nevagam. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Jivaratnam Nayudu, B., Landholder, Kommanapilli, Hiramandalam. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Lakshmanamurti Nayudu, T., Landlord, Kristupuram, Kotabommali. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Nayanna Sista Nayudu, Landholder, Rajagopalapuram, Nasibugga Post. N.B. 1 Sep. 1923.

Papanna Nayudu, D., Landholder, Maliyaputti, Chapara. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Ramavadhanlu Bhukta, K., Landholder, Lakkamdiddi, Kotabommali. B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Sanyasi Nayudu, G., Landholder, Bagusola, Chapara. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Somanna Nayudu, S., Landholder, Parlakimedi. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Suryanarayana Nayudu, L., Landholder Kommusariapilli, Patapatnam. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Thathan Nayudu, H., Landholder, Talagam, Naupada. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Venkatappala Nayudu, M., Landholder, Edulavalasa, Narasannapeta. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Venku Nayudu, S., Landholder, Vomaravilli, Kalingapatnam. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Appala Nayudu, A., Landholder, Garinavalasa, Nagarikatakam. A.A. 1 Oct. 1922.

Damodara Padhi Mahasayo, Parlakimedi, B.

Kodandaramayya Nayudu, Landholder, Calingapatam. 12 Nov. 1923.

Madeena Sahib, S., Retired Salt Sub-Inspector, Chicacole. M. 1 Oct. 1922.

Suryanarayana Nayudu B.A., B.L., H., Pleader, Chicacole. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Vacant.—Two seats.

Goomsur Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 16, NOMINATED 5.)

President, Elected.

Raghunath Padhi Mahasayo, Pleader, Aska. B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Botokrishna Mahapatro Mahasayo, Pleader, Aska. B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Ananda Acharya Mahasayo, Landlord, Bodogoda, Surada. B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Ananda Altia Mahasayo, Landlord, Jampalli, Russellkonda. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Binayak Das Mahasayo, Landlord, Suromoni, Surada. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Botokrishna Mahapatro Mahasayo, Pleader, Aska. B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Harikrishna Nayak Mahasayo, Landlord, Gondadhar, Russellkonda. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Kanuchoudari Mahapatro Mahasayo, Landlord, Sherugada, Aska. B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Khetrobasi Mahapatro Mahasayo, Landlord, Surada. B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Kondho Swayi Mahasayo, Landlord, Dharakote, Aska. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Kripasindhu Nayak Mahasayo, Karji, Panchabuti, Buguda. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Krishna Panda Mahasayo, Landlord, Devabhumi, Aska. B. 1 Oct. 1922.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Lakshmana Patro, K., Landlord, Ballipodoro. V. 1 Oct. 1922.

Pandava Radha Mahasayo, Landlord, Kallada, Russellkonda. B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Patnala Butchi Patro, Merchant, Russellkonda. V. 1 Oct. 1922.

Raghunath Padhi Mahasayo, Pleader, Aska. B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Raghunath Patro, C., Merchant, Bellogunta, Russellkonda. V. 1 Oct. 1922.

Tumbanatham Pantulu, A., Pleader, Aska. B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Member, Nominated Official.

Vacant.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Koibolo Setti Mahasayo, Landlord, Moraipatto, Gobara. A.D. 1 Oct. 1922.

Raghunath Das Mahasayo, Retired Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Russellkonda. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Tapp, Henry, Diwan, Bodogoda Estate, Surada. I.C. 1 Oct. 1922.

Yusuf Ali Khan, S. M., Retired Reserve Inspector of Police, Russellkonda. M. 1 Oct. 1922.

Godavari.

Cocanada Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

President, Elected.

Venkata Rao, G., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Cocanada. B. 22 Sep. 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Ramamurti, V., Inamdar, Cocanada. B. 5 June 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Appala Narasimha Raju, U. V., Inamdar, Pedabrahmadevam, Cocanada. K. 10 April 1922.

Atchayya, D., Inamdar, Samalkota, Cocanada. N.B. 10 April 1922.

Deval Raju, D. L., Inamdar, Cocanada. B. 10 April 1922.

Dorayya, D., Inamdar, Gollalamamidada Cocanada. N.B. 10 April 1922.

Gangi Reddi, T. B., Inamdar, Gollalamamidada, Cocanada. N.B. 19 May 1922.

Kondayya Reddi, Inamdar, Cocanada. N.B. 10 April 1922.

Prakasa Rao, D. V. S., B.A., Inamdar, Cocanada. B. 10 April 1922.

Ramamurti, V., Inamdar, Cocanada. B. 1 April 1922.

Sitaramayya, M., Inamdar, Tallarevu, Cocanada. B. 1 April 1922.

Subbarayudu, Garaga. Bhavavaram. N.B. 10 Apr. 1922.

Venkatrayanan, R., Inamdar, Dugguduru. N.B. 1 April 1922.

Venkata Rao, D., Inamdar, Karapa, Cocanada. N.B. 1 April 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Amir Sahib, Moulvi Saiyid, Inamdar, Injaram, Yanam. M. 10 April 1922.

Satheyya, V. C., Inamdar, Tallarevu, Cocanada. N.B. 10 April 1922.

Venkat Rao, G., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Cocanada. B. 10 April 1922.

Vinakoti Reddi, Inamdar, Kolanka, Cocanada. A.D. 10 April 1922.

Peddapuram Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

President, Elected.

Varahalayya, T., Inamdar, Viravaram. N.B. 2 June 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Soma Raju, K., Inamdar, Peddapuram. N.B. 4 July 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Appala Raju, G., Inamdar, Peddapuram. N.B. 24 June 1922.

Chalamayya, A., Inamdar, Yeleswaram. N.B. 28 Apr. 1922.

Kondayya, G., Inamdar, Peddapuram. N.B. 27 Apr. 1922.

Ramaswami, J., Inamdar, Irripaka. N.B. 28 Apr. 1922.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Ramaswami, T., Village Munsif, Pulimeru. N.B. 12 July 1922.
Satyanarayanamurti, P., Village Munsif, Senkhavaram. N.B. 21 Apr. 1922.
Soma Raju, K., Inamdar, Peddapuram. N.B. 26 Apr. 1922.
Varahalayya, G., Inamdar, Kiralampudi. N.B. 9 Apr. 1922.
Venkatanarasayya, K., Village Munsif, Rajapudi. N.B. 9 Apr. 1922.
Venkatanarasimhan, Rao Sahib T., Village Munsif, Viravaram. N.B. 26 Apr. 1922.
Venkata Rao, D., Inamdar, Katravulapalli. N.B. 9 Apr. 1922.
Venkayya, P., Inamdar, Geddanapalli. N.B. 9 Apr. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Muhammad Ismail Sahib, Peddapuram. M. 13 Apr. 1922.
Varahalayya, T., Inamdar, Viravaram. N.B. 28 Apr. 1922.
Venkataramayya, V., Doctor, Peddapuram. N.B. 13 Apr. 1922.
Vira Raju, G., Peddapuram. V.K. 28 Apr. 1922.

Pittapuram Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

President, Elected.

Lakshmipati Sastri, D., Landlord, Tuni. B. 22 May 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Venkata Rao, A., Landlord, Bhogapuram, Pittapuram. B. 6 June 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Gurayya, M., Ryot, Endapalle, Pittapuram N.B. 26 Apr. 1922.
Lakshmipati Sastri, D., Landlord, Tuni. B. 26 Apr. 1922.
Markandeya Raju, P., Landlord, Tuni. B. 26 Apr. 1922.
Mollamira Sheriff, Ryot, Endapalli, Pittapuram. M. 26 June 1923.
Rangasayi, D., Landlord, Tuni. B. 26 Apr. 1922.
Satyanarayana Raju, Sri Raja K. K., Landlord, Tuni. K. 4 June 1922.
Sitaramayya, N., Landlord, Pittapuram. B. 26 Apr. 1922.
Subba Rao Nayudu, K. V., Diwan, Pittapuram Estate. N.B. 26 Apr. 1922.
Surya Rao, R., Landlord, Gorasa, Pittapuram. N.B. 26 Apr. 1922.
Venkata Rao, A., Landlord, Bhogapuram, Pittapuram. B. 26 Apr. 1922.
Venkayya, K., Ryot and Village Munsif, Mallam, Pittapuram. N.B. 28 June 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Ayyanna Sastri, R., Inamdar, Tuni. B. 29 Apr. 1922.
Chalamayya, V., Agriculturist, Jalluru, Pittapuram. A.A. 18 Apr. 1922.
Narasimha Raju, D. V., Private Secretary, Tuni Estate. K. 18 Apr. 1922.

Rajahmundry Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 18, NOMINATED 6.)

President, Elected.

Rangayya Nayudu, M., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Rajahmundry. N.B.

Vice-President.

Seshagiri Rao Nayudu, A., Landlord Rajahmundry. N.B.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Dharma Raju, D. C., Landlord, Gokavaram. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Jegga Raju, N., Landlord, Vasantavada. N.B. 25 Apr. 1922.
Lakshmayya, G., Landlord, Kundaleswaram. N.B. 25 Apr. 1922.
Mallayya, R., Landlord, Amalapur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Padmanabham Nayudu, P., Pleader, Razole. N.B. 25 Apr. 1922.
Papanna, Y., Landlord, Idarada. N.B. 25 Apr. 1922.
Ramanna Pantulu, J., Landlord, Tottaramudi. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Satti Raju, S., Village Munsif, Rajanagaram. N.B. 25 Apr. 1922.

Seshagiri Rao Nayudu, A., Landlord, Rajahmundry. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Sitapati Rao, R., Landlord and Merchant, Amalapur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Suryanarayana Raju, A. V., Landlord, Chintalapalle. N.B. 25 Apr. 1922.
Tirupatirayudu, E., Landlord, Kadiyapulanka. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Venkatapati Raju, N. B., Landlord, Allavaram. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Venkataramanna, M., Landlord, Mirtipadu. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Venkatarayudu, K., Landlord, Pottilanka. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Venkateswarulu, D., Landlord, Mukkamala. B. 12 Feb. 1924.
Verriyya, C., Landlord, Mandapalle. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Vissayya, A., Landlord, Narendrapuram. N.B. 25 Apr. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Lakshmipati, K., Landlord, Rajahmundry, N.B. 13 Apr. 1922.
Mallayya, A., Landlord, Mangalarpeta, Rajahmundry. N.B. 25 Apr. 1922.
Mashahaddi Sahib, Mir Darwish Ali, Proprietor, Jeggannapetta. M. 13 Sep. 1922.
Rangayya Nayudu, M., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Rajahmundry. N.B. 13 Apr. 1922.
Sitarama Achari, M., Agent, Gopalapur Estate, Gopalapur. V.K. 25 Apr. 1922.
Tatayya, U., Landlord, Ponnamanda. A.D. 13 Apr. 1922.

Ramachandrapuram Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

President, Elected.

Venkataratnam, B., Inamdar, Chodavaram. N.B.

Vice-President.

Satyanarayana, M., Inamdar, Kutukuluru. N.B. 5 May 1923.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Appa Rao, C., Inamdar, Ippanapadu. N.B. 5 May 1922.
Jagganna Sastri, Y., Inamdar, Mandapeta B. 5 May 1922.
Krishnanda Chowdhori, C., Inamdar, Yendagandi. N.B. 5 May 1922.
Muga Raju alias Venkatapati Raju, D., Inamdar, Lakshminarasapuram. N.B. 5 May 1922.
Rama Reddi, A., Inamdar, Anaparty. N.B. 5 May 1922.
Rami Reddi, A., Inamdar, Pasalapudy. N.B. 5 May 1922.
Seshayya, J., Inamdar, Alamuru. N.B. 5 May 1922.
Sriramulu, O., Inamdar, Dangeru. N.B. 5 May 1922.
Venkatasubbarayadu, G., Inamdar, Nawabpeta. N.B. 5 May 1922.
Viravenkanna, V., Inamdar, Kurmapuram. N.B. 5 May 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Abdul Gani Sahib, M., Inamdar, Draksharamam. M.
Atchanna, C., Inamdar, Vundoor. N.B.
Joshee, Dr. D. L., Medical Practitioner, Ramachandrapuram. I.C.
Paddayya, S., Inamdar, Kondukuru. N.B.

Guntur.

Bapatla Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

President, Elected.

Ranganayakulu Nayudu, Yarlagadda, Zamindar, Karanchedu, Chirala. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Vice-President—Nil.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Appa Rao, S., Landowner, Munipalli, Ponnur. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.
Bapayya Chetti, B., Trader, Vetapalem. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.
Chinnayya, K., Landowner, Katrapadu, Pedanandipadu. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.
Kotayya, K., Landowner, Kankatapalem, Bapatla. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.
Kotayya, P., Landowner, Pamidivaripalem, Pedanandipadu. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Krishna Rao Nayudu, P., Landowner, Vetapalem. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Kuppuswami Chowdhori, J., Landowner, Karenchedu, Chirala. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Ranganayakulu Nayudu, Y., Zamindar, Katur Estate, Karenchedu, Chirala. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Venkatakrishnayya Chowdhori, P., Landowner, Ponnur. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Venkatappayya Chowdhori, I., Appikatla, N.B.

Venkata Rao, K., Vakil, Bapatla. B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Vacant.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Sathyanandam, B., I.C.

Seshadri Nayudu, T., Landowner, Vetapalem. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Subba Rao, R., Landowner, Chirala. B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Venkatappayya, Khagga, Bapatla. N.B.

Guntur Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

President, Elected.

Sivaramakrishnayya Chowdhori, M., Landholder, Rayapudi, Guntur. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Singh, G. R., Merchant, Guntur. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Lakshminarayana, L., Landholder, Gottipad. N.B. 16 Oct. 1923.

Narayanaswami Reddi, A., Landholder, Undavalle. N.B. Apr. 1923.

Prakasa Rao, P., B.SC. (Hons.) Landholder, Krishnayapalem. N.B. Apr. 1923.

Sitharamayya, P., Landholder. N.B. Apr. 1923.

Viraraghavayya. N. Landholder, Guntur. N.B. 27 July 1923.

Venkatappayya, G., Landholder, Kanteru. N.B. 27 July 1923.

Venkatappayya, G., Landholder, Chintapallipad, N.B. 16 Oct. 1923.

Venkatappayya, P., Landholder, Lalpuram. N.B. 31 Aug. 1923.

Venkatasubbayya, M. Merchant, Guntur. N.B. 31 Aug. 1923.

(*Three seats vacant.*)

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Muhammad Jaffer Ahmad, Sahib Bahadur, Landholder, Yerrapalem, M. 6 Dec. 1923.

Singh, G. R. Merchant, Guntur. N.B. 1 Oct. 1923.

Sivaramakrishnayya Chowdhori, M. Landholder, Rayapudi, Guntur. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Yallamanda, K. Landholder, Koretepad. N.B. A.A. 6 Dec. 1923.

Gurazala Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

President, Elected.

Kesava Reddi, K., Landholder, Dachepalli. N.B.

Vice-President—Nil.

Members, Elected Non-Official

Inna Reddi, K., Landholder, Rentachintala. I.C. 1 Oct. 1922.

Jagannadha Reddi, K., Landholder, Dachepalli. N.B. 15 Feb. 1924.

Krishnayya, K., Landlord and Village Munsif Gurazala. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Narisi Reddi, P., Landholder and Village Munsif, Veldurti. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Pedarami Reddi, Y., Landholder, Pinnelli, Dachepalli. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Ramarayudu, D., Landholder, Gurazala. B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Rami Reddi, B., Landholder, Nagulavaram, Tumarkod. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Rami Reddi, G., Landholder and Village Munsif, Tangeda, Dachepalli. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Sankaranarayana, A., Landholder, Guttikonda, Pidaguralla. B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Subbayya, D., Landholder and Village Munsif, Dharmavaram, Durgi. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.
Venkatappayya, K., Landholder, Adigoppula, Rentachintala. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.
Venkatasubbayya, R., Landholder, Vepacampalli. Karampudi. B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Ezra, The Rev. K., Landholder, Rentachintala. I.C. 1 Oct. 1922.
Kesava Reddi, K., Landholder, Dachepalli. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.
Nasarayya Nayudu, R., Landholder. Palvoy, Tumarkod. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.
Saiyid Kareem, M. M., Landholder, Dachepalli. M. 1 Oct. 1922.

Narasaraopet Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

President, Elected.

Kotiswar Rao, Ch. B.A., Pleader, Narasaraopet. B. 5 Feb. 1924.

Vice-President.

Rangayya Chowdhori, R., Agriculturist, Eddanapuli, Marutur. N.B.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Antayya, M., Agriculturist, Ravipadu. I.C. 1 Oct. 1922.
Kotayya, I., Agriculturist, Konidena, Marutur. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.
Kotayya, N., Agriculturist, Vinukonda. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.
Kotiswara Rao, Ch., B.A., Pleader, Narasaraopet. B. 1 Oct. 1922.
Mallayya, K., Village Munsif, Chilakalurpet. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.
Narasimham, T. V., Agriculturist, Vinukonda. B. 1 Oct. 1922.
Ramayya, R., Agriculturist, Eddanapudi, Marutur. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.
Rangayya Chowdhori, R., Agriculturist, Eddanapudi, Marutur. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.
Santayya, N., Agriculturist, Kondramutla. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.
Venkatarayudu, P., Agriculturist, Muppalla, Ipur. N.B. 31 Oct. 1922.
Venkayya, G. P., Agriculturist, Nadendla, Satulur. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.
Virayya, Ch., Agriculturist, Karumunchi, Kommalapadu. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Members, Nominted Non-Official.

Kotayya, Ch., Goldsmith, Narasaraopet. V.K. 1 Oct. 1922.
Muhammad Sheik Baba Sahib, Munshi, Municipal Contractor, Narasaraopet. M. 1 Oct. 1922.
Parthasarathi Nayudu, K., Retired Assistant Engineer, Narasaraopet. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.
Venkatanarasimha Rao, Sri Raja M., Zamindar, Narasaraopet. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Ongole Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

President, Elected.

Radhakrishnayya Pantulu, S., B.A., B.L., Vakil, Ongole. B. 24 Oct. 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Sriramulu Nayudu, V., Railway Contractor, Ongole. N.B. 3 Apr. 1923.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Gopala Sastri, D., Ongole. B. 1 Oct. 1922.
Koti Reddi, E., Landlord, Madaramitta, Ongole. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.
Lakshminarayana Reddi, P., Landlord, Allur, Ongole. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.
Narasimham, M., Trader, Addanki, Ongole. V. 1 Oct. 1922.
Pera Reddi, D., Landlord, Nelatur, Ongole. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.
Radhakrishnayya Pantulu, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Ongole. B. 1 Oct. 1922.
Ramakrishna Rao, K., B.A., Vakil. Ongole. B. 17 Oct. 1923.
Ramakrishna Reddi, S., Landlord, Chimakurti, Ongole. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Ramakrishna Reddi, S., Landlord, Korisapadu, Ongole. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Rama Sarma, C. S., Landlord, Nagaluppalapadu, Ongole. B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Subrahmanyam, O. M., B.A., Vakil, Ongole. B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Venkatarayudu, M., Landlord, Timmasamudram, Ongole. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Shamsh-ud-din, Muhammad, Landlord, Ongole. M. 1 Oct. 1922.

Sriramulu Nayudu, V., Railway Contractor, Ongole. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Subba Rao, D., Trader, Ongole. V. 1 Oct. 1922.

Vandanam, G., B.A., L.T., Headmaster, A.B.M. High School, Ongole. I.C. 1 Oct. 1922.

Repalle Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

President, Elected.

Appayya Garu, Paturi, Landlord, Nagaram. N.B. 15 July 1923.

Vice-President.

Basavayya Garu, Myneni, Landlord and Village Munsif, Mynenivaripalem. N.B. 18 Dec. 1923.

Members, Elected Non-official.

Abbayya Garu, Gogineni, Landlord and Village Munsif, Nadimpalli. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.

Appayya Garu, Paturi, Landlord, Nagaram. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.

Basavayya Garu, Devineni, Landlord, Gorigipudi. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.

Basavayya Garu, Myneni, Landlord and Village Munsif, Mynenivaripalem. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.

China Virayya Garu, Yendluri, Landlord, Machavaram. N.B. 11 Oct. 1923.

Kodandaramayya Garu, Kaza, Landlord, Nizampatam. B. 1 Apr. 1923.

Kotayya Garu, Ravu, Landlord, Surepalli. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.

Krishnamurti Garu, Pushadapu, Landlord, Pushadapuvaripalem. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.

Lingayya Garu, Velagapudi, Landlord, Yeletipalem. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.

Sriramulu Garu, Parchuri, Landlord, Bethapudi. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.

Subbaraju Garu, Manthena, Landlord, Buddam. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.

Venkatrayanamgar, Ravu, Landlord, N.B. Peteru. 24 Sep. 1923.

Members, Nominated.

Appa Rao Garu, V. R., Suranevi, Zamindar, Ullupalam. N.B. 30 Apr. 1923.

Munshi Muhammad, M.A., Khuddus Sahib Bahadur, L.M.P., Bhattiprolu, M. 30 Apr. 1923.

Rajagopalam Chowdhori Garu, Katragadda, Landlord. N.B. 30 Apr. 1923.

Venkatakrishnayya Garu, Alla, Landlord, Kanagala. N.B. 30 Apr. 1923.

Sattenapalle Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

President, Elected.

Lakshmayya Pantulu, P., Landlord, Old Guntur. B. Oct. 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Chinnappa Reddi, P., Landholder, Phirangipuram. I.C. Oct. 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Chinnappa Reddi, P., Landholder, Phirangipuram. I.C. Oct. 1922.

Kotayya, V., Landholder, Siripuram. N.B. Oct. 1922.

Narasayya, Ch., Village Munsif, Orvakallu. N.B. Oct. 1922.

Panakala Rao, R., Village Munsif, Rentapalla. B. Oct. 1922.

Pitchayya, P., Landholder, Pedapalem. N.B. Oct. 1922.

Pulla Reddi, Ch., Landholder, Parasatyallur. N.B. Oct. 1922.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Raghavayya, S., Landholder, Gundlapalli. B. Oct. 1922.
Rosayya, Ch., Landholder, Saripudi. N.B. Oct. 1922.
Seshi Reddi, A., Landholder, Kotenemalipuri. N.B. Oct. 1922.
Sitaramayya, Ch., Village Munsif, Pedamakkena. N.B. Oct. 1922.
Venkatappa Reddi, Bh., Landholder, Dodleru. N.B. Oct. 1922.
Venkatarayudu, M., Landholder, Pedakurapadu. N.B. Oct. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Firman, The Rev. Father G. B. J., Missionary, Phirangipuram. E. Oct. 1922.
Kotanayakudu, B., Landholder, Perikapadu (Caste), Lambady. 10 July 1923.
Lakshmayya Pantulu, P., Landholder, Old Guntur. B. Oct. 1922.
Rahamatulla Sahib, Munshi Muhammad Saiyid, Landholder, Bellamkonda. M. Oct. 1922

Tenali Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

President, Elected.

Ramayya Chowdhori, K., Landholder, Turumella, Amartalur. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Vice-President.

Umamaheswara Rao, Ch., Landholder, Pedapudi. N.B. 5 Mar. 1923.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Anjaneyulu, K., Landholder, Vemuru. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.
Basivi Reddi, B., Landholder, Munnangi, Kollipara. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.
Kanakayya, A., Landholder, Edlapalli. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.
Raghavayya, S., Landholder, Kollur. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.
Ramayya, K., Landholder, Turumella, Amartalur. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.
Rattayya, N., Landholder, Perakalapudi. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.
Subba Reddi, V., Landholder, Chundur. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.
Suryanarayanamurti, K., Landholder, Nandivelugu. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.
Umamaheswara Rao, Ch., Landholder, Pedapudi. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.
Venkatakrishnayya, Ch., Landholder, Peravalipalem, Chavali. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.
Venkataramayya, K., Landholder Pyaparru. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.
Vira Reddi, G., Landholder, Kollipara. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Kotayya, Ch., Landholder, Peravalipalem, Chavali. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.
Shaik Dada Sahib, Muhammad, Trader, Tenali. M. 1 Oct. 1922.
Suryanarayana, G., Medical Practitioner, Kathevaram, Morispet. B. 1 Oct. 1922.
Suryanarayana Rao, Bh., Medical Practitioner, Tenali. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Kanara, South.

Coondapoor Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

President, Elected.

Madappayya, Halsanad, Landlord, Hakladi. B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Venkappa Shetti, K., Vakil, Coondapoor. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Anthayya Shetti, S., Landlord, Kandlur N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Krishnappa Shetti, S., Landlord, Satwadi Coondapoor. N.B. 27 Oct. 1923.
Lakshminarayana Kamath, H., Landlorad Gangolli. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Madappayya, H., Landlord, Hakladi. E, 1 Apr. 1922.
Mahabala Holla, B., Vakil, Coondapoor. 1 Apr. 1922.
Narasimha Kamath, K., Vakil, Coondapoor. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Narasimha Karanth, V., Landlord, Voderhobli, Coondapoor. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Narayana Shenoi, K., Vakil, Coondapoor. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Ramayya Shetti, A., Landlord, Shiroor. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Shankara Holla, B., Landlord, Baindoor. B. 27 Oct. 1923.

Venkappa Shetti, K., Vakil, Coondapoor. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Venkata Rao, K., Vakil, Coondapoor. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Abu Baker Sahib, S., Landlord, Shankernarayana. M. 1 Apr. 1922.

D'Souza, The Rev. Father P. R., Vicar, Roman Catholic Church, Coondapoor. I.C. 1 Apr. 1922.

Kamayya Sheregar, K., Landlord and Merchant, Coondapoor. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Nagappa, Kanoji, Landlord and Merchant, Gangolli. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Karkal Taluk Board.

(Elected 12, Nominated 4.)

President, Elected.

Sadasiva Bhat, K., B.A., B.L., M.L.A., High Court Vakil, Karkala. B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Nanjappa Shetti, B.A., B.L., S., Pleader, Karkala. Bunt. 18 Apr. 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Deju Shetti, K., Landholder, Kandandaleguttu, Moolky. Bunt. 27 Feb. 1922.

Krishnaraja Shetti, K., Landholder, Moodbidri. Jain. 27 Feb. 1922.

Manjappa Adyanthaya, N., Landholder, Nitte, Karkala. Bunt. 27 Feb. 1922.

Muhammad Ali, F., Landholder and Merchant, Karkala. M. 27 Feb. 1922.

Naganna Hegde, J., Landholder, Bailoor. Bunt. 27 Feb. 1922.

Nanjappa Shetti, S., B.A., B.L., Pleader, Karkala. Bunt. 27 Feb. 1922.

Rama Hegde, K., Pleader, Karkala. B. 27 Feb. 1922.

Santhayya Kamath, K. Pleader, Karkala, B. 29 July 1923.

Sivappa Hegde, K., Landholder, Karkala. Hegde. 27 Feb. 1922.

Srinivasa Hegde, K., Landholder, Bailoor. Bunt. 27 Feb. 1922.

Srivarma Shetti P., Landholder, Panapil, Aramane, Moodbidri. Jain. 27 Feb. 1922.

Thimmappa Hegde, K., Landholder, Belamannu. Bunt. 27 Feb. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Mathias, Saturnine Louis, Coffee Planter, Karkala. I.C. 30 March 1922.

Sadasiva Bhat, K., B.A., B.L., M.L.A., High Court Vakil, Karkala. B. 30 March 1922.

Seshayya, K., Landholder, Karkala. Koteyar. 30 March 1922.

Sridhara Suvarna, K. P., Landholder, Karkala. Billavar. 30 March 1922.

Kasaragod Taluk Board.

(Elected 12, Nominated 4.)

President, Elected.

Vaikunta Bhakta, M. B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Narasinga Nayak, K., Pleader, Kasaragod. B. 15 Sep. 1923.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Bhavani Shankar Rao, M., Landholder, Manjeshwar. B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Chathukutti Nayar, A. C., Landholder, Hosdrug, N.B. 16 July 1923.

Kunhammad Shah Sahib, Landholder, Mogral, Kumbla. M. 1 Sep. 1922.

Kunhikalanda Beari Sahib, Landholder, Kalnad. M. 1 Sep. 1922.

Muhammad Beari Sahib, Potail, Bare, Bekal. M. 1 Sep. 1922.

Ravi Varma Raja, V. C., Landholder, Nileshwar. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Sitaramayya, M., Landholder, Hosdrug. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.
Vittal Kamath, H., Pleader, Hosdrug. B. 1 Sep. 1922.
Vacant—Two seats.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Ammu, K. S., Merchant, Kasaragod. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.
Manjanna Alva, P., Potail, Majibail, Manjeshwar. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.
Vacant—Two seats.

Mangalore Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

President.

Raghunathayya, Rao Bahadur S., B.A., B.L., Retired Sub-Judge, Mangalore. B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Venkata Rao, N., Merchant, Mangalore. B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Ahmad Beari Sahib, B. L., Landholder, Bantwal. M. 1 Apr. 1922.
D'Souza, B. M., Merchant, Mangalore. I.C. 9 June 1922.
Madhava Rao, Merchant, Moolky. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Manjayya Shetti, P., Landholder, Bellairu, Haleangadi. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Muttayya Shetti, K., Landholder, Kariangala, Gurpur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Padmanabha Kamthi, S., Potel Surathkal. B. 25 Aug. 1923.
Raghuchandra Ballal, K., Landholder, Tenkayadepadavu, Mijar. Jain. 1 Apr. 1922.
Raghunathayya, Rao Bahadur S., B.A., B.L., Retired Sub-Judge, Mangalore. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Ramakrishna Punja, M., Landholder, Moolky. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Rama Rao, N., Landholder, Panemangalore. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Venkata Rao, N., Merchant, Mangalore. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Venkatraya Prabhu, B. Potel. Bantwal B. 24 May 1923.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Basappa, M. K., Landholder, Moolky. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
D'Souza, A. M. L., Landholder, Chitrap. I.C. 1 Apr. 1922.
Ramappa, M., Landholder, Moolky. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Sidi Beari Sahib, Landholder, Ullal. M. 1 Apr. 1922.

Udipi Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

President, Elected.

Kasim Sahib, Khan Bahadur Haji Abdullah Haji, Landlord and Merchant, Udipi. M. 18 Apr. 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Lakshminarayana Rao, A., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Udipi. B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Jagannath Ballal, K., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Udipi. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Kalinga Hebbar, A., Landlord, Hungarkutta. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Kumarayya Arsu Maramma Hegde, Y., Landlord and Village Headman, Tenka, Padubidri. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Lakshminarayana Rao, A., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Udipi. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Manjayya Sherveigar, H., Landlord and Village Headman, Handadi, Brahmawar. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Nabhirajayya, Y., Landlord, Sural, Brahmawar. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Raghunatha Shetti, P., B.A., Vakil, Udipi. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Ramachandra Rao, Dr. U., Medical Practitioner, Udipi. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Srinivasa Rao, B., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Udipi. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Subba Rao, N., M.A., B.L., Vakil and Landlord, Kadekar, Udipi. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Suleman Sait, Davood, Merchant, Udipi. M. 1 Apr. 1922.
Thimmanna Acharya, B., Landlord, Brahmawar. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Karat, A. S., B.A., L.T., Teacher, Udipi. I.C. 1 Apr. 1922.
Kasim Sahib, Khan Bahadur Haji Abdullah Haji, Landlord and Merchant, Udipi. M. 1 Apr. 1922.
Moger Soma, K., Merchant, Kalmadi, Malpe. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Vittal Kamath, M., B.A., B.L., Vakil, Udipi. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Uppinangadi Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

President, Elected.

Ganapati Rao, H., Pleader, Puttur. B. 21 Apr. 1922.

Vice-President.

Shiva Rao, M., Pleader, Puttur. B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Ananta Rao, M., Pleader, Puttur. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Ganapati Rao, H., Pleader, Puttur. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Kumar Rai, K., Landholder, Puttur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Lakshminath Swamji Arasu, Vittal Raja, Landholder, Vittal. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Mangesh Rao, B., Pleader, Puttur. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Narasimha Nayak, Shroff, Merchant, Uppinangadi. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Rama Rao, I., Landholder, Bellary. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Ramakrishna Bhatta, M., Landholder, Vittal Post. B. 27 June 1923.
Shiva Rao, M., Pleader, Puttur. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Somappa Rai, M., Potail and Landholder, Sullia. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Venugopal Rao, G., Pleader, Puttur. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Vishnayya, K., Landholder, Sullia. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Baptist, Miss M. S., Pensioner, Puttur. R.C.
Mokhadum Ismail Sahib, H., Merchant, Puttur. M. 1 Apr. 1922.
Ramanna Gowd, M., Potail and Landholder, Sullia. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Yellianna Pujari, S., Potail and Landholder, Puttur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Kistna.

Bandar Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 18, NOMINATED 6.)

President, Elected.

Narasimham Pantulu, Rao Sahib V., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Masulipatam. B. 1 May 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Adinarayanamurti Pantulu, S., Pleader, Masulipatam. B. 23 May 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Adinarayanamurti Pantulu, S., Pleader, Masulipatam. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Bapayya, K., Landholder, Tadikelapadi, Vellatur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Dakshinamurti Sastri Garu, Y., Landholder, Pedana. B. 21 June 1923.
Hanumanta Rao, Rao Bahadur S., B.A., B.L., Government Pleader, Masulipatam. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Kothandaramayya, K., Landholder, Ravivaripalem, Pedakallapalli. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Narasimham Pantulu, Rao Sahib V., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Masulipatam. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Narasimha Rao, T. L., B.A., Pleader, Masulipatam. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Narayana Rao, V., Landholder, Masulipatam. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Ramaswami, M., Village Munsif, Talagadadivi, Avanigadda. N.B. 1. Apr. 1922.
Sriramulu, B., Landholder, Pittallanka, Pedakallapalli. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Sundararamayya Pantulu, Ch., B.A., B.L., Pleader, Masulipatam. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Twashta Brahmam, K., Landholder, Pedana, Bandar. V.K. 1 Apr. 1922.
Venkatagopal Rao, V., Landholder, Nagayatippa, Divi. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Venkatarangayya, K., Village Munsif, Nagayatippa, Divi. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Venkatasubba Rao, Gh., Landholder, Haripuram, Kodur. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Venkatavasudeva Rao, R., B.A., B.L., Pleader, Masulipatam. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Venkayya, V., Landholder, Ghantasala, Challapalli. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Venkayya, V., Landholder, Kaza, Gudur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Butchayya, K., Landholder, Mantripalem Nidumolu. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Cornelius, S., Landholder, Masulipatam. I.C. 1 Apr. 1922.
Gnanakotayya Garu. Bh. Landholder, Pedana. N.B. 26 July 1923.
Muhammad Inam Muhi-ud-din, Janab, Government Pensioner, Masulipatam. M. 1 Apr. 1922.
Sitaramayya, V., Landholder, Challapalli. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Venkataswami, Ch., Landholder, Chittigudur, Gudur. A.D. 11 Nov. 1922.

Bezwada Taluk Board.

(Elected 18, Nominated 6.)

President, Elected.

Gopalakrishnayya Chowdhori, Rao Bahadur K., B.A., Pleader, Bezwada, N.B. 15 Mar. 1923.

Vice-President, Elected.

Punnayya, P., Landlord, Neppalli.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Basavayya, S., Landlord, Atkuru, Gannavaram. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Bhimayya, V., Landlord, Gollapudi, Kondapalli. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Gopalakrishnayya Chowdhori, Rao Bahadur K., B.A., M.L.C., Pleader, Bezwada. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Kolandai Reddi, Rao Sahib C., B.A., Pleader, Bezwada. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Koti Reddi, B., Landlord, Ganapavaram, Mailavaram. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Krishnayya, N., Landlord, Indupalli, Tenneru. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Peda Narsayya, K., Landlord, Venkatapuram. N.B. 9 Apr. 1923.
Pitchayya, K., Village Munsif, Konakanchi, Nandigama. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Punnayya, P., Landlord, Neppalli, Kankipadu. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Ramakotayya, K., Landlord, Penamalur, Kankipadu. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Ram Singh, B., Village Munsif, Nuzvid. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Rangayya, E., Landlord, Jaggayyapeta. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Tirumalarayudu Pantulu, K., Zamindari Official, Vissannapeta. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Venkatappayya Pantulu, B., Pleader, Bezwada. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Venkataramayya, N., Landlord, Gannavaram. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Venkataranga Rao, G., Landlord, Juzzur, Kanchikacherla. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Venkayya, A., Village Munsif, Gollapudi, Kondapalli. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Viraraghavayya Nayudu, N., Landlord, Kanumole, Viravalli. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Abdul Razzack Sahib, Muhammad, Lanlord, Gangoor, Kankipadu. M. 1 Apr. 1923.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Gangadhararao Nayudu, A., Village Munsif, Kondapalli. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Nagayya, T., Landlord, Mudunur, Gannavaram. A.D. 1 Apr. 1922.

Pezzoni, The Rev. Father H. M., Priest, Bezwada. E. 1 Apr. 1922.

Seshayya Nayudu, R., Retired Inspector of Police, Bezwada. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Tirupatirao Nayudu, A., Mokhasadar, Chekkapalli. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Bhimavaram Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 11, NOMINATED 3.)

President, Elected.

Venkiah Nayudu Gandham, B.A., B.L., Pleader. N.B. 9 Feb. 1924.

Vice-President, Elected.

Perupattan, Abraham, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, Local High School, Bhimavaram. I.C. 22 Apr. 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Bapi Raju, P., Ryot, Chodavaram, Bhimavaram. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Chinnakrishnayya Nayudu, V., Ryot, Chilukuru, Bhimavaram. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Durga Raju, M., Ryot, Cherukumilli, Bhimavaram. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Hanumanta Rao, B., B.A., Pleader, Bhimavaram. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Hyderali, Khan Sahib Muhammad, Trader, Akividu, Bhimavaram. M. 1 Apr. 1922.

Lakshminarayana, N., Inamdar, Nidamarru,, Bhimavaram. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Nagabhushanam, K., Inamdar, Bondada, Bhimavaram. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Ramamurti Nayudu, M., Village Munsif, Viravasaram, Bhimavaram. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Ranganayakalu Nayudu, G., Ryot, Bhimavaram. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Satyanarayanamurti, C.L.

Venkatasubbarayudu, N., Inamdar, Undi, Bhimavaram. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Ayyanna Nayudu, V., Ryot, Sivadevunichikkala, Bhimavaram. N.B. 4 Apr. 1922.

Perupattan, Abraham, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, Local High School, Bhimavaram. I.C. 4 Apr. 1922.

Venkayya Nayudu, G., B.A., B.L., Pleader. N.B. 4 Apr. 1922.

Ellore Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 17, NOMINATED 5.)

President.

Sitaramayya Pantulu, S., B.A., B.L., Vakil, Ellore. B.

Vice-President.

Viyyanna, B., Agriculturist, Gundugolanu. B.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Appalarajanna, T. V., Landlord, Lakkavaram. V. 1 Apr. 1922.

Balayya, V., Agriculturist, Pulla. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Kota Reddi, K., Agriculturist, Pragadavaram. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Lakshmiperumal, K., Agriculturist, Pedapadu. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Ramabrahmam, V., Landlord, Lakkavaram. V. 1 Apr. 1922.

Sarvarayudu, K., Vakil, Kovvur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Sitaramachandra Raju, K., Agriculturist, Guddigudam. K. 1 Apr. 1922.

Sitaramayya Pantulu, S., B.A., B.L., Vakil, Ellore. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Sitayya, M., Agriculturist, Chataparru. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Subba Raju, K., Agriculturist, Gundugolanu. K. 1 Apr. 1922.

Suranna, A., Agriculturist, Annadevarapeta. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Venkanna, G., Agriculturist, Pallantla. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Venkanna, P., Agriculturist, Apparaopeta. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Venkatakrishna Reddi, B. S., Agriculturist, Gopalapuram. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Venkayya, B.L. V., Agriculturist, Gundugolanu. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Virayya, N., Agriculturist, Dharmajigudem. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Viyyanna, B., Agriculturist, Gundugolanu. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Devendrudu, N., Merchant, Ellore. A.A. 1 Apr. 1922.
Govinda Rao Nayudu, P., Vakil, Ellore. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Muhammad Miran, Shariff Munshi, Retired Military Pensioner, Vegaswarapuram. M. 1 Apr. 1922.
Nagayya, B., Agriculturist, Gokinapalli. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Padma Raju, V., Village Munsif, Lakkavaram. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Gudivada Taluk Board.

(NOMINATED 4, ELECTED 13.)

President, Elected.

Harineedu, A., Landlord, Dondapadu. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.

Vice-President, Elected.

Venkataramayya Koganti, Landlord, Pedamaddali. N.B. 16 May 1923.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Chelapati Rao, Y., Landlord, Chennur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.
Immanual Jaladi, V., Landlord, Dondapadu. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.
Ramalingam, P., Landlord, Apparaopet. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.
Syed Ismail Sahib, B., Landlord, Gudivada. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.

Members, Elected.

Basavayya, V., Landlord, Addada. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.
Chinnakotayya, S. Landlord, Kapileswarapuram. N.,B. 1 Apr. 1923.
Kodandaramayya, V., Landlord, Dakaram. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.
Nagabushanam, Lingam., Landlord Bommalur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.
Papayya, M., Landlord, Kapileswarapuram. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.
Subrahmanyam T., Doctor, Gudivada. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.
Subrahmanyam, A. V. U. N. P. A., Landlord, Gurza. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.
Venkatasubbayya, K., Landlord, Pasumarru. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.
Venkatasubbayya Nayudu, N., Pleader, Gudivada. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.
Venkayya, S., Landlord, Venkatapragada. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.
Venkatachala Puthayyal, K., Landlord, Kortara, 20 Feb. 1924.

Kaikalur Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 9, NOMINATED 3.)

President.

Venkataramayyar K., Agriculture, Seetanapalli. N.B.

Vice-President.

Venkatachalapati Pantulu, G., Agriculture, Venkatapuram.

Members, Elected.

Anjayya, P., Village Munsif, Ayyavari, Rudravaram. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.
Lakshminarayana, K., Village Munsif, Pedagonnur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.
Muttam Razu Pantulu, U., Agriculture, Chavalipadu. B. 1 Apr. 1923.
Sambasiva Rao, B., Agriculture, Edepalli. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.
Triambaka Rao Pantulu, P., Agriculture, Doddipatla. B. 1 Apr. 1923.
Venkatachalapati Pantulu, G., Agriculture, Venkatapuram. B. 1 Apr. 1923.
Venkataramayya, K., Agriculture, Seetanapalli. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.
Venkataratnam, K., Agriculture, Ramavaram. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.
Venkata Razu, N., Agriculture, Kondangi. K. 1 Apr. 1923.

Members, Nominated.

Galeb Sahib, Muhammad, Village Munsif, Kaikalur. M. 1 Apr. 1923.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Gangayya, B., Village Munsif, Chettunnapadu. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.
Subba Rao, M., Agriculture, Paidichintapadu. A.D. 1 Apr. 1923.

Narsapur Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

President, Elected.

Venkata Reddi Garu, Grandhi, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Narsapur. N.B. 19 Apr. 1923.

Vice-President, Elected.

Venkataswami Nayudu Garu, Vastadu, Native Doctor, Narsapur. N.B. 10 May 1923.

Members, Elected.

Chinavenkataraju Garu, Ruddaraju, Landholder, Podur. K. 15 Mar. 1923.
Dorayya Garu, Nekkanti, Landholder, Atchanta. N.B. 15 Mar. 1923.
Jaganadham Garu, Polisetty, Landholder, Kopparru. N.B. 15 Mar. 1923.
Narayanaswami Garu, Tallury, Landholder, Elamanchili. N.B. 15 Mar. 1923.
Lakshiminarasimharaju Bahadur, Sri Raja Kumara Sri Kalidindi, Proprietor, Mogaltur. K. 15 Mar. 1923.
Ramajogayya Nayudu Garu, Chegondi, Village Munsif, Doddipatla. N.B. 15 Mar. 1923.
Satyanarayanamurti Garu, Manney, Village Munsif, Kodamanchili. N.B. 15 Mar. 1923.
Srinivasa Rao Nayudu Garu, Mangina, Village Munsif, Chittavaram. N.B. 15 Mar. 1923.
Venkatanarayana Garu, Manney, Village Munsif Deva. N.B. 15 Mar. 1923.
Venkata Reddi Nayudu Garu, Muddala, Village Munsif, Penumadam. N.B. 15 Mar. 1923.
Venkatasubba Rao Garu, Bolla, Municipal Chairman, Palakole. N.B. 15 Mar. 1923.
Venkataswami Nayudu Garu, Vastadu, Native Doctor, Narasapur. N.B. 15 Mar. 1923.

Members, Nominated.

Ramaswami Garu, Daram, Landholder, Jettipalem hamlet of Mogaltur. A.D. 12 Apr. 1923.
Venkataraman Garu, Addepalli, Bar.-at-Law, Narasapur. V. 31 Mar. 1923.
Venkata Reddi Garu, Grandhi, B.A., B.L., Vakil Narasapur. N.B. 31 Mar. 1923.
Ziauddin Ahamad Sahib Bhadur, Merchant, Narasapur. M. 31 Mar. 1923.

Tanuku Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

President.

Surayya, Ch., Landlord, Tanuku. N.B.

Vice-President.

Thimmaraju, M., Landlord, Tanuku. N.B.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Bhaskara Rao, S., Landlord, Natchugunta N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.
China Niladriraju, D., Landlord, Penumuntra. K. 1 Apr. 1923.
Narasanna, B., Landlord, Thiparru. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.
Padmaraju, V., Landlord, Kanteru. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.
Sitaramachendra Raju, B., Landlord, Sidhantam. K. 1 Apr. 1923.
Subbarayudu, S., Landlord, Pentapadu. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.
Surayya, Ch., Landlord, Tanuku. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.
Surayya, N., Landlord, Attili. N.B. 5 Sep. 1923.
Thimmaraju, M., Landlord, Tanuku. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.
Venkatachalam, D., Landlord, Penumuntra. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.
Venkataratnam, A., Landlord, Varighedu. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.
Venkatasubbarayudu, N., Landlord, Velivennu. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.

Members, Nominated, Non-Official.

Muhammad Lalamiya Sahib Bahadur, Landlord, Attili. M. 1 Apr. 1923.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Narayana Singh, K., Landlord, Tanuku. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.
Veeraswami, N., Landlord, Kanteru. A.D. 1 Apr. 1923.
Venkataratnam, P., Landlord, Tanuku. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.

Kurnool.

Dhone Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 15, NOMINATED 5.)

President, Elected.

Ella Reddi, D., Landlord, Maddikera. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Sesha Reddi, B. P., Landlord, Betamcherla. N.B. 18 Apr. 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Basiah, K., Merchant, Dhone. V. 4 Sep. 1923.
Kristappa, K., Landlord, Gonegondla. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Narasimha Reddi, K., Landlord, Maddikera Agraharam. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Pinjari Bade Sahib, H. M. D., Landlord, Devanakonda. M. 1 Apr. 1922.
Ramalinga Reddi, Landlord, Dudekonda, Pattikonda. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Ramalinga Reddi, Landlord, Mettupalli, Pyapalli. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Rama Reddi, B., Landlord, Burugala, Pyapali. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Rama Reddi, B., Landlord, Veldurti, Dhone. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Rama Reddi, T., Landlord, Terinekal, Pattikonda. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Sesha Reddi, B. P., Landlord, Betamcherla. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Sivarami Reddi, D., Landlord, Maddikera. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Timma Reddi, K., Landlord, Puchakayalamada, Pattikonda. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Timma Reddi, P., Landlord, Pagadroyi, Maddikera. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Venkata Reddi, Landlord, Puchakayalamada, Pattikonda. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Venkata Reddi, M., Landlord, Pullagummi, Ramallakota. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Ella Reddi, D., Landlord, Maddikera. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Pullayya, B., Landlord, Vengalampalle, Pyapalli. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Rangappa Nayudu, Landlord, Pandikona, Pattikonda. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Sanjappa, Para, Landlord, Maddikera. A.D. 19 Dec. 1922.
Seshayya Chetti, S., Merchant, Pyapalli. V. 1 Apr. 1922.

Koilkuntla Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 15, NOMINATED 5.)

President, Elected.

Ramayya, P., Pleader, Koilkuntla. B.

Vice-President.

Venkata Reddi, G., Harivaram. N.B.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Chenna Reddi, C., Krishtipadu, Koilkuntla. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Konda Reddi, M., Landlord, Chintalacheruvu, Sirvel. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Kondayya, K. C. V., Allagadda. N.B.
Nagi Reddi, B., Landlord, Koilkuntla. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Nagi Reddi, V., Landlord, Chagalamarri, Sirvel. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Narasaramayya, A., Landlord, Nallagatla, Sirvel. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Ramayya, P., Pleader, Koilkuntla. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Rami Reddi, B. P., Landlord, Uyyalavada, Koilkuntla. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Sangeeniah, I. B., Chandlur, Sirvel.
Subba Reddi, G. V., Landlord, Dornipadu, Koilkuntla. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Subbayya, K. V., Landlord, Sirvel. V. 1 Apr. 1922.
Tirupem Reddi, M., Landlord, Yalluru, Sirvel. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Venkata Reddi, Gopavarie, Gundupapalan. N.B.

Venkata Reddi, G., Landlord, Harivaram, N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Venkata Reddi, K., Landlord, Gundupapala, Koilkuntla. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Gurappa, S., Nessam. N.B.
Honnurappa, B., Landlord, Jambuladinne, Sirvel. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Maddulati, B., Landlord, Padigapadu, Koilkuntla. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Mathew, M., Mission Teacher, Koilkuntla. I.C. 14 July 1922.
Sham Sher Khan, Janab, Landlord, Sirvel. M. 1 Apr. 1922.

Kurnool Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

President, Elected.

Ramakrishna Reddi, G., Landlord, Kurnool. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Thimma Reddi, M., Landlord, Gudur. N.B. 17 June 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Abdul Rahim Sahib, Landlord and Village Munsif, Kurnool. M. 1 Apr. 1922.
Bhadrappa, K., Landlord, Kodumur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Bhima Reddi, K., Landlord and Village Munsif, Gudur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Dastagiri Reddi, K., Landlord and Village Munsif, Parla, Kurnool. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Mysore Reddi, C. B., Landlord and Village Munsif, Belagal, Polukallu. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Pulla Reddi, P. P., Landlord, Gadidamadugu. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Ramakrishna Reddi, G., Landlord, Kurnool. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Rama Reddi, Y. C., Landlord, Loddipalli, Narnuru. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Seshi Reddi, K., Landlord, Kodumur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Sunki Reddi, P., Landlord and Village Munsif, Kethavaram, Nandikotkur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Thimma Reddi, M., Landlord, Gudur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Viraraghava Reddi, K., Landlord and Village Munsif, Ulindakonda, Veldurti, N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Pakirappa, S., Landlord, Kothakota, Polukallu. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Paul, B., Landlord, Gudur. A.D. 1 Apr. 1922.
Venkatakrishnayya Chetti, L., Landlord and Merchant, Orvakal. V. 1 Apr. 1922.
Venkatasubbayya, A., Landlord, Loddipalli, Narnuru. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Markapur Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 15, NOMINATED 5.)

President, Elected.

Sarbha Reddi, K., M.L.C., Landlord, Cumbum. N.B. 8 Apr. 1922.

Vice-President.

Purnachandra Rao, T., Pleader, Markapur. B. 28 July 1923.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Kotayya, V., Reddi, Sanikavaram. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Muhammad Baig, H. M., Moghul, Merchant, Markapur. M. 1 Apr. 1922.
Murtayya, K., Merchant, Mittapalem, Tripurantakam. V. 1 Apr. 1922.
Narasimham, A. V., Landlord, Erragondapalem, Markapur. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Nilakanta Ayyar, M., Vakil, Markapur. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Purnachandra Rao, T., Vakil, Markapur. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Ramayya, I., Merchant, Dupadu, Markapur. V. 1 Apr. 1922.
Rami Reddi, E., Reddi, Rajupalem, Giddalore. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Ranga Reddi, D. Y., Giddalore. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Sanjiva Reddi, P., Reddi, Krishnamsettipalle, Giddalore. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Sarabha Reddi, K., M.L.C., Landlord, Cumbum. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Subbayya, P. C., Merchant, Markapur, V. 1 Apr. 1922.
Vengal Reddi, P., Reddi, Anumulavid, Cumbum. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Venkataramayya, U., Trader, Cumbum. V. 1 Apr. 1922.
Venkata Reddi, P. C., Ravipadu, Cumbum. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Balayya, B., Ryot, Errabalem, Cumbum. A.D. 1 Apr. 1923.
Ellamanda, M., Landlord, Gowthavaram, Cumbum. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Nazabath Alli, H. M. D., Khaji Mir, Inamdar, Cumbum. M. 1 Apr. 1922.
Newcomb, the Rev. J., Cumbum. 1 Apr. 1923.
Venkatarayudu, K., Reddi, Pullalacheruvu, Markapur. N.B. 20 June 1922.

Nandyal Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 15, NOMINATED 5.)

President, Elected.

Narasinga Rao, K., Landlord, Nandyal. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Vice-President—Nil.

Members, Elected Official.

Lakshmi Reddi, Reddi, Allur, Nandikotkur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Nagi Reddi, M., Reddi, Nunepalli, Nandyal. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Thirupam Reddi, Reddi, Velugode. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Bali Reddi, P., Landlord, Nandyal. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Chinnarapu Reddi, C., Landlord, Bandi Atmakur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Govinda Reddi, T., Landlord, Midutur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Guldar Khan Yahiyazi, Janab, Landlord, Nandyal. M. 1 Apr. 1922.
Murthuja Sahib, Janab, A., Pensioner, Atmakur. M. 1 Apr. 1922.
Narasimha Acharlu, N., B.A., B.L., Pleader Nandyal. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Narasinga Rao, K., Landlord, Nandyal. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Narasi Reddi, G., Landlord, Maddur, Nandyal. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Ramachandra Rao, N., Landlord, Nandikotkur. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Siva Reddi, B., Landlord, Pagidala, Nandikotkur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Venkatesamayya, K., Landlord, Atmakur. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Venkataseshayya, S., Landlord, Kothapalli, Atmakur. B. 28 Oct. 1923.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Mareppa, C., Landlord, Chautkur Bannur, Midutur. A.D. 1 Apr. 1922.
Nagalutayya, U., Landlord, Timmapuram, Nandyal. V. 1 Apr. 1922.
Narayana, G., Landlord, Bayyapukodur, Nandyal. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Purushottam, B., Atmakur. I.C. 27 Jan. 1923.
Sanjiva Reddi, N., Landlord, Kottapalle, Atmakur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Madura District.

Dindigul Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 18, NOMINATED 6.)

President, Nominated.

Ponnuswami Nayudu, C., B.A., M.L.C Pleader, Dindigul. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922

Vice-President, Elected.

Baluswami Nayudu, C. A. V., Landholder, Dindigul. N.B. 21 Nov. 1923.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Baluswami Nayudu, C. A. V., Landholder, Dindigul. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.
Guruvappa Nayudu, A., Village Munsif, Mullipadi, Dindigul. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.
Muhammad Mira Ravuttar, Landholder, Vedasandur, Dindigul. M. 1 Sep. 1922.

For abbreviations see page 571.

Palaniswami Kavandar, Village Munsif, Kosavapatti, Thangachiammapatti. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Periyanagappa Nayakar, N. L., President, Union Board, Sithayancottai, Authoor. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Periatambi Nadar, K. S. N., Merchant, Pattivirampatti, Ayyampalaiyam. N. 1 Sep. 1922.

Rajaramanatha Ayyar, L. S., Landholder, Sholavandan. B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Ramaswami Ayyar, T. E. N., President, Union Board, Batlagundu. S. 1 Sep. 1922.

Ramaswami Chettiyar, K. P., Village Munsif, Panaikadu, Thandikudi. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Ramaswami Nayudu, D. M., Merchant, Dindigul. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Selvamuttu Kavandar, P., B.A., Landholder, Puliampatti, Ayakudi. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Seturama Mudaliyar, A., Landholder, Palni. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Shanmukham Pillai, P., Village Munsif, Alanganallur. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Subba Nayakar, C., Village Munsif, Vembur, Kovilur. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Subrahmanya Kavandar, Village Munsif, Saravanaipatti, Kiranur. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Tirumalaiswami Nayakar, P., Landholder, Nirethan, Vadipatti. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Tiruppati Kavandar, Village Munsif, Kosavapatti, Kapplipatti. Thangachiyammapatti. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Vellaiswami Kavandar, R., Village Munsif, Palamedu, Alanganallur. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Karuppanna Kudumban, Village Munsif, Nilakottai. A.D. 1 Sep. 1922.

Parankusayya, L., President, Union Board, Nilakottai. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Ponnuswami Nayudu, C., B.A., M.L.C., Pleader, Dindigul. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Rajayya Lazarus, B.A., Pleader, Dindigul. I.C. 1 Sep. 1922.

Ramaswami Pillai, K., Landholder, Palni N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Russell, T. B., I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Dindigul. E. 13 Nov. 1923.

Madura Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

President, Elected.

Muttu Chettiyar, P. C., M.L.C., Merchant and Zamindar, Madura. V. 23 Sep. 1922.

Vice-President.

Rama Ayyangar V., Imperial Bank Cash-keeper, Madura. B. 11 Dec. 1923.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Arunachalam Chettiyar, M. P., Landlord and Merchant, Madura. V. 1 Sep. 1922.

Kalluvedi Karuppanan Ambalagar, Landlord, Village Munsif, Kallandiri, Vallalapatti. N.B. 8 Jan. 1924.

Kanakasabhapati Chettiyar, R., Landlord, Madura. V. 1 Sep. 1922.

Malayandi Ambalagar, M. R., Landlord, Kavanur, Othakadai. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Muttuswami Pillai, N. R. M., Landlord, and Commissioner, Madura. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Rama Achariyar, K. V., Rao Sahib, M.L.C., Landlord and Merchant, Madura. S. 1 Sep. 1922.

Shanmukham Chettiyar, P. M., Landlord, Madura. V. 1 Sep. 1922.

Sivaramasubba Ayyar, V. R., Landlord, Madura. B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Subbaraya Ayyar, G., Landlord and Village Munsif, Avaniapuram, etc.

Sundaram Ayyar, V., Landlord, Madura. B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Tangaswami Chettiyar, N. V. C., Landlord and Merchant, Madura. V. 1 Sep. 1922.

Velayudam Servaigar, T. P., Landlord, Podumbu, Samayanallur. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Abboy Nayudu, M., Madura Mills Cash-keeper, Madura. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Muttu Chettiyar, P. C., M.L.C., Merchant and Zamindar, Madura. V. 1 Sep. 1922.

Palanikumara Nadar, P. P. A., Merchant, Madura. N. 1 Sep. 1922.

Rama Ayyangar, V., Imperial Bank Cash-keeper, Madura. B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Melur Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

President, Nominated.

Tirittuvadasan, The Rev. M. S., Clergyman, Melur. I.C.

Vice-President.

Vyapuri Ambalagar, P., Village Munsif, Melur. N.B.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Ayyar Ambalagar, P. C., Landholder, Surakkundu. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Karuttapuliyan Ambalagar, P., Land-holder, Vallalapatti. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Manthaisalugai Ambalagar, S. P., Land-holder, Navinipatti, Melur. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Muhammad Miran Ravuttar, N. M., Landholder, Nattam. M. 1 Sep. 1922.

Pir Muhammad Ravuttar, N. P. M., Land-holder, Nattam. M. 1 Sep. 1922.

Ponnuswami Konar, M., Landholder, Karuthapuliyanpatti. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Ranganatha Pillai, R., Landholder, Uralipatti. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Sahul Hussain Farith Ravuttar, P. C., Landholder, Nattam. M. 1 Sep. 1922.

Seturamalinga Konar, P., Landholder, Arattapatti. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Udayappa Chettiyar, R. M., Landholder, Sokkampatti. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Viranan Ambalagar, A., Village Munsif, Karuthapulianpatti. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Vyapuri Ambalagar, P., Village Munsif Melur. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Chan Khan Ravuttar, Muhammad, Land-holder, Nattam. M. 1 Sep. 1922.

Doraiswami Mudaliar, A., Revenue Divisional Officer, Melur, N.B. 20 Feb. 1924.

Malaiyappan, C., Landholder, Pallava-rayanpatti. A.D. 1 Sep. 1922.

Tirittuvadasan, The Rev. M. S., Clergy-man, Melur. I.C. 1 Sep. 1922.

Usilampatti Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 18, NOMINATED 6.)

President, Nominated.

Vedanayaka Tevar, Rao Sahib J A., Usilampatti. I.C. 19 Sep. 1922.

Vice-President.

Muttukrishna Ayyar, M., Pleader, Periya-kulam. B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Alagiriswami Nayudu, N. S., Cultivator, Jakkampatti, Andipatti. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Alagiriswami Reddiyar, V., Cultivator, Saluppapillaiyarnattam, Kallikudi. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Annamalai Chettiyar, K. A., Money-lender, Vadagarai Periyakulam. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Ayyaturai Pillai *alias* Palvannan Pillai, Cultivator, Tirumangalam. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Balasubrahmanya Nadar, K., Trader, Tirumangalam. N. 1 Sep. 1922.

Bhagavathasesha Ayyar, Money-lender, Melmangalam, Vadugapatti. B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Kalyani Tevar, Karamoni, Kallar, Cultivator, Tirumangalam. N.B. 1 Feb. 1923.

Paramananda Nadar, Trader, Usilam-patti. N. 1 Sep. 1922.

Ramaswami Reddiyar, R. M., Cultivator, Vadakkampatti, Kallikudi. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Ravuttar, N. K. P. P., Cultivator, Uttamapuram, Cumbum. M. 1 Sep. 1922.
Sankara Ayyar, P. S., Pleader, Tirumangalam. B. 1 Sep. 1922.
Senthalai Nathar Hussain Miralavai Ravuttar, Agriculturist, Uttamapalaiyam. M. 1 Sep. 1922.
Subrahmanya Nadar, T. S., Trader, Usilampatti, N. 1 Sep. 1922.
Tayuman Pillai, T. K., Money-lender, Melmangalam, Vadugapatti. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.
Uttappa Nayakar, M., Zamindar, Uttappanayakanur, Usilampatti. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.
Vavesa Masthan Ravuttar, K. A., Cultivator, Uttamapalaiyam. M. 1 Sep. 1922.
Venkatachala Ayyar, V. A., Money-lender, Melmangalam, Vadugapatti. B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Members, Nominated Official.

Muttuswami Ayyar, R., Revenue Divisional Officer, Usilampatti. B. 5 Dec. 1923.
Raja Ayyar, Rao Sahib A. K., Special Superintendent of Police, Madura. B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Muttukumaraswami Mudaliyar, M., Cultivator, Combai. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.
Pilaiporuttan Kudumban, A., Agriculturist, Ammachiyapuram, Theni. A.D. 1 Sep. 1922.
Santanakrishna Nayudu S., Pleader, Periyakulam. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.
Vedanayaka Tevar, Rao Sahib J. A., President, Taluk Board, Usilampatti. I.C. 1 Sep. 1922.

Malabar.

Calicut Taluk Board.

(Elected 14, Nominated 4.)

President.

Krishnan, C., B.A., B.L., Landlord, Calicut. N.B.

Vice-President.

Ramakurup, K., Landlord.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Alikutti Sahib, P. P., Elattur. M. 1 June 1922.
Imbishi Ahmad Haji Sahib, M., Trader, Kallai. M. 1 June 1922.
Kesavan Nambudri, K., Landlord, Eranhippalam. B. 1 June 1922.
Kuttiyassan Sahib, A. M., Landlord, Tamaracherri. M. 1 June 1922.
Narayanan Moosad, K. N., Landlord, Eranhippalam. B. 1 June 1922.
Nilakantan Nambudri, P., Landlord, Eranhippalam. B. 1 June 1922.
Ramakurup, K., Adhikari, Chalappuram. N.B. 1 June 1922.
Rama Varma, P. C., Beypur. K. 1 June 1922.
Raman Talakappu Nayar, E., Landlord, Tamaracherri. N.B. 1 June 1922.
Raman Nayar, K., Landlord, Chelanur, N.B. 1 June 1922.
Ramanunni Valiya Nayar, M., Landlord, Kunnamangalam. N.B. 1 June 1922.
Unikumaran Nayar, P. C., Landlord, Chelanur. N.B. 1 June 1922.
Unni Raman Nayar, N. K., Adhikari, Korapoya. N.B. 1 June 1922.
Vasudevan Moosad, K. M., Landlord, Eranhippalam. B. 1 June 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Attakoya Tangal, P. M., Calicut. M. 1 June 1922.
Chandran, Paul, Hospital Assistant, Pudiyara. I.C. 1 June 1922.
Krishnan, C., B.A., B.L., Landlord, Calicut. N.B.
Manavikraman Elaya Tirumalpad Avargal of Nilambur, T. N., B.A., Landlord, Kallai. N.B. 1 June 1922.

Chirakkal Taluk Board.

(Elected 15, Nominated 5.)

President. Elected.

Kerala Varma Raja, Chirakkal Kovilagath, "Devi Vilas," Chirakkal, Baliyapatam. K. 11 Aug. 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Srinivasan, O. C., Cannanore. N.B. 22 Aug. 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Chathukutti Nambiyar, K., Landlord, Irikkur. N.B. 1 Aug. 1922.

Govindan, M. K., Merchant, Cannanore. N.B. 1 Aug. 1922.

Karuvan, P. T., Proprietor, P. T. & Sons, Pallikunnu. N.B. 1 Aug. 1922.

Kerala Varma Raja, C. K., "Devi Vilas," Chirakkal, Baliyapatam. K. 1 Aug. 1922.

Krishnan Nambiyar, A. K., Landlord, Kokkanisseri, Payyannur. N.B. 1 Aug. 1922.

Kunhavulla Sahib, M., Madayi, Pazhayangadi. M. 1 Aug. 1922.

Kunhikelappan Nambiyar, P. K., Landlord, Vellur Amsam, Payyannur. N.B. 1 Aug. 1922.

Kunhiraman Nambiyar, A.C., Kurumattur, Taliparamba. N.B. 1 Aug. 1922.

Kunhiraman Nambiyar, K. K., Landlord, Cherukunnu. N.B. 1 Aug. 1922.

Kunhiraman Nayanar, V., Landlord, Kanayi, Payyannur. N.B. 1 Aug. 1922.

Madhavan Nambudri, I., Landlord, Mayyil Amsam, Irikkur. B. 1 Aug. 1922.

Parameswaran Nambudripad, K., Landlord, Kurumattur, Taliparamba. B. 1 Aug. 1922.

Raman Nambiyar, K., Vakil, Taliparamba. N.B. 1 Aug. 1922.

Ryru Nambiyar, V., Manager, "Samudaya Deepika" Press, Kuttuparamba. N.B. 23 Oct. 1922.

Vasudevan Nambudri, M. K., Landlord, Kuttiyeri Amsam, Vellavu Desam, Taliparamba. B. 1 Aug. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Kunhamed Sahib, T. P., Landlord, Azhikode, Baliyapatam. M. 1 Aug. 1922.

Mammad Sahib, E. K., Landlord, Mattool, Baliyapatam. M. 1 Aug. 1922.

Pokkayi, C., Cannanore. A.D. 1 Aug. 1922.

Ramunni, K., Mukkuva. 1 Aug. 1921.

Srinivasan, O. C., Cannanore. N.B. 1 Aug. 1922.

Ernad Taluk Board.

(Elected 15, Nominated 5.)

President, Elected.

Manavedan Tirumulpad, T., Landlord Palace, Nilambur. N.B. 24 Oct. 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Vengalil Raman Menon, Vakil, Parappanangadi. N.B. 8 Feb. 1924.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Achyuta Menon, C., Vakil, c/o Raja of Nilambur. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Ayyapputti, A., Kadalanudi, Chaliyam. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Kunhunni Nayar, A., Checkode, Kondotti. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Iswara Ayyar, M. V., Vakil, Manjeri. B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Kochunni Nayar, K. E., Vakil, Manjeri. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Krishna Menon, K., Kottakkal. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Kunhamed Sahib, K. V. P. M., Jenmi, Malappuram. M. 1 Oct. 1922.

Kunhi Moyi Haji Sahib, V., Jenmi, Manjeri. M. 1 Oct. 1922.

Kutta Panikkar, S. E., Jenmi, Karad, Feroke. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Kutti Krishnan Nayar, P. K., Neduva Parappanangadi. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Manavedan Tirumulpad, T., Landlord, Palace, Nilambur. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Narayanan Moosad, K., Jenmi, Ponmala, Malappuram. B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Narayanan Moosad, M., Jenmi, Morayur, Kondotti. B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Raman Menon, V., Vakil, Parappanangadi. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Virarayan, T. N., 3rd Tirumalpad, Landlord, Palace, Nilambur. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Gopala Panikkar, N., Feroke. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Kunhi Perachan, A., Feroke. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Sri Manavedan Raja, K. C., Landlord, Palace, Kottakkal. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Lescher Robin, Nilambur. E. 6 Mar. 1924.

Vasudevan Nambudri, A., Jenmi, Areacode, Manjeri. B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Kottayam Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 14, NOMINATED 4.)

President, Elected.

Chandu Nambiyar, K. T., B.A., B.L., Vakil, Tellicherry. N.B. 21 Aug. 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Narayanan Nambisan, V. K., B.A., B.L., Vakil, Tellicherry. N.B. 5 Dec. 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Bavotti Sahib, A. D., Landlord, Tellicherry. M. 1 Aug. 1922.

Chandu Nambiyar, K. T., B.A., B.L., Vakil, Tellicherry. N.B. 1 Aug. 1922.

Chathankandi Moidu Sahib, D., Landlord, Kottayam. M. 1 Aug. 1922.

Chathukutti Nambiyar, K. T., Landlord, Koodali. N.B. 1 Aug. 1922.

Gopala Kurup, T. V., Landlord, Chavasseri. N.B. 1 Aug. 1922.

Kammaran Nambiyar, K. T., M.L.A., Landlord, Panur. N.B. 1 Aug. 1922.

Kunhamed Sahib, A. P., Landlord, Tellicherry. M. 1 Aug. 1922.

Kunhi Anandan Nambiyar, C. P. P. E., Adhikari, Poilur, Panur. N.B. 1 Aug. 1922.

Kunhi Krishnan Nambiyar, K. E. K., Landlord, Perumthattil. N.B. 1 Aug. 1922.

Kunhi Krishnan Nayar, K. V., B.A., B.L., Vakil, Tellicherry. N.B. 1 Aug. 1922.

Kunhi Raman Nambiyar, N., Jenmi. Kuttuparamba. N.B. 1 Aug. 1922.

Narayanan Nambisan, V. K., B.A., B.L., Vakil, Tellicherry. N.B. 1 Aug. 1922.

Padmanabhan Nayar, K. M., Landlord, Olavilam, Chokli. N.B. 1 Aug. 1922.

Ramu, N., Landlord, Dharmadam. N.B. 1 Aug. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Brown, R. Ashby, Landlord, Anjerakandi. I.C. 13 Dec. 1922.

Chattu, K., Landlord, Tellicherry. N.B. 1 Aug. 1922.

Gopalan, K., L.M.P. (Retired), Tellicherry. N.B. 8 Jan. 1923.

Raman, Rao Bahadur P., B.A., B.L., M.L.C., Retired Sub-Judge, Tellicherry. N.B. 1 Aug. 1922.

Kurumbranad Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 15, NOMINATED 5.)

President, Elected.

Sankara Varma Raja, A. K., Raja of Kadattanad, Purameri. K. 30 June 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Raman Menon, V. K., B.A., B.L., Vakil, Badagara. N.B. 8 Sep. 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Assankutti Sahib, P., Merchant, Badagara. M. 8 June 1922.

Kunhambu Kurup, V., Adhikari, Badagara. N.B. 8 June 1922.

Kunhikelappan Nambiyar, P. K., Jenmi, Purameri. N.B. 8 June 1922.

Kunhipydal Nambiyar, T., Jenmi, Mandarattur, Badagara. N.B. 8 June 1922.

Mammali Keyi Sahib, C. P., Jenmi, Velur, Korapuzha. M. 8 June 1922.

Narayanan Nayar, K. N., Adhikari, Ulliyeri, Quilandi. N.B. 8 June 1922.

Pydal Kitavu, P., Adhikari, Pantalayini, Quilandi. N.B. 8 June 1922.

Pydal Nayar, K. P., Document Writer, Badagara. N.B. 8 June 1922.

Rama Ayyar, V. V., B.A., Vakil, Quilandi. B. 8 June 1922.

Rama Kurup, N. K., Adhikari, Memunda, Badagara. N.B. 8 June 1922.

Raman alias Cheruvath Nambiyar, Jenmi, Meppayyur, Payyoli. N.B. 8 June 1922.

Raman alias Appa Kitavu, V. K., Adhikari, Kavundara, Naduvannur. N.B. 8 June 1922.
Raman Menon, V. K., B.A., B.L., Vakil, Badagara. N.B. 8 June 1922.
Ramunni Kitavu, P., Jenmi, Pallikkara, Payyoli. N.B. 8 June 1922.
Subrahmanya Ayyar, V. R., Vakil, Badagara. B. 8 June 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Chandran Vaidier, K., Native Doctor, Chombala, Mahe. N.B. 8 June 1922.
Krishnan, K. V., B.A., B.L., Vakil, Badagara. N.B. 8 June 1922.
Kunhiraman Nayar, N., B.A., B.L., Vakil, Badagara. N.B. 8 June 1922.
Moideen Sahib, V., Jenmi, Thikkoti, Payyoli. M. 8 June 1922.
Sankara Varma Raja, A. K., Raja of Kadattanad, Purameri. K. 8 June 1922.

Palghat Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 15, NOMINATED 5.)

President, Elected.

Madhava Menon, P. N., Doctor, Palghat. N.B. 30 June 1922.

Vice-President.

Madhava Menon, M., Adhikari, Pudupariyaram. N.B. 22 Aug. 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Chathu Menon, A., Jenmi, Akathethara, Olavakkode. N.B. 1 June 1922.
Cheriya Chami, K., Landholder, Thenkurissi. N.B. 1 June 1922.
Damodaram Nayar, V., Kavalapara Nayar's Agent, Pazhambalcode. N.B. 1 June 1922.
Gopala Mannadiyar, P., Landholder, Thenkurissi. N.B. 1 June 1922.
Gopala Panikkar, P., Doctor, Koduvayur. N.B. 1 June 1922.
Kesava Mannadiyar, E., Adhikari, Kalapetti. N.B. 1 June 1922.
Krishna Menon, M. K., Jenmi, Elapalli. N.B. 1 June 1922.
Krishnan Nayar, K. A., Vakil, Alattur. N.B. 1 June 1922.
Krishnaswami Pillai, P. V., Merchant, Para. N.B. 1 June 1922.
Madhava Menon, M., Adhikari, Pudupariyaram. N.B. 1 June 1922.
Madhava Menon, P. N., Doctor, Palghat. N.B. 1 June 1922.
Padmanabha Menon, K., Jenmi, Vengody. N.B. 1 June 1922.
Padmanabhan Nayar, K. V., Vakil, Alattur. N.B. 1 June 1922.
Sankara Variyar, K. V., Banker, Mundur. N.B. 1 June 1922.
Vasu Menon, R., Landholder, Kollengode. N.B. 1 June 1922.

Member, Nominated Non-Official.

Kunjunni Nayar, V. K., Jenmi, Pudiyangam, Palghat. N.B. 1 June 1922.
Krishnan Ayyar, K. A., Landholder, Kollengode. B. 1 June 1922.
Mohideen Ravuttar, Muhammad, A. V., Trader, Koduvayur. M. 1 June 1922.
Velan, P., Ryot, Pattikara, Palghat. N.B. 1 June 1922.
Velayudhan, K., Jenmi, Thenkurissi, Kuzhalmanam. N.B. 1 June 1922.

Ponnani Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 18, NOMINATED 6.)

President, Elected.

Kunhunni Menon, P., B.A., Retired Deputy Collector, Tirur. N.B. 10 July 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Kunhamed Sahib, P. K., Landholder, Kuttipuram. M. 4 July 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Ahmed Sahib, P. P., Adhikari, Punnayurkulam, Andathode. M. 1 June 1922.
Achyuta Menon, M. M., Landholder, Kumaranallur. N.B. 1 June 1922.
Ahmedkutti Sahib, P., Landholder and Physician, Pallipuram. M. 1 June 1922.

Appu Nambiyar, K. K., B.A., B.L., Vakil, Chowghat. N.B. 1 June 1922.

Avathalakutti Sahib, V. A., Merchant, Ponnani. M. 1 June 1922.

Govinda Menon, K. P., Valiangode. N.B. 14 Feb. 1923.

Haridasa Menon, K., Landholder, Andathode. N.B. 1 June 1922.

Kandunni Nayar, B., Landholder, Nattika, Valapad. N.B. 1 June 1922.

Krishnan Nayar, P., Landholder, Trikkantiyur, Tirur. N.B. 1 June 1922.

Kumara Menon, V. C., Adhikari, Katikad, Andathode. N.B. 1 June 1922.

Kunhappa Menon, M., Adhikari, Paruthur, Pallipuram. N.B. 1 June 1922.

Kunhibappu Sahib, M. K., Landholder, Kundaliyur, Mullasseri. N.B. 1 June 1922.

Kunhi Krishnan Nayar, P., Adhikari, Iringavur, Tirur. N.B. 1 June 1922.

Kuttikrishna Menon, V. P., Landholder, Valancheri. N.B. 1 June 1922.

Narayanan Nambudri, V., Adhikari, Trikkantiyur, Tirur. B. 1 June 1922.

Parameswara Menon, M. E., Adhikari, Mala, Tritala. N.B. 1 June 1922.

Raman, A. P., Landholder, Nattika, Valapad. N.B. 1 June 1922.

Ukkanda Panikkar, U., Landholder, Elavalli, Mullasseri. N.B. 1 June 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Attakoya Tangal, Khan Sahib V., Union Chairman, Ponnani. M. 1 June 1922.

Chalicherri, The Rev. Father Paul, Priest, Valapad. I.C. 1 June 1922.

Kandan Kutti, P. P., Cultivator, Trikkantiyur, Tirur. A.D. 1 June 1922.

Kunhamed Sahib, P. K., Landholder, Kuttipuram. M. 1 June 1922.

Kunhunni Menon, P., B.A., Retired Deputy Collector, Tirur. N.B. 1 June 1922.

Unichoyi, K. V., Landholder and Fisherman, Tanur. N.B. 1 June 1922.

Walluvanad Taluk Board.

(Elected 15, Nominated 5.)

President, Elected.

Narayanan Nambudripad, O. M., Landlord, Vellinazhi, Cherpalcherri. B. 7 Nov. 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Gopala Menon, K. P., Landholder Cherpalcherri. N.B. 23 Nov. 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Achyuta Menon, K. P., Landholder, Srikrishnapuram, Karimpuzha. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Achyuta Menon, P., Landholder, Tiruvazhamkunnu, Perintalmanna. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Bharatan Patter, K. S., Landholder, Vellinazhi, Cherpalcherri. B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Bhavadasan Nambudripad, K. O. M., Landlord, Kulukallur, Cherpalcherri. B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Gopala Menon, K. P., Landholder, Cherpalcherri. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Govinda Menon, K. P., Landholder, Kattukulam, Karimpuzha. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Kandunni Nayar, M., Landholder, Vengasseri, Kadambur. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Kunjunni Nayar, K. C., Landlord, Mannarghat. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Kunhiraman Menon, M. M., Vakil, Pattambi. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Narayanan Nambudripad, O. M., Landlord. Vellinazhi, Cherpalcherri. B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Parameswaran Bhattathiripad, A. M., Landlord, Mankada. B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Sankaran Ezhuthassan, K., Landholder, Ottappalam. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Sekhara Menon, K., Vakil, Ottapalam. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Sankaran Moos, P. M., Landlord, Pulamantole. B. 19 Aug. 1923.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Vasudevan Nambudri, K. M., Landlord, Kadannamanna, Mankada. B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Ahmad Kutti, T., Merchant, Thootha, Perintalmanna. M. 1 Oct. 1922.
Changan Cheruman, Ryot, Munnarkode, Trikkitiri. A.D. 1 Oct. 1922.
Krishna Guplan, M. C., Landholder, Kadambazhippuram. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.
Kunhan, K., Landholder, Chethallur, Perintalmanna. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.
Kunhahammad Sahib, K., Merchant, Mannarghat. M. 10 May 1923.

Wynaad Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

President, Elected.

Vacant from 14 Nov. 1923.

Vice-President, Elected.

Venkateswara Pattar, M .A., Landlord, Madakkimala Kalpetta. B. 26 June 1923.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Abdul Samad Sahib, Adhikari, Kidanganad, Sultan's Battery. M. 1 Aug. 1922.
Achyuta Kurup, K., Landlord, Thariod Kalpetta. N.B. 1 Aug. 1922.
Kelappan Nayar, A. P., Adhikari, Thariod Kalpetta. N.B. 1 Aug. 1922.
Kondappa Chetti, N., Merchant, Manantoddy. V. 1 Aug. 1922.
Krishnan Nambiyar, P. C., Landlord, Peruvaka, Manantoddy. N.B. 1 Aug. 1922.
Kunhikannan Gurukkal, V., Vakil, Manantoddy. N.B. 1 Aug. 1922.
Mohideen Sahib, A., Merchant, Kalpatta. M. 1 Aug. 1922.
Mohideen Sahib, K., Landlord, Kalpatta. M. 1 Aug. 1922.
Raman Atiyodi, K., Landlord, Anjikunnu, Panamaram. N.B. 1 Aug. 1922.
Sankaran Nayar, K. M., Landlord, Kuppattode, Panamaram. N.B. 1 Aug. 1922.
Subrahmanya Pattar, T., Adhikari, Pulpalli, Panamaram. B. 1 Aug. 1922.
Venkateswara Pattar, M.A., Landlord, Madakimala, Kalpetta. B. 1 Aug. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Isaac, The Rev. A., C.M.S. Pastor, Manantoddy. I.C. 1 Aug. 1922.

Vacant.

Orchard, T. B., Group Manager, Thalapoya. E. 9 Jan. 1923.
Powell, S. H., Planter, Chulika Estate, Meppadi. E. 12 Aug. 1922.

Nellore.

Atmakur Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

President, Elected.

Rosayya Chetti, G., Landlord and Merchant, Atmakur. N.B. 14 Apr. 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Chenchayya Nayudu, P., Landholder, Udayagiri. N.B. 29 May 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Anki Reddi, C., Landholder, Rayavole, Atmakur. N.B. 20 Jan. 1923.
Chenchayya Nayudu, P., Landholder, Udayagiri. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.
Chenchu Nayudu, K., Village Munsif, Nandipad, Udayagiri. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.
Lakshmikanta Rao, G., Landholder, Somalaregada, Udayagiri. B. 15 Mar. 1922.
Narasimha Reddi, V., Landholder, Mahimalur, Atmakur. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.
Rosayya Chetti, G., Landholder and Merchant, Atmakur. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Venkatanarappa Reddi, P., Landholder and Merchant, Tatiparthi, Sangam. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.

Venkatanarasa Reddi, C., Landholder, Kalvoy. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.

Venkata Reddi, C., Landholder, Rajavolu, Atmakur. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.

Venkata Reddi, M., Landholder, Kambhasamudram, Udayagiri. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.

Venkataramayya, P., Landholder, Gollapalli, Atmakur. B. 15 Mar. 1922.

Viraraghavayya, P., Landholder, Arlapadiya, Udayagiri. B. 15 Mar. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Narasimham, M., Landholder, Atmakur. A.D. 15 Mar. 1922.

Ghulam Ahmed Sahib, Shaik Sajjada, Anamasamudrampeta. M. 15 Mar. 1922.

Khaja Meah, Shaik, Sahib, Landholder, Udayagiri. M. 15 Mar. 1922.

Siddulu Nayudu, D., Landholder, Pullanellapalli, Atmakur. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.

Gudur Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 15, NOMINATED 5.)

President, Elected.

Venkatasubba Reddi, P., Landholder, Gudur. N.B. 11 Apr. 1922.

Vice-President.

Mulla Muhammad Sheriff Sahib, Landholder. M. 27 Mar. 1923.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Mutyalu Reddi, M., Landholder, Althurthi, Podalakur. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.

Narasa Reddi, N., Landholder, Gulimcherla, Sydapuram. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.

Pera Reddi, G., Landholder, Chillakur, Gudur. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.

Raghava Reddi, N., Landholder, Molaganur, Kota. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.

Ramakrishna Reddi, D., Landholder, Balireddipalem, Kota. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.

Rangayya Chetti, B., Merchant, Parlapalli Podalakur. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.

Rangayya Nayudu, D., Landholder, Gudur. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.

Seshu Reddi, P., Landholder, Kota. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.

Sivaramayya, K., Landholder, Kota. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.

Venkatachalapati Nayudu, G., Landholder, Gudur. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.

Venkatasubba Reddi, P., Landholder, Gudur. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.

Venkatasubba Reddi, V., Landholder, Griddalore, Sydapuram. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.

Venkatasubbayya Nayudu, V., Landholder, Gudur. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.

Viraraghava Reddi, N., Landholder, Kota. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.

Viraraghavayya, B., Landholder, Biradavolu, Podalakur. B. 15 Mar. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Abbayya Achari, G., Landholder, Gudur. V.K. 15 Mar. 1922.

Mulla Muhammad Sheriff Sahib, Landholder, Gudur. M. 8 Jan. 1923.

Penchalu, N., Landholder, Gudur. A.A. 15 Mar. 1922.

Varadayya Chetti, P., Merchant, Gundavolu, Rapur. V. 15 Mar. 1922.

Kandukur Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

President.

Abboy Nayudu, M. A., Landlord, Kandukur. N.B.

Vice-President.

Hanumanta Rao, M., Vakil, Kandukur, B.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Abboy Nayudu, M. A., Landlord, Kandukur. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.

Chenchayya Nayudu, N., Landlord, Pulukur, Kandukur. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.

Hanumanta Rao, M., Vakil, Kandukur, B. 15 Mar. 1922.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Kondappa Nayudu, C., Landlord, Kamepalle, Ponnalur. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.
Narasimha Razu, K. V., Landlord, Bhimavaram, Ulavapad. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.
Pera Reddi, B., Landlord, Somarajupalle Singarayakonda. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.
Perumal Nayudu, B., Landlord, Nalatalapur, Pokur. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.
Subbaramayya, P., Landlord, Chundi. 15 Mar. 1922.
Subrahmanyam, G., Landlord, Bhimavaram, Ulavapad. B. 15 Mar. 1922.
Suryaprakasa Rayaningarvaru, S., Landlord, Chinnapavani, Peddapavani. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.
Tirupati Nayudu, R., Landlord, Oletivaripalem, Chundi. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.
Venkataswami Nayudu, K., Landlord, Vennur, Pondur. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Abraham, P., Missionary, Kandukur. I.C. 15 Mar. 1922.
Adivayya, D., Landlord, Ulavapad. A.D. 15 Mar. 1922.
Khatib Nabi Sultan Gori, Landlord, Kandukur. M. 15 Mar. 1922.
Yellamanda Reddi, D., Landlord, Muppalla, Ponnalur. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.

Kanigiri Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 15, NOMINATED 5.)

President, Elected.

Gurappa Nayudu, Zopalli, Landholder and Proprietor, Pothavaram. N.B. 11 Apr. 1922.

Vice-President.

Sriramulu Chetti, Gontla, B.A., B.L., Pleader, Kanigiri. N.B. 13 Feb. 1923.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Bujjayya, D., Trader, Kanigiri. N.B. 6 Jan. 1923.
Konda Reddi, B., Village Munsif, Kanigiri. N.B. 6 Jan. 1923.
Konda Reddi, I., Village Munsif, Podili. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.
Lakshmi Reddi, R., Village Munsif, Tummalchervu. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.
Malakonda Reddi, R., Village Munsif, Vutagunta. N.B. 6 Jan. 1923
Narayanappa, B., Landholder, Botlagudur, Pamur. B. 4 May 1922.
Rengayya Chetti. V., Trader, Kanigiri. V. 6 Jan. 1923.
Rosappa Nayudu, T., Village Munsif, Botlagudur, Pamur. N.B. 4 May 1922.
Sundaramayya, V., Landholder, Nayudupalem, Kurichedu. B. 4 May 1922.
Venkambhotlu, B., Landholder. Bhokapalam, Darsi. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.
Venkatanarasappa Nayudu, K., Village Munsif, Podili. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.
Venkatasubbayya Chetti, V., Trader, Kanigiri. N.B. 6 Jan. 1923.
Yellamanda Reddi, D., Village Munsif, Addanki, Marella. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Abdul Lateef Sahib Bahadur, Trader, Donakonda. M.
Chenchubasavayya Chetti, J., Trader, Tarlupad. V. 15 May 1922.
Khasumalli Sahib, Saiyid, Landholder, Kurichadu. M. 15 May 1922.
Pitchayya, The Rev. Mallela, Teacher, Kanigiri. I.C. 15 May 1922.
Polayya, K., Landholder, Sivarayanipeta, Uppalapad. A.A. 15 May 1922.

Kavali Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 15, NOMINATED 5.)

President, Elected.

Krishnaswami Rao, Rao Sahib V., Landlord, Kavali. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Rangayya, D., B.A., Pleader, Kavali. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Ankayya Nayudu, D., Landlord, Sayipet. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.
Appa Rao, V., Landlord, Muttiyalapad. B. 15 Mar. 1922.
Govindu Reddi, P., Landlord, Allur. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.
Koteswarayya, G., Landlord, Duvvur. B. 15 Mar. 1922.
Lakshminarapa Reddi, P., Landlord, Zammalapalem. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.
Narayana Reddi, A., Landlord, Allur. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.
Pitchi Reddi, K., Landlord, Mungamur. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.
Rami Reddi, I., Landlord, Zaladanki. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.
Rangayya, D., B.A., Pleader, Kavali. B. 15 Mar. 1922.
Sitarama Reddi, M., Landlord, Buchireddipalem. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.
Subbarama Reddi, K., Landlord, Buchireddipalem. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.
Subbarama Reddi, S., Landlord, Kovur. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.
Tirumalakonda Reddi, V., Village Munsif, Brahmanakraka. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.
Venkatanarasa Reddi, A., Landlord, Parlapalli. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.
Venkatarama Reddi, D., Landlord, Kavali. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Krishnaswami Rao, Rao Sahib V., Landlord, Kavali. B. 15 Mar. 1922.
Obayya, C., Landlord, Alaganipad. A.D. 15 Mar. 1922.
Ramachandra Reddi, B., B.A., M.L.C., Village Munsif, Buchireddipalem. N.B. 23 Sep. 1922.
Shamsh-ud-din Sahib, Janab Muhammad, Landlord, Rangasamudram. M. 15 Mar. 1922.
Venkayya Chetti, N., Merchant, Kavali. V. 15 Mar. 1922.

Nellore Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

President, Elected.

Linga Reddi, K., Landlord, Maipad. N.B. 6 Apr. 1922.

Vice-President.

Falauddin Sahib Muhammad, Ahmad Ansari, Merchant, Khaji. M. 6 Apr. 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Abdur Rahiman Sahib, Shaik, Landlord, Nellore Barracks. M. 15 Mar. 1922.
Ghouse Sahib, Muhammad, Contractor, Nellore. M. 15 Mar. 1922.
Govindu Reddi, A., Landlord, Moolapet, Nellore. N.B. 13 Mar. 1922.
Kota Reddi, Landlord, Varakavipudi, Nellore. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.
Lingappa Nayudu, D., Landlord, Gangapatnam. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.
Linga Reddi, K., Landlord, Maipad. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.
Narasinga Rao, V., B.A., Vakil, Nellore. B. 15 Mar. 1922.
Ramasubba Reddi, I., Landlord, Macherlavaripalam. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.
Venkata Reddi, I., Landlord, Ipur. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.
Venku Reddi, P., Landlord, Kodur. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.
Yahyali Sahib, M.A., B.L., Landlord, Nellore. M. 15 Mar. 1922.
Yanadi Reddi, G., Landlord, Kothur, Indukurpet. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Chenchuramayya, B., Landlord, Nabobpet, Nellore. A.D. 15 Mar. 1922.
Falauddin Sahib Muhammad, Ahmad Anasari, Merchant, Khaji. M. 15 Mar. 1922.
Saladanha, Mrs. F. J., L.M.S., Lady Assistant Surgeon. I.C. 3 Feb. 1923.
Subba Rao, J., Trader, Santapet, Nellore. I.C. 15 Mar. 1922.

Venkatagiri Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

President, Nominated.

Krishna Yachendrula Varu, Sri Raja V. S. K., Zamindar, Venkatagiri. N.B. 1 July 1922.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Vice-President, Elected.

Venkatarama Rao, J., Landlord, Venkatagiri. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.

Members, Elected.

Kalyana Rao, K., Landlord, Venkatagiri. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.
Raghava Reddi, P., Landholder, Ekollu, Sulurpet. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.
Rami Reddi, A. P., Landholder, Vinnamala, Nayudupet. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.
Subbayya, P., Village Munsif, Venkatagiri. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.
Subbaraghava Reddi, M., Union Board President, Nayudupet. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.
Venkatarama Nayudu, Rao Chinna, Landholder, Alturpad, Venkatagiri. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.
Venkatarama Rao, J., Landholder, Venkatagiri. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.
Venkatarayulu, M., Landholder, Venkatagiri. N.B. 4 Sep. 1922.
Venkatasubbayya, M., Landholder, Venkatagiri. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.
Venkataswami Reddi, G., Landholder, Gottikadu, Venkatagiri. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.
Viraswami Chetti, D., Trader, Nayudupet. V. 15 Mar. 1922.
Viraswami Reddi, K., Union Board President, Sulurpet. N.B. 15 Mar. 1922.

Members, Nominated.

Dastagiri Sahib, Kaji, Raja's Servant, Venkatagiri. M. 15 Mar. 1922.
Krishna Yachendrulu Varu, Sri Raja V. S. K., Zamindar, Venkatagiri. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Viraswami, V., Landholder, Srane Reddi Kandiga, Nayudupet. A.D. 15 Mar. 1922.
Williams, J., Headmaster, Mission School, Nayudupet. I.C. 15 Mar. 1922.

Ramnad.

Devakottai Taluk Board.

(NOMINATED 21.)

President, Nominated.

Manikkam Pillai, D., B.A., Revenue Divisional Officer. Devakottai. I.C. 15th Oct. 1923.

Vice-President, Elected.

Sundaram Ayyar, C., B.A., Pleader, Devakottai. B. 22 Oct. 1923.

Members, Nominated.

Adaikan Kangani, A., Money-lender, Sakkavayal, Puduvayal. A.D. 15 Oct. 1923.
Annamalai Chettiyar, P. M. P. A. N., Banker, Kottaiyur. N.B. 15 Oct. 1923.
Annamalai alias Kasi Chettiyar, S. A. R. M., Money-lender, Kanadukattan. N.B. 15 Oct. 1923.
Apadharana Gurukkal, S., Sthanigam, Tiruvadanai. B. 15 Oct. 1923.
Arunachalam Chettiyar, Ar. Ar. Sm., Banker, Devakottai. N.B. 15 Oct. 1923.
Arunachalam Chettiyar, P. S. Ar. Ar., Money-lender, Devakottai. N.B. 15 Oct. 1923.
Chellia Servai *alias* Kalimuttu Servai, K. L. P. R., Landholder, Devakottai. N.B. 15 Oct. 1923.
Chidambaram Chettiyar, A. V. P. L., Money-lender, Karaikudi. N.B. 15 Oct. 1923.
Muhammad Kasim Sahib Bahadur, M. R. M., Broker, Tondi. M. 15 Oct. 1923.
Murugappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur, A. M. M., M.L.C., Money-lender, Pallatur. N.B. 15 Oct. 1923.
Mutturaman Chettiyar, S. M. A. R., Money-lender, Karaikudi. N.B. 15 Oct. 1923.
Muttuvelu Udaiyar, P. M., Money-lender, Athankudi. N.B. 15 Oct. 1923.
Ramaswami Chettiyar, V. R. M. L., Money-lender, Karaikudi. N.B. 15 Oct. 1923.
Srinivasa Ayyar, R., Landholder and Chetti Agent, Tiruppattur. B. 15 Oct. 1923.

Sundaram Ayyar, C., B.A., Pleader, Devakottai. B. 15 Oct. 1923.

Virappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur P. K A. C. T., M.B.E., M.L.C., Money-lender, Kottaiyur. N.B. 15 Oct. 1923.

Vyravan Chettiyar, R. M. M. S. T., Money-lender, Devakottai. N.B. 15 Oct. 1923.

Vacant.

Vacant.

Ramnad Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 18, NOMINATED 6.)

President, Elected.

Rajam Nayudu, M., Private Secretary to the Raja of Ramnad, Ramnad. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Ramanujam Ayyangar, T., Pleader Ramnad. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Chellam Ayyangar, P.S, Landlord, Paramagudi. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Govindappa Nayakar, V. S., Landlord, Aruppukottai. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Krishnaswami Ayyar, A. K., Landlord, Aruppukottai. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Krishnaswami Sastri, A. S., Assistant Diwan, Ramnad Samastanam, Ramnad. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Mappilaswami Tevar, C., Landlord, Bogalore, N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Mayakalai Nadar, M. S., Landlord and Merchant, Kamuti. N. 1 Apr. 1922.

Muhammad Ambalam, V. M., Landlord, Kamuti. M. 1 Apr. 1922.

Mutturamaswami Ayyar, S., Landlord, Peraiyur, Mudukulattur. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Nagalingam Pillai, S., Pleader, Paramagudi. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Ponnambala Muppan, S., Landlord and Merchant, Aruppukottai. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Rajam Nayudu, M., Private Secretary to the Raja of Ramnad. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Ramanujam Ayyangar, T., Pleader Ramnad, B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Shaik Mian Ambalam, A., Landlord, Ilayangudi. M. 1 Apr. 1922.

Sivasubrahmanya Mudaliyar, C., Landlord and Merchant, Aruppukottai. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Ugrapandiyam Pillai, A., Pleader, Ramnad. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Virabhadran Chettiyar, S. V. K., Landlord and Merchant, Aruppukottai. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Members, Nominated Official.

Ramamurti, S. V., M.A., I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Ramnad. 5 Jan. 1923.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Abraham Moses, Pleader, Ramnad. 22 Jan. 1923.

Dhinakar Bahadur, Raja M., Diwan, Ramnad Samastanam. N.B. 15 Oct. 1923.

Muhammad Yassim, D. K., Landlord, Abiramam. M. 1 Apr. 1922.

Meeran Ganni Ravuttar, Sahib Bahadur, S. P., Landlord, Pudumadam. M. 15 Oct. 1923.

Sathakutti Chettiyar, S. A., Landlord, Ramnad. N.B. 15 Oct. 1923.

Thoonga Kudumban, Landlord, Aruppukottai. A.D. 1 Apr. 1922.

Sivakasi Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 16, NOMINATED 5.)

President, Elected.

Sevuga Pandiya Tevar, V. T. S., Zamindar, Seitur. N.B. 5 Apr. 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Alagiriswami Nayudu, K., Merchant, Krishnapuram, Elayirampannai. N.B. 5 Apr. 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Alagiriswami Nayudu, K., Merchant Krishnapuram, Elayirampannai. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Alagiriswami Nayakar alias Duraiaraja Nayakar, Alagapuri, Virudupatti. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Devasikhamani Ayyangar, A., Landlord, Watrap. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Gopal Nayakar, S., Landlord, Madattupatti, Elayirampannai. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Kondama Nayudu, V., Landlord, Pudupatti, Watrap. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Kothandarama Ravuttu, V., Inamdar, Koonampatti, Malli. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Krishnaswami Nayakar, K., Landlord, Maraneri. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Kumaraswami Raja, P. S., Landlord, Rajapalaiyam. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Pulukaruppa Tevar, S., Landlord, Tachakudi, Malli. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Ramayya Nayudu, S. A., Landlord, Srivilliputtur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Sennakesava Nayakar, K., Landlord, Naranapuram. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Sevuga Pandiya Tevar, V. T. S., Zamindar, Seitur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Srinivasa Ayyangar, Rao Sahib K., Pleader, Srivilliputtur. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Venkataswami Nayakar, K., Landlord, Nallamanayakanpatti, Sholapuram. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Venkatasubba Ayyar, V., Pleader, Srivilliputtur. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Member, Nominated Official.

Ramunni Menon, K., I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Sivakasi. N.B. 25 Sep. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Alagar alias Arulappa Kudumban, A., Tenant, Seitur. A.D. 1 Apr. 1922.

Chidambara Nadar, A., Vakil, Sivakasi. N. 1 Apr. 1922.

Madar Hussain Ravuttar, Merchant, Srivilliputtur. M. 1 Apr. 1922.

Ramasundaram Pillai, R. V., Landlord, Rajapalaiyam. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Salem.

Dharmapuri Taluk Board.

(Elected 15, Nominated 4.)

President, Elected.

Narasimha Achariyar, K. R., Vakil Dharmapuri. B.

Vice-President, Elected.

Raja Rao, T., Landlord, Sakandahalli, Kambainellore. B.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Chinnaswami Gounder, M. M., Village Munsif, Halai-Dharmapuri. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Kuppuswami Chettiyar, S., Money-lender, Pennagaram. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Mukundamadava Munuswami Chettiyar, T., Village Munsif, Periyatallapadi. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Muniswami Gounder, B., Landlord, Gollahalli. B. 7 Mar. 1923.

Narasimha Achariyar, K. R., Vakil, Dharmapuri. B. 1 July 1922.

Raja Rao, T., Landlord, Sakandahalli, Kambainellore. B. 1 July 1922.

Rama Ayyangar, A. S., Village Munsif, Papireddipatti. B. 1 July 1922.

Ramaswami Chettiyar, C., Merchant, Harur. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Ramaswami Chettiyar, M. N., Money-lender, Pennagaram. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Sandipatchanna Chettiyar, Money-lender, Pennagaram. N.B. 1 July 1923.

Siddavirappa Chettiyar, D. H., Village Munsif, Dharmapuri. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Subbi Chettiyar, R., Village Munsif, Karimangalam. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Varada Gounder, N., Landlord, Pallipatti. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Venkatarama Chettiyar, T., Money-lender, Buddireddipatti. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Venkatachalam Chettiyar, K., Landlord, Uttankarai. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Annamalai, K., Landlord, Pennagaram. A.D. 1 July 1922.

Kuppuswami Reddiyar, U., Uttankarai. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Ratna Mudaliyar, K. M., Merchant, Harur. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Thirthagiri Gounder, N. P., Landlord, Chinnankuppan. N.B. 5 July 1923.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Hosur Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 15, NOMINATED 5.)

President, Elected.

Subrahmanya Pillai, E., B.A., Pleader, Hosur. N.B. 18 July 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Surappa Achari, C., Landlord and Retired Deputy Tahsildar, Hosur. V.K. 25 July 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Duraiswami Gowd, Mittadar, Thogarapalli, Kannandahalli. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Jingayya Chetti, B., Merchant, Denkanikota. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Kadirappa Gowd, E. Mittadar, Oppattavadi, Burgur. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Kuttappa Gowd, E., Landlord, Thogarapalli, Kannandahalli. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Malla Reddi, Landlord, Uluviruapalli, Mathagondapalli. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Munirama Chetti, K., Merchant, Hosur. V. 1 July 1922.
Narayanaswami Chetti, D. A., Merchant, Denkanikota. V. 1 July 1922.
Raja Ayyangar, C., Pleader, Krishnagiri. B. 1 July 1922.
Ramaswami Gowd, Village Munsif, Krishnagiri. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Ramayya Nayudu, U. M., Landlord, Uddanapalli. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Rudrappa Gowd, Landlord, Machinayakanpalli, Matigire. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Sitaramavya, B., Pleader, Hosur. B. 1 July 1922.
Subrahmanya Pillai, E., B.A., Pleader, Hosur. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Thesi Chetti, Y., Merchant, Kaveripatnam. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Vasudeva Rao, M., Mittadar, Jakkasamudram. B. 1 July 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Narasimha Raju, B., Landlord, Hosur. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Nilakanta Chetti, D., Merchant, Denkanikota. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Surappa Asari, C., Landlord and retired Dy. Tahsildar, Hosur. V.K. 1 July 1922.
Thimmarayan, Landlord, Gunalapatti, Kaveripatnam. A.D. 1 July 1922.
Tiruvengadayya, Devadoss, Evangelist, London Mission, Hosur. I.C. 1 July 1922.

Namakkal Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 18, NOMINATED 6.)

President, Elected.

Singayya Gounder, P., Zamindar, Parali, Namakkal. N.B. 20 July 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Venkatapati Mudaliyar, S., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Namakkal. N.B. 5 Aug. 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Arunachala Gounder, S., Landlord, Pirandagam, Paramatti. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Balaswami Nayudu, K. V., Landlord, Kalappanayakampatti. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Bomanna Chettiyar, O. M., Merchant, Rasipuram. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Chinnaswami Reddiyar, R. A., Mittadar, Ladhivadi, Namakkal. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Iyravata Udaiyar, S. R., Mittadar, Sendamangalam. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Kolanda Gounder, C., Landlord, Mavureddi, Paramatti. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Kuppamuttu Pillai, A., Village Munsif, Puduchatram, Rasipuram. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Lakshmana Chettiyar, V., Landlord, Oduvankurichi Namagiripet. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Muttu Gounder, P., Mirasidar, Pudupatti. N.B. 1 Aug. 1923.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Nagoji Rao, S., Village Munsif, Elur, Vaiyappamalai. B. 1 July 1922.
Perumal Gounder, A., Village Munsif, Thathiyengarpatti, Puduchatram. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Sengoda Gounder, M., Landlord, Thoppapatti, Jedarpalaiyam. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Singayya Gounder, P., Zamindar, Parali, Namakkal. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Subbaraya Gounder, S., Village Munsif, Serukkalai, Velagoundanpatti. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Varadappa Gounder, K., Mittadar, Kavandampalaiyam, Rasipuram. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Vasudeva Reddiyar, V., Mittadar, Eramapatti. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Venkatachala Reddiyar, K. V., Mirasidar, Kuduturai, Nanjai, Edayar. N.B. 19 Jan. 1924.
Virappa Pillai, M. Landlord, Pandamangalam, Namakkal. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Kandaswami Kandar, S., Landlord, Nanjai, Edayar. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Krishna Chettiyar, S. S., Merchant, Rasipuram. V. 1 July 1922.
Morling, The Rev. D., Strict Baptist Mission, Sendamangalam. E. 1 July 1922.
Palaniyappa Muppan, M. K., Landlord, Mohanur. A.D. 1 July 1922.
V. P. Badsha Sahib, Mirasidar, Vagurampatti, Namakkal. M. 5 Jan. 1923.
Venkatapati Mudaliyar, S., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Namakkal. N.B. 1 July 1922.

Salem Taluk Board.

(Elected 18, Nominated 6.)

President, Elected.

Kandaswami Chettiyar, B. A. R., Coffee Planter, Yercaud. N.B. 24 Apr. 1923.

Vice-President, Elected.

Moses, The Rev. T. D., Priest, Salem. I.C. 29 May 1923.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Alagiri Ayyar, G. S., Landlord, Ethappur. B. 1 Apr. 1923.
Bangaru Chettiyar, V., Merchant, Gogai, Salem. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.
Chennakrishna Chettiyar, D. P., Merchant, Salem. V. 1 Apr. 1923.
Kadir Batcha Sahib, N., Trader, Attur. M. 1 Apr. 1923.
Krishnaswami Udaiyar, P., Landlord, Kattukottai, Attur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.
Kandaswami Chettiyar, V. V., Trader, Elampillai, Salem Taluk. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.
Kandaswami Chettiyar, B. A. R., Coffee Planter, Yercaud. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.
Meikka Pillai, Village Munsif, Thandrayapuram, Attur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.
Muttu Gounder, T., Village Munsif, Attiampatti, Salem Taluk. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.
Muttukrishna Reddiyar, Landlord, Viraganur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.
Pachaya Gounder, K., Landlord, Mettupatti-Karipatti Post. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.
Perumal Chettiyar, V. R., Merchant, Gogai, Salem. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.
Swaminatha Pillai, V., Landlord, Talavasal. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.
Subbarama Ayyar, R., Landlord, Anayapatti, Attur Taluk. B. 1 Apr. 1923.
Travers Drapes, V. L., Coffee Planter, Yercaud. E. 1 Apr. 1923.
Thathavengia Gounder, Landlord, Perumapalaiyam via Viranam. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.
Varadarajaperumal Pillai, M., Landlord, Peddunaickampalaiyam. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.
Velaswami Pandaram, A., Landlord, Seshanchavadi. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Moses, The Rev. T. D., Priest, Salem. I.C. 1 Apr. 1923.
Narasimham, The Rev. T., Priest, Attur. I.C. 1 Apr. 1923.
Ramaswami Gounder, Landlord, Perumakavandampatti. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Sellakkani Ravuttar, Landlord, Karipatti. M. 1 Apr. 1923.
Varadappa Chettiyar, Landlord, Vedaguthampatti. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.
Vyapuri Pillai, P. R., Landlord, Panamarathupatti. N.B. 1 Apr. 1923.

Sankaridrug Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 15, NOMINATED 5.)

President, Elected.

Kylasa Gounder, C., Mittadar, Akkamapet, Sankaridrug. N.B. 20 July 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Ramaswami Nayakar, P. L., Mittadar, Pagalpatti. N.B. 22 Aug. 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Arthanari Ayyar, L., Inamdar, Samayasangili, Pallipalaiyam. B. 9 May 1923.
Arunachalam Chettiyar, S. A. K. M., President, Union Board, Tiruchengode. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Chinnappa Gounder, Village Munsif, Vellar, Mecheri. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Imam Sahib, Janab, S. H., Village Munsif, Katchupalli, South Chinnappampatti. M. 1 July 1922.
Kylasa Gounder, C., Mittadar, Akkamapet, Sankaridrug. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Nanjarajayya, Village Munsif, Tevur, Edappadi. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Periyanna Gounder, Landlord, Nariyanur. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Perumal Gounder, Village Munsif, Karuppur, Omalur. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Ponnuswami Nayakar, P. V., Landlord, Pagalpatti, Omalur. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Prabalam Pillai, S. N., Banker, Sankaridrug. I.C. 1 July 1922.
Ramaswami Gounder, P. N., Village Munsif, Enadi, Omalur. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Ramaswami Nayakar, P. L., Mittadar, Pagalpatti. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Sengoda Gounder, T., Landlord, Mallasamudram. N.B. 24 Sep. 1922.
Sengottuvela Gounder, S. N., Mittadar, Konganapuram, Sankaridrug. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Vacant.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Arthanari Mudaliyar, Stamp Vendor, Nangavalli. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Athiyanna Gounder, Village Munsif, Padavedu, Sankaridrug. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Govinda Chettiyar, T., Merchant, Jalakantapuram. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Muttuswami Udaiyar, Landlord, Edappadi. N.B. 1 July 1922.
Ramaswami Pandaram, K., Landlord, Konganapuram, Sankaridrug. A.D. 1 July 1922.

Tanjore.

Kumbakonam Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 20, NOMINATED 4.)

President, Elected.

Natesa Ayyar, S., B.A., B.L., Vakil, Kumbakonam. B. 19 June 1922.

Vice-President.

Krishnaswami Ayyangar, V., B.A., B.L., Vakil, Kumbakonam. B. 29 Aug. 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Apatsahaya Ayyar, N., Mirasidar, Kumbakonam. B. 15 June 1922.
Govindaswami Sindurayar, S., Mirasidar, Harithwaramangalam. N.B. 15 June 1922.
Kandaswami Muppanar, R., B.A., B.L., Vakil, Kumbakonam. N.B. 15 June 1922.
Krishnaswami Ayyangar, V., B.A., B.L., Vakil, Kumbakonam. B. 15 June 1922.
Krishnaswami Ayyar, C. S., B.A., B.L., Vakil, Papanasam. B. 15 June 1922.
Krishnaswami Ayyar, R., Mirasidar, Samarthanargudi. B. 15 June 1922.
Krishnaswami Ayyar, V., Mirasidar, Milattur. B. 15 June 1922.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Lakshmivaraha Ayyangar, Rao Sahib C. R., B.A., B.L., Vakil, Kumbakonam. B. 15 June 1922.

Murugesam Pillai, T. S., Mirasidar, Tiruppanandal. N.B. 15 June 1922.

Narayanaswami Nayakar, K., Mirasidar, Madaharam. N.B. 15 June 1922.

Natesa Ayyar, S., B.A., B.L., Vakil, Kumbakonam. B. 15 June 1922.

Rajaratna Mudaliyar, S. V., Mirasidar, Vallattur, Ayyampet. N.B. 15 June 1922.

Saravana Pillai, M., Mirasidar, Papanasam. N.B. 15 June 1922.

Singaram Chettiyar, K. R. M., Merchant, Kumbakonam. N.B. 15 June 1922.

Somasundara Kottayundar, T., Amaravati, Alangudi. N.B. 15 June 1922.

Subba Ayyar, T. L., B.A., B.L., Vakil, Tirukarugavur. B. 15 June 1922.

Subrahmanya Ayyar, R., Vakil, Kumbakonam. B. 15 June 1922.

Swaminatha Chettiyar, M. C. S., Merchant, Kumbakonam. N.B. 15 June 1922.

Venkatanarayana Pillai, A. T., Mirasidar, Kumbakonam. N.B. 15 June 1922.

Venkatarama Ayyar, V. S., Mirasidar, Tirukarugavur. B. 15 June 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Abdul Karim Sahib, Mirasidar, Rajagiri. M. 15 June 1922.

Appaswami Veerayya Vandayar, Mirasidar, Poundy. N.B. 10 Feb. 1924.

Krishnaswami Ayyar, A. R., B.A., B.L., Vakil, Ayyampet. S. 15 June 1922.

Venkatachala Tevar, A., Mirasidar, Ukadai. N.B. 15 June 1922.

Mannargudi Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 3.)

President, Elected.

Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, S., Landholder, Mannargudi. N.B. 19 Sep. 1923.

Vice-President, Elected.

Ramanatha Ayyar, B., Landholder, Perambur, Nidamangalam. B. 9 Oct. 1923.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Louis Leroy, Priest, The Rev. Father. A.I. 15 Aug. 1923.

Raghunathan, S. A.D. 15 Aug. 1923.

Muhammad Ali Ravuttar, Sahib Bahadur, K., Iron Merchant, Mannargudi. M. 15 Aug. 1923.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Ayyathurai Mudaliyar, N., Landholder, Peruvalandan. N.B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Duraiswami Ayyar, K. S., Landholder, Kunniyur. B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Gopala Ayyangar, K. V., Landholder, Serangolam. B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, S., Landholder, Mannargudi. N.B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Gopalaswami Udaiyar, T. S., Landholder, Tannirkunnam. N.B. 17 Aug. 1923.

Kuppayya Mudaliyar, A., Landholder, Mannargudi. N.B. 15 Aug 1923.

Nondichami Munayathiriar, V., Landholder, Neduvakottai. N.B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Rajagopala Ayyangar, S. R., Landholder, Serangolam. B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Ramanatha Ayyar, B., Landholder, Perambur, Nidamangalam. B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Sivananda Sendapiriar, A., Landholder, Vaduvur. N.B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Souriraja Ayyangar, K., Merchant, Nidamangalam. N.B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Srinivasa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur K. G., Landholder, Mannargudi. N.B. 15 Aug. 1922.

Mayavaram Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 15, NOMINATED 5.)

President, Elected.

Ratnam Pillai, S., Mirasidar, Kesingan, Mayavaram. N.B. 17 June 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Nagalingam Pillai, B., Mirasidar, Anbanadhapuram, Mayavaram. N.B. 14 Aug. 1922.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Appu Pillai, D., Mirasidar, Thiruvengadu, Shiyali. N.B. 15 June 1922.

Chidambaram Pillai, S., Mirasidar, Kanniagudi, Shiyali. N.B. 15 June 1922.

Chokkalinga Mudaliyar, S., Mirasidar, Pungudi, Shiyali. N.B. 15 June 1922.

Chokkalingam Pillai, M., Mirasidar, Kilaperumballam, Mayavaram. N.B. 15 June 1922.

David Nadar, N., Mirasidar, Kornad, Mayavaram. I.C. 15 June 1922.

Kailasam Pillai, K., Tirukkadaiyur, Mayavaram. N.B. 15 June 1922.

Kandaswami Pillai, R. S., Mirasidar, Maruthur, Mayavaram. N.B. 15 June 1922.

Nagalingam Pillai, B., Mirasidar, Anbanadhapuram, Mayavaram. N.B. 15 June 1922.

Ponnuswami Mudaliyar, S., Mirasidar, Terilandur, Mayavaram. N.B. 15 June 1922.

Ramalinga Udaiyar, A., Mirasidar, Sembanarkoil, Mayavaram. N.B. 15 June 1922.

Ranganatha Ayyar, R., Mirasidar, Villianallur, Mayavaram. B. 15 June 1922.

Somasundaram Pillai, N., Mirasidar, Yenathimangalam, Mayavaram. N.B. 15 June 1922.

Subrahmanya Ayyar, K., Mirasidar, Kumam, Shiyali. B. 15 June 1922.

Subrahmanya Ayyar, S., Mirasidar, Tadalankoil, Shiyali. B. 15 June 1922.

Vaidyanatha Ayyar, T. N., Village Munsif, Shiyali. B. 15 June 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Govindaswami Nayanar, V., Merchant, Kuttalam. A.D. 15 June 1922.

Ratnam Pillai, S., Mirasidar, Kesingan, Mayavaram. N.B. 15 June 1922.

Rangaswami Reddiyar, Rao Sahib N. D., O.B.E., Mirasidar, Nagamangalam, Mayavaram. N.B. 15 June 1922.

Santanakrishna Chettiyar, V., Merchant, Mayavaram. N.B. 15 June 1922.

Shams-ud-din Sahib, Hakim M. A., Native Doctor, Mayavaram. M. 15 June 1922.

Nannilam Taluk Board.

(Strength 21.)

President, Elected.

Maruthavanam Pillai, C., M.L.C., Landholder, Menangudi, Kollapuram. N.B. 15 Aug. 1923. Elected as President. 22 Sep. 1923.

Vice-President, Elected.

Sambasiva Ayyar, M. R., B.A., Landholder, Mahilanjeri, Panangudi. B. 15 Aug. 1923. Elected as Vice-President. 22 Sep. 1922.

Members, Elected.

Chokkalingam Pillai, K. M., Landholder, Kavaranallur. N.B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Ganapathisubrahmanya Ayyar, V., Landholder, Kalyagudi. B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Ganesa Ayyar, S. G., Landholder, Semmangudi, Perumpannaiyur. B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Kothandaramaswami Nayudu, M., Landholder, Alangudicheri. N.B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Minakshisundaram Pillai, V., Landholder. N.B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Muthukumaraswami Pillai, S., Landholder, Kuthapattartope, Polagam. N.B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Naganatha Ayyar, N., Landholder, Kilathanjavur. B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Panchapagesa Ayyar, V., Landholder, Sengalipuram. B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Ramdoss Mudaliyar, V., Landholder, Kulikarai. N.B. 10 Oct. 1923.

Sankara Ayyar, P.R., Landholder, Aharachai, Kodavasal. B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Somasundaram Udaiyar, A., Landholder, Achuthamangalam. N.B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Srinivasa Nayudu, K., Landholder, Enangudi. N.B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Tyagaraja Ayyar, K.S., Landholder, Kadalangudi. B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Venkatachala Mudaliyar, K. R., Landholder, Tirupanipettai, Kankoduttavanitam. N.B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Members, Nominated.

Abdul Khader Ravuttar, K., Sannanallore. M. 9 Dec. 1923.

Appadurai Udaiyar, P., Landholder, Perumpannaiyur. I.C. 15 Aug. 1923.

Bava Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, C., Tiruvalur. N.B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Pakkiri Panikkar, N., Pambakkai, Ammayappan. A.D. 15 Aug. 1923.

Swaminatha Chettiyar, R. A., Nannilam. N.B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Negapatam Taluk Board.

(Elected 16, Nominated 5.)

President, Elected.

Hamid Sultan Marakkayar, Janab V., M.L.C., Merchant, Negapatam. M. 15 Aug. 1923.

Vice-President, Elected.

Subrahmanyam, Esq., K.C., Bar.-at-Law, Negapatam. N.B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Members, Elected and Nominated Non-Officials.

Arunachala Mudaliyar, A. S., Mirasidar, Andanapet. N.B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Arokiaswami Pillai, J., Mirasidar, Prataparamapuram. I.C. 15 Aug. 1923.

Gopala Chettiyar, S., Mirasidar, Valivalam. N.B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, T. V., Mirasidar, Tiruvalur. N.B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Kumaraswami Chettiyar, Tawker P. S., Merchant, Nagore. N.B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Kandaswami Desikar, V. M., Mirasidar, Valivalam. N.B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Mohidin Marakkayar, Janab, A. K. M., Merchant, Negapatam. M. 15 Aug. 1923

Murugayya Pillai, A.R., Merchant, Negapatam. N.B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Rajagopala Tevar, R., Mirasidar, Aiymalai, Nirtanamangalam. N.B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Ramayya Nayudu, G., Mirasidar, Palakurichi. N.B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Sambasiva Ayyar, K., Mirasidar, Mangudi. B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Sattaiyappa Pillai, V. S., Salt Merchant, Negapatam. N.B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Sheik Farid Marakkayar, Janab M.O., Merchant, Nagore. M. 15 Aug. 1923.

Somasundaram Chettiyar, S., Mirasidar, Tiruvalur. N.B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Somasundara Mudaliyar, K. S., Mirasidar, Kilayur. N.B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Subbarayulu Nayudu, K., Mirasidar, Vengarambady. N.B. 15 Aug. 1923,

Subbayya Mudaliyar, K. V., Mirasidar, Kurukkatti, Kuttur. N.B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Venkatarama Ayyar, Rao Bahadur K. S., B.A., Pleader, Negapatam. B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Varthamana Mudaliyar, T. A., Merchant, Tiruvalur. Jain. 15 Aug. 1923.

Pattukkottai Taluk Board.

(Elected 15, Nominated 5.)

President, Elected.

Rajappa, P. S., M.L.C., Junior Zamindar of Papanad, Pattukkottai. N.B. 17 June 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Venugopal Nayudu, S., B.A., B.L., Pleader, Pattukkottai. N.B. 12 July 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Arunachalam Chettiyar, S., Mirasidar, Neduvasal, Seruvaviduthi. N.B. 15 June 1922.

Arunachalam Servaigar, A. R. L., Mirasidar, Adambur, Mimisal. N.B. 15 June 1922.

Balasubrahmanya Servaigar, A. V., Mirasidar, Karambakadu, Ottangadu. N.B. 15 June 1922.

Devasirvatham Pillai, A. V., Mirasidar, Anaikadu. I.C. 15 June 1922.

Govindaswami Chettiyar, K. P., Merchant, Pattukkottai. N.B. 15 June 1922.

Govindaswami Pillai, V. E., Merchant, Arantangi. N.B. 15 June 1922.

Jagannatha Chettiyar, V. K., Merchant, Arantangi. S. 15 June 1922.

Karutha Pillai, V., Mirasidar, Nelveli, Manamelkudi. N.B. 15 July 1922.

Nadimuttu Chettiyar, C. T., Merchant, Pattukkottai. N.B. 15 June 1922.

Sabhapati Mudaliyar, N., Mirasidar, Pattukkottai. N.B. 15 June 1922.

Subrahmanya Rao, N., B.A., B.L., Pleader, Pattukkottai. B. 15 June 1922.

Tirupattiya Pillai, K., Merchant, Pattukkottai. N.B. 15 June 1922.

Venkateswara Ayyar, V., Pleader, Pattukkottai. B. 15 June 1922.

Venugopal Nayudu, S., B.A., B.L., Pleader, Pattukkottai. N.B. 15 June 1922.

Viswanatham Chettiyar, E. M., Banker, Veerandan, Puduvayal. N.B. 15 June 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Arputhanather, The Rev. I., Catholic Priest, Pattukkottai. I.C. 15 June 1922.

Muhammad Kasim Marakkayar, A. R., Mirasidar and Merchant, Kottaipatnam (residing at Ammapatnam). M. 25 Feb. 1924.

Rajappa, P. S., M.L.C., Junior Zamindar of Papanad, Pattukkottai. N.B. 15 June 1922.

Ramayya Nayudu, A. V., Landholder, Adirampatnam. N.B. 15 June 1922.

Savvaji Vijaya Raghunatha Krishnaswami Meikan Gopalar, Zamindar, Singavanam. N.B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Tanjore Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 15, NOMINATED 5.)

President, Elected.

Umamaheswaram Pillai, T. V., B.A., B.L., Pleader, Tanjore. N.B. 20 June 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Kumaraswami Pillai, I., B.A., Pleader, Tanjore. N.B. 10 July 1923.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Duraiswami Pillai, M., Vakil's Clerk, Tiruvadi. N.B. 15 June 1922.

Govindaswami Seturayar, M., Mirasidar, Elangadu Rajagiri, Ranganathapuram. N.B. 15 June 1922.

Kanakasabhapati Vandayar, M. R., Mirasidar, Tanjore. N.B. 15 June 1922.

Kumaraswami Pillai, I., B.A., Pleader, Tanjore. N.B. 15 June 1922.

Murugayya Nattar, Mirasidar, Kallaperambur, Alakkudi. N.B. 15 June 1922.

Nallamuttu Nattar, K., Mirasidar, Kallaperambur, Alakkudi. N.B. 15 June 1922.

Narayanaswami Thenkondar, Mirasidar, Kattukurichi, Azhivaikkal. N.B. 15 June 1922.

Vacant.

Ramanathan Chettiyar, S. A. S. Rm., Banker, Tanjore. N.B. 15 June 1922.

Sachidananda Nattar, Mirasidar, Perambur, II sethi, Alakkudi. N.B. 15 June 1922.

Sadasiva Kandiyar, A. A., Mirasidar, Avarampatti, Budalore, N.B. 15 June 1922.

Sarangapani Ayyangar, N. S., Pleader, Tiruvadi. B. 15 June 1922.

Seshadri Ayyangar, T. V., Mirasidar, Kallaperambur, Alakkudi. B. 15 June 1922.

Sundararaja Kandiyar, Mirasidar, Muttuvirakandiyampatti, Budalore. N.B. 15 June 1922.

Umamaheswaram Pillai, T. V., B.A., B.L., Pleader, Tanjore. N.B. 15 June 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Kadiravelu Pillai, Retired School Master, Tanjore. N.B. 15 June 1922.

Maduraimuttu Muppanar, T. R., B.A., Pleader, Tanjore. N.B. 15 June 1922.

Natesa Pillai, G., Merchant, Tanjore. N.B. 27 June 1922.

Pakkiri Muhammad Sahib, Merchant, Vallam. M. 15 June 1922.

Ramadoss Sahib, T. R., Political Pensioner, Tanjore, 15 June 1922.

Tirutturaippundi Taluk Board.

(Nominated 3, Elected 12.)

President, Elected.

Kuppuswami Ayyar, N., Mirasidar, Tholudur, Alathambadi, B. 10 Sep. 1923.

Vice-President, Elected.

Ratnaswami Pillai, M. S., Mirasidar Kadanavayal, Thagattur. I.C. 17 Jan. 1924.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Krishnaswami Rayar, K., Mirasidar, Korukkai, Umbalacheri. N.B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Kuppuswami Ayyar, N., Mirasidar, Toludur, Alathambadi. B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Manikka Mudaliyar, P., Mirasidar, Pambugundanallur, Alattambadi. N.B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Maria Pillai, S. K., Mirasidar, Vedaranniyam. N.B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Natesa Ayyar, R., Mirasidar, Ayakarambalam. B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Ramachandra Ayyar, T. S., Mirasidar, Talainayar. B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Ramalinga Mudaliyar, K. S., Mirasidar, Komalapei, Kottur. N.B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Samiyappa Mudaliyar, N. R., Mirasidar, Nedumbalam, Tirutturaippundi. N.B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Somasundaram Pillai, V., Mirasidar, Pandi, Kunnalur. N.B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Subbaya Tevar, C., Mirasidar, Jambuvanodai, Muttupet. N.B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Vaidyalinga Mudaliyar, K. P., Mirasidar, Nedumbalam, Tirutturaippundi. N.B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Vairappa Tevar, V. K., Mirasidar, Tagattur. N.B. 15 Aug. 1923.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Muttuvelu Pandaram, S., Mirasidar, Maracheri, Tirutturaippundi. A.D. 15 Aug. 1923.

Ratnaswami Pillai, M. S., Mirasidar, Kadanavayal, Thagattur. I.C. 15 Aug. 1923.

Sheik Muhammad Marakkayar, A. S. N., Mirasidar, Muttupet. M. 15 Aug. 1923.

Tinnevelly.

Kovilpatti Taluk Board.

(Elected 18, Nominated 6.)

President, Elected.

Kondalroyaswami Nayudu, P. N., Zamindar, Kurivikulam. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Vice-President.

Ramaswami Ayyar, M. J., Vakil, Kovilpatti. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Appaswami Nayudu, R. V., Zamindar, Ilayarasannendal, Part II. N.B. 23 Jan. 1924.

Deivanayagam Pillai, Landlord, Puliyangudi. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Devasahaya Nadar, Moses, Landlord, Kailasapuram, Thattaparai. I.C. 1 Apr. 1922.

Kondalroyaswami Nayudu, P. N., Zamindar, Kurivikulam. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Kandaswami Chettiyar, L. M., Landlord, Sankarankovil. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Kattari Pandiya Retta Kudayar, Zamindar, Alagapuri, Vagaikulam. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Kumarandi Reddiyar, Landlord, Kamalapuram, Vilattikulam. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Narayanaswami Nayakar, Landlord, Devarkulam, Vanaramutti. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Perumal Nayakar, Landlord, Koppampatti, Duraiyur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Ramaswami Ayyar, M. J., Vakil, Kovilpatti. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Ramaswami Nayakar, K. V., Landlord, Kadambur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Sakkarayappa Pillai, Landlord, Sivagiri. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Sankarappa Nayakar, Landlord, Kalingapatti, Tiruvengadam. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Subba Nayakar, Chinna, Landlord, Vellaiyammalpuram, Vilattikulam. N.B. 8 Jan. 1921.

Subba Nayakar, Landlord, Meenthulli, Nilidanallur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Subba Reddiyar, Landlord, Sakkammapuram. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Subbayya Pillai, V. M., Vakil, Kovilpatti. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Subrahmanya Pillai, Landlord, Sivagiri. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Andi Kudumban, Landlord, Dalavoipuram, Maniyachi. A.D. 1 Apr. 1922.

Chidambaram Pillai, Landlord, Kovilpatti. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Chokkalingam Pillai, V. P., Landlord, Vasudevanallur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Kasisami Nadar, Landlord, Marthandampatti. N. 1 Apr. 1922.

Mohideen Badsha Sahib, Saiyid, Landlord, Kovilpatti. M. 10 Nov. 1922.

Pothy Bhattar, S. E., Landlord, Sankarankoil. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Sermadevi Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 18, NOMINATED 6.)

President, Elected.

Kantimatinatha Pillai, V. P., B.A., Pleader, Ambasamudram. N.B. 10 Apr. 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Sivagnanam Pillai, K. A., Pleader, Ambasamudram. N.B. 10 Apr. 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Abjimia Sahib, R., Landlord, Panagudi. M. 1 Apr. 1922.

Guruvayya Reddiyar, V., Landlord, Mulaikaraipatti. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Krishna Ayyar, K. A., Landlord, Kallidaikurichi. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Kumarasankaralingam Pillai, Landlord, Nanguneri. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Kuttalalingamarthandam Pillai, Landlord, Vijayanarayanam. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Lakshminarasimha Somayajiyar, Landlord, Sermadevi. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Nallasivan Pillai, M., Union President, Ambasamudram. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Ramalinga Mudaliyar, M. P. M., Landlord, Alwarkurichi. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Ramalingam Pillai, S. M., Union President, Melsevel. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Rangaswami Reddiyar, K., Landlord, Samugarangapuram. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Sankaranarayana Pillai, K., Landlord, Panagudi. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Sivagnanam Pillai, K. A., Pleader, Ambasamudram. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Subbaraya Reddiyar, V., Village Munsif, Moolaikaraipatti. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Subbayya Pillai, K. P., Union President, Kallidaikurichi. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Subrahmanya Mudaliyar, A. V., Landlord, Alwarkurichi. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Subrahmanya Pillai, K., Union President, Sermadevi. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Sundaralingam Pillai, K. G., Union President, Kalakad. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Vaikuntam Pillai, S., Landlord, Panagudi. N.B. 25 Jan. 1923.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Kantimatinatha Pillai, V. P., B.A., Pleader, Ambasamudram. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Minakshinadha Pillai, Landlord, Pattarpuram, Nanguneri. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Pappanasaperumal Sambar, Landlord, Thornakurichi, Nanguneri. A.D. 1 Apr. 1922.
Ponnayya Nadar, I. S., Landlord, Kadayam, N. 2 Aug. 1923.
Sheik Mohideen Lebbai, K. A., Landlord, Kallidaikurichi. M. 1 Apr. 1922.
Siromoni, The Rev. W. A., Priest, Idayangudi. I.C. 1 Apr. 1922.

Tinnevelly Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 18, NOMINATED 6.)

President, Elected.

Ganapati Pantulu, Sadhu, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Tinnevelly. B. 10 Apr. 1922.

Vice-President.

Subrahmanya Pillai, C. K., M.L.C., Landlord, Tinnevelly. N.B. 10 Apr. 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Adinarayana Nadar, K., Landlord, Kilappavur, Tenkasi. N. 1 Apr. 1922.
Ahmad Miran Sahib, A. M., Landlord, Tenkasi. M. 1 Apr. 1922.
Amutti Shah-ul-Hamid, Taraganar, Merchant, Melappalaiyam. M. 25 Oct. 1923.
Diravia Nadar, K. Moses, Landlord, Alankulam. I.C. 1 Apr. 1922.
Ganapati Pantulu, Sadhu, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Tinnevelly. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Isvaram Pillai, I. C., Mittadar, Ilanji. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Kalyanasundaram Pillai, N., Landlord, Krishnapuram. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Kantimatinatha Pillai. T. K., Village Headman, Pallikottai, N.B. 13 Dec. 1923.
Kuppuswami Ayyar, A. S., High Court Vakil, Tinnevelly Bridge. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Muttukumaraswami Pillai, T. A., Landlord, Ilanji, Tenkasi. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Namasivayam Pillai, K. M., Landlord, Tenkasi. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Ramaswami Das, S., Teacher, Palamcottah. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Sankaralingam Pillai, T., Tachanallur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Sankaranarayana Ayyar, K. R., Pleader, Tenkasi. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Sankaranarayana Ayyar, R. M. S., Banker, Tinnevelly. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Subrahmanya Pillai, C. K., M.L.C., Landlord, Tinnevelly. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Varadaraja Ayyangar, A. S., Landlord, Anantakrishnapuram, Tinnevelly. B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Venkatarama Dikshitar, K., Landlord, Sundarapandiyapuram. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Palani, U., Landlord, Terkupatti, Ukkirankottai. A.D. 1 Apr. 1922.
Palaniyandi Mudaliyar, S., B.A., Pleader, Tinnevelly. N.B. 28 July 1923.
Palaniyappa Mudaliyar, S. V., Pleader, Tenkasi. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Piramanayagam Achari, K. S., Landlord, Palamcottah. V.K. 1 Apr. 1922.
Sivakkolundu Pillayan, Landlord, Tinnevelly. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Subrahmanyan Chettiyar, R., Banker's Agent, Tinnevelly. N.B. 21 Apr. 1922.

Tuticorin Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 18, NOMINATED 6.)

President, Elected.

Gopala Ayyar, S., Pleader, Srivaikuntam. B. 10 Apr. 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Raghupati Tiruvengadatha Ayyangar, V., Landholder, Alwartirunagari. B. 10 Apr. 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Arunachala Tevar, A. P., Landholder, Adichanallur, Pudukudi. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.
Ganapatiyappa Pillai, P. V., Pleader, Tuticorin. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Gopala Ayyar, S., Pleader, Srivaikuntam, B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Govindam Ayyangar, T. S., Landlord, Thenthiruparai. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Kanakasabhapati Pillai, S., Landholder, Thenthiruparai. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Kohlhoff, C. S., Headmaster, Nazareth. I.C. 1 Apr. 1922.

Kumaraswami Auditya Nadar, R., Landholder, Kayamoli. N. 1 Apr. 1922.

Ponnayya Nadar, S., Landholder, Arumuganeri. N. 1 Apr. 1922.

Pudunayanar Auditya Nadar, R., Landholder, Kayamoli. N. 1 Apr. 1922.

Raghupati Tiruvengadatha Ayyangar, V., Landholder, Alvartirunagari. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Sankaralingam Kavirayar, A., Landholder, Velur, Pudukudi. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Seventhi Auditya Nadar, S., Pleader, Srivaikuntam. N. 1 Apr. 1922.

Shanmughasundara Mudaliyar, A., Landholder, Srivaikuntam. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Sivasubrahmanya Tevar, C., Landholder, Sennapatti, Murappanad. N.B. 3 May 1922.

Subbayya Mudaliyar, R., Pleader, Srivaikuntam. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Tatachariyar, D. S., Pleader, Srivaikuntam. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Thomas Nadar, John V., Pleader, Srivaikuntam. I.C. 1 Apr. 1922.

Tirumalaiyappa Mudaliyar, P., Landholder, Srivaikuntam. N.B. 5 July 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Fernandez, Rao Bahadur Cruz, Broker, Ralli & Brothers, Tuticorin. I.C. 1 Apr. 1922.

Gnaniar, G., Landholder, Rajapathi, Sedukkavoithan. A.D. 1 Apr. 1922.

Gomathinayakam Pillai, T. M., Landholder, Murappanad. N.B. 31 May 1923.

Ponnambalanatha Mudaliyar, S. T., Pleader, Srivaikuntam. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Sahul Hamid Marakkayar, S. K. M., Trader, Tuticorin. M. 1 Apr. 1922.

Vedamuttu, The Rev. V. D., Clergyman, Pudukkottai. I.C. 1 Apr. 1922.

Trichinopoly.

Karur Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 14, NOMINATED 4.)

President, Elected.

Pethachi Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S. Rm. M. Ct., M.L.C., Zamindar of Andipatti, Karur. N.B. 26 Feb. 1924.

Vice-President, Elected.

Narasimha Achariyar, N. C., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Karur. B. 26 Sep. 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Innasimuttu Kavandar, Mirasidar, Chinnadarapuram. I.C. 1 Sep. 1922.

Kangayya Kavandar, N., Mirasidar, Karur. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Kattavava Ravuttar, N., Mirasidar, Pallapatti. M. 1 Sep. 1922.

Krishna Rao, V., Mirasidar, Chinnadara puram. B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Marudanayaga Mudaliyar, Mirasidar, Koyamballi, Melapalaiyam. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Muttukaruppa Pillai, Mirasidar, Karur. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Nagappa Mudaliyar, V. M., Mirasidar, Viswanathapuri, Andankoil. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Narasimha Achariyar, N. C., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Karur. B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Ranga Ayyangar, K., Mirasidar, Vangal. B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Sadasivam Pillai, S. M., Village Munsif, Somur, Karur. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Srinivasa Achariyar, M., Village Munsif Melapalaiyam. B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Srinivasa Ayyangar, K. N., Mirasidar, Vangal. B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Srinivasa Ayyangar, V. R., Mirasidar, Vangal. B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Subba Nayakar, Mirasidar, Karadipatti, Aravakurichi. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Balasubrahmanya Pillai, V. M., Village Accountant, Kuppichipalaiyam, Vangal. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Guruswami Pandaram, Agriculturist, Karur. A.D. 1 Sep. 1922.

Pethachi Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S. Rm. M. C. T., M.L.C., Zamindar of Andipatti, Karur. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Pichaiyanan alias Peria Sakkarai Ravuttar, Mirasidar, Aravakurichi. M. 1 Sep. 1922.

Kulittalai Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 17, NOMINATED 4.)

President, Elected.

Vacant.

Vice-President, Elected.

Ratnachalam Ayyar, C. R., Money-lender, Manathattai, Kulittalai. B. 30 June 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Ayyamperumal Chettiyar, P., Mirasidar, Thottiyapatti, Manapparai. N.B. 1 June 1922.

Baluswami Nayudu, C. V., Mirasidar, Manapparai. N.B. 1 June 1922.

Chellandi Pillai, T., Mirasidar, Togamalai. N.B. 1 June 1922.

Dhananjaya Nayakar, C., Mirasidar, Marungapuri. N.B. 1 June 1922.

Manikkavasaga Mudaliyar, L., Pleader, Kulittalai, N.B. 1 June 1922.

Marudai Reddiyar, K., Village Munsif, Vyampatti. N.B. 1 June 1922.

Muttuswami Mudaliyar, S., Village Munsif, Vayalur Sivayam. N.B. 1 June 1922.

Nagaratnam Ayyar, M. S., Village Munsif, Manathattai, Kulittalai. B. 1 June 1922.

Ranga Rao, K. R., Merchant and Mirasidar, Kulittalai. B. 1 June 1922.

Ratnachalam Ayyar, C. R., Money-lender, Manathattai, Kulittalai. B. 1 June 1922.

Sadasivam Pillai, S., Merchant, Kulittalai. N.B. 1 June 1922.

Sambamurti Ayyar, K. S., Village Munsif, Krishnarayapuram. B. 1 June 1922.

Sivaramakrishna Ayyar, M. L., Village Munsif, Mahadanapuram. B. 1 June 1922.

Vaidyanatha Ayyar, K. G., Mirasidar, Karuppattur, Lalapet. B. 1 June 1922.

Venkatarama Chettiyar, K. M., Village Munsif, Kulittalai. V. 1 June 1922.

Yusuf Ravuttar, Money-lender, Chintamanipatti. M. 1 June 1922.

One seat—Vacant.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Akkamuttu Nayakar, M., Sub-Zamindar, Kadavur. N.B. 1 June 1922.

Cere, The Rev. Father J., S.J., Priest, Malayadipatti, Manapparai. E. 1 June 1922.

Setu Ratnam Ayyar, M. R., M.L.C., Mirasidar, Manathattai, Kulittalai. B. 1 June 1922.

Vembadi Muppan, M., Mirasidar, Karuvappanayakanpettai, Lalapet. A.D. 1 June 1922.

Lalgudi Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 15, NOMINATED 5.)

President, Elected.

Krishnaswami Reddiyar, P. B., Mirasidar, Peruvalanallur, Puvalur. N.B. 28 Feb. 1923.

Vice-President, Elected.

Paramasivam Pillai, L. N., Mirasidar, Lalgudi. N.B. 17 Feb. 1923.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Adimula Vandayar, N., Mirasidar, Nochiyam, Bikshandarkoil. N.B. 1 Jan. 1923.

Anthonimuttu Udaiyar, S., Mirasidar, Kallagudi, Pullambadi. I.C. 1 Jan. 1923.

Arokya Udaiyar, M., Mirasidar, Pullambadi. I.C. 1 Jan. 1923.

Arunachala Reddiyar, M., Mirasidar, Alundalapur, Padalur. N.B. 1 Jan. 1923.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Krishnaswami Ayyar, N., Mirasidar and Village Munsif, Lalgudi. B. 1 Jan. 1923.
Maduranayagam Pillai, J., Mirasidar and Merchant, Varaganeri, Trichinopoly. N.B. 1 Jan. 1923.
Mahalingam Ayyar, Mirasidar, Manakkal, Lalgudi. B. 1 Jan. 1923.
Narayanaswami Ayyar, V. A., Mirasidar and Retired Salt Sub-Inspector, Lalgudi. B. 1 Jan. 1923.
Vacant.
Ramaswami Ayyangar, P. S., Mirasidar and Journalist, West Chittara Street, Srirangam. B. 1 Jan. 1923.
Tyagaraja Ayyar, S., Mirasidar and Proprietor, Rice Mill, Lalgudi. B. 1 Jan. 1923.
Virabhadra Malavarayar, S., Mirasidar, Sembalani, Valadi. N.B. 1 Jan. 1923.
Yagappa Udaiyar, D., Mirasidar, Melaperungavur, Valadi. I.C. 1 Jan. 1923.

Members, Nominated Official.

Sundaram Ayyangar, K., B.A., Revenue Divisional Officer, Musiri. B. 1 Jan. 1923.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Ghulam Mohideen Shuttari Sahib Saiyid Shah, Inamdar, Eachampatti Samayapuram. M. 1 Jan. 1923.
Narayanaswami Pillai, T. M., M.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Big Bazaar Street, Trichinopoly. N.B. 1 Jan. 1923.
Ramaswami Nadar, M. N., Mirasidar, Marudur, Irungalur. N. 1 Jan. 1923.
Xavier, The Rev. Father A. Catholic Priest, Porathagudi, Irungalur. I.C. 26 July 1923.

Musiri Taluk Board.

(Elected 15, Nominated 5.)

President, Elected.

Thailam Pillai, R. M., Mirasidar, Jembumadai, Mahadevi. N.B. 29 Jan. 1924.

Vice-President, Elected.

Vacant.

Member, Elected Official.

Kandaswami Pillai, N., Branch Postmaster, Kolakkudi. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Abdul Rahiman Sahib, Mirasidar, Kattuputtur. M. 1 Sep. 1922.
Ganapati Sastrigal, B. S., Mirasidar, Balakrishnampatti, Mettur. B. 1 Sep. 1922.
Kandaswami Pillai, N. S., Mirasidar, Musiri. N.B. 27 Feb. 1923.
Krishnaswami Reddiyar, N., Mirasidar, Sevandampatti, Tattayyangarpettai. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.
Lakshmana Reddiyar, S., Mirasidar, T. Puttur, Ayyampalaiyam. N.B. 28 Oct. 1923.
Muttayya Pillai, S. S., Mirasidar, Vadamalaipatti, Tattayyangarpettai. N.B. 27 Feb. 1923.
Nataraja Pillai, A., Mirasidar, Thottiam. N.B. 12 Mar. 1923.
Pethu Pillai, M. N., Mirasidar, Musiri. N.B. 12 Mar. 1923.
Sama Rao, B., Mirasidar, Turaiyur. B. 1 Sep. 1922.
Savarimuttu Reddiyar, G., Mirasidar, Kottapalaiyam, Uppiliyapuram. I.C. 1 Sep. 1922.
Shanmugam Pillai, A. P. T., Mirasidar, Ayyampalaiyam. N.B. 28 Oct. 1923.
Sundaram Pillai, N., Mirasidar, Musiri. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.
Thailam Pillai, R. M., Mirasidar, Jambumadai, Mahadevi. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.
Venugopal Reddiyar, S., Mirasidar, Kirambur, Turaiyur. N.B. 27 Feb. 1923.

Member, Nominated Official.

Sundaram Ayyangar, K., B.A., Deputy Collector, Musiri. B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Krishnaswami Pillai, M. M., B.A., B.L., Pleader, Musiri. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.
Ramaswami Pillai, R. M. A. R., Mirasidar, Murugur. N.B. 26 Nov. 1923.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Ramachandra Rao, R., Mirasidar, Musiri. B. 15 Dec. 1923.

Sivanadi Pandaram, Mirasidar, Muttampatti, Musiri. A.D. 1 Sep. 1922.

Perambalur Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 15, NOMINATED 3.)

President, Nominated.

Vacant.

Vice-President, Elected.

Muttuvenkatachala Reddiyar, P., Mirasidar, Perambalur. N.B. 21 Nov. 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Balakrishna Reddiyar, M., Mirasidar, Perambalur. N.B. 1 Aug. 1922.

Bappu Sahib, M., Trader, V., Kalattur, Ranjangudi. M. 1 Aug. 1922.

Jainalabdin Sahib, Mirasidar, V., Kalattur, Ranjangudi. M. 1 Aug. 1922.

Karuppa Udaiyar, T., Mirasidar, Ayinapuram, Padalur. N.B. 1 Aug. 1922.

Krishnaswami Reddiyar, V., Village Munsif, Attiyur, Labbaikudikadu. N.B. 1 Aug. 1922.

Marudai Udaiyar, M., Mirasidar, Zamin Tondapadi, Ariyalur. N.B. 14 June 1923.

Mutturamakrishna Ayyar, K., Mirasidar, Karai, Padalur. B. 1 Aug. 1922.

Muttuvenkatachala Reddiyar, P., Mirasidar, Perambalur. N.B. 1 Aug. 1922.

Nattu Periyamu Munijayamachi Reddiyar, Vengalam.

Ramalingachi Reddiyar, A. L., Mirasidar, Poolambadi, Vengolam. N.B. 1 Aug. 1922.

Ramaswami Reddiyar, C., Village Munsif, Ayinapuram, Padalur. N.B. 1 Aug. 1922.

Sambasiva Reddiyar, A., Mirasidar, Vadakkalur, Labbaikudikadu. N.B. 1 Aug. 1922.

Swaminatha Udaiyar, M. K., Mirasidar, Zamin Bhujangarayanallur, Ariyalur. N.B. 9 Nov. 1923.

Subbaraya Pillai, V., Mirasidar, Kadur, Perambalur. N.B. 1 Aug. 1922.

Tiruvengadath Udaiyar, R., Mirasidar, Aranarai, Perambalur. N.B. 1 Aug. 1922.

One seat—vacant.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Muttukrishna Pandaram, N., Agriculturist, Mettupalaiyam, Ranjangudi. A.D. 18 Jan. 1924.

Raya Pillai, P. G., Mirasidar, Palaiyam, Kurumbalur. I.C. 1 Aug. 1922.

Vacant.

Trichinopoly Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 14, NOMINATED 4.)

President, Elected.

Ayyaswami Pillai, A. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Vice-President.

Devasikhamani, S. K., B.A., L.T., Headmaster, S.P.G. High School, Trichinopoly. I.C. 1 Sep. 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Abdul Kadir Sahib, Sheik, Merchant, Iluppur. M. 1 Sep. 1922.

Arumugam Pillai, T. V., Mirasidar, Trichinopoly. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Azimuddin Sahib, Muhammad, Retired Police Officer, Inam Kolattur. M. 1 Sep. 1922.

Dandayudha Thondaman, Mirasidar, Arasangudi, Thogur. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Dost Muhammad Sahib, Saiyid, Merchant, Trichinopoly. M. 1 Sep. 1922.

Ibrahim Saiyid Sahib, Khan Sahib, A P., Merchant, Varaganeri, Trichinopoly. M. 5 Dec. 1922.

Khalif-ul-lah, Khan Bahadur, P., M.A., B.L., M.L.C., Pleader, Trichinopoly. M. 1 Sep. 1922.

Kolandaivelumutturaja, Mirasidar, Kilikudu, Thogur. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib, V. S., Merchant, Trichinopoly. 20 Mar. 1923.

Perianna Nadavar, V., Village Munsif, Kumaravayalur, Somarasampet. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Sangilimuttu Thondaman, Village Munsif, Koothappar, Tiruverumbur. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.
Singam Ayyangar, K., Mirasidar, Srirangam. B. 1 Sep. 1922.
Sundara Udaiyar, R., Village Munsif, Pattalapettai, Tiruverumbur. N.B. 1 Sep. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Rajaram Rao, Rao Sahib S. M., Editor, "Wednesday Review," Trichinopoly. B. 1 Sep. 1922.
Subrahmanya Muppanar, S., Mirasidar, Trichinopoly. A.D. 1 Sep. 1922.
Venkatachalapati Chettiyar, J., B.A., L.T., Assistant, National College, Trichinopoly. S. 1 Sep. 1922.

Udaiyarpalaiyam Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 16, NOMINATED 5.)

President, Elected.

Balakrishnam Pillai, S., Pleader, Ariyalur. N.B. 10 July 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Muttukumara Mudaliyar, Merchant, Ariyalur. N.B. 31 July 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Arunachala Reddiyar, C., Mirasidar, Melapalur. N.B. 1 June 1922.
Balasubrahmanya Pillai, Village Munsif, Sendurai, Udaiyarpalaiyam. N.B. 1 June 1922.
Chinnappa Pillai alias Vythilingam Pillai, Mirasidar, Jayankondam. N.B 1 June 1922.
Govinda Padayachi, Mirasidar, Kovilankudikadu, Ariyalur. N.B. 1 June 1922.
Jagannatha Pillai, M., Village Munsif, Ariyalur. N.B. 1 June 1922.
Kandaswami Pillai, M., Mirasidar, Nagamangalam (Ariyalur Post). N.B. 7 Jan. 1924.
Murugesa Mudaliyar, Mirasidar, Nallampalaiyam (Udaiyarpalaiyam Post). N.B. 11 Jan. 1924.
Muttukumara Mudaliyar, Merchant, Ariyalur. N.B. 1 June 1922.
Muttukumaraswami Pillai, K. M., Mirasidar, Kodukkur, Udaiyarpalaiyam. N.B. 1 June 1922.
Muttuswami Padayachi, Mirasidar, Kuvattur, Jayankondam. N.B. 1 June 1922.
Pichappa Ayyar, S., Mirasidar, Jayankondan. B. 27 Aug. 1923.
Ponnuswami Chettiyar, S., Mirasidar, Merchant, T. Palur. N.B. 1 June 1922.
Sankara Ayyar, S., Ginning Mill Owner, Ariyalur. B. 1 June 1922.
Shanmukham Pillai, Mirasidar, Kodukkur, Udaiyarpalaiyam. N.B. 1 June 1922.
Swaminatha Chettiyar, Sithappa, Merchant, Jayankondan. N.B. 1 June 1922.
Vythilingam Pillai, Mirasidar, Jayankondan. N.B. 1 June 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Balakrishna Pillai, Pleader, Ariyalur. N.B. 1 June 1922.
Duraiswami Nayanar, Schoolmaster, Venbankondan, Udaiyarpalaiyam. A.D. 1 June 1922.
Ignatius Pillai, Eleazar, Mirasidar, Pudukkottai, Kulamanikkam. I.C. 1 June 1922.
Rajabahadur Mudaliyar, A., Diwan, Udaiyarpalaiyam Samasthanam. N.B. 1 June 1922.
Shaik Ismail Sahib, Mirasidar and Merchant, Ariyalur. M. 1 June 1922.

Vizagapatam.

Narasapatam Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 20, NOMINATED 4.)

President, Elected.

Subba Rao, M., B.A., B.L., Pleader, Chodavaram. B. 20 Mar. 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Rama Rao, D., Landlord, Narasapatam B. 20 Mar. 1922.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Adinarayana Pantulu, N., Inamdar, Yellamanchili. B. 1 Mar. 1922.
Bhimasankaram Pantulu, V., Inamdar, Chodavaram. B. 1 Mar. 1922.
Brahmmanna Pantulu, P., Inamdar, Penugole. B. 1 Mar. 1922.
Butchiraju Pantulu, P., Inamdar, Waddadi. B. 1 Mar. 1922.
Jagannadha Rao, K. V., Inamdar, Nayudupalem, Vamulapudi. B. 1 Mar. 1922.
Kannayya Chetti, P., Merchant, Narasapatam. V. 1 Mar 1922.
Kesava Rao Patnayak, N., Inamdar, Pedakalavalapalli, Govindapalem. B. 1 Mar. 1922.
Kodanda Rao Patnayak, N., Inamdar, Pedakalavalapalli, Govindapalem. B. 1 Mar. 1922.
Narasimham Pantulu, K., Pleader, Chodavaram. B. 1 Mar. 1922.
Narasimham Pantulu, K. V., Pleader, Chodavaram. B. 1 Mar. 1922.
Narasimha Raju, P., Amin, Chodavaram. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.
Narayana Sarma, B. C. Y., Inamdar, Madugole. B. 1 Mar. 1922.
Pattabhiramayya Patnayak, N., Merchant, Poodimadaka. B. 1 Mar. 1922.
Peddeyya Nayudu, K., Inamdar, Kusurlapudi, Makavarapalem. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.
Satyanarayana Raju, S. R. S., Proprietor, Thangedu, Uratla. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.
Suryanarayana Rao Pantulu, N., Inamdar, Rayavaram. B. 1 Mar. 1922.
Venkatanarasayya Pantulu, K., Pleader, Yellamanchili. B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Benjamin, N., Medical Practitioner, Yellamanchili. I.C. 1 Mar. 1922.
Omeer Sahib, Muhammad, Merchant, Payakaraopeta. M. 1 Mar. 1922.
Sanyasayya Chetti, P., Merchant, Kaspa Jagannadhapuram. V. 1 Mar. 1922.
Viranna, C., Pattadar, Konthalam, Kottakota. A.D. 1 Mar. 1922.

Parvatipuram Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 20, NOMINATED 4.)

President, Elected.

Jagannadham Pantulu, A., B.A., Pleader, Parvatipuram. B. 9 May 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Prakasa Rao, D. S., B.A., Pleader, Parvatipuram. B. 27 June 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Appadu Pantulu, A., Pleader, Parvatipuram. B. 1 May 1922.
Appalaswami Patnayak, L., Private Pleader, Salur. N.B. 1 May 1922.
Brojo Sundara Bhanj Deo, B., Landholder, Salur. N.B. 1 May 1922.
Gopala Rao, C. H. V., Landholder, Sitanagaram. N.B. 1 May 1922.
Gopala Rao, R., Thana Official, Bobbili. N.B. 1 May 1922.
Hidayatulla, H. Mir, Inamdar, Parvatipuram. M. 1 May 1922.
Jagannadham Pantulu, A., B.A., Pleader, Parvatipur. B. 1 May 1922.
Jaggapadu, B., Trader, Makkuva. V. 1 May 1922.
Kasi Sastri, S., Manager, Bobbili Samasthanam, Bobbili. B. 1 May 1922.
Mallikarjuna Rao, S., Pleader, Parvatipuram. B. 1 May 1922.
Peri Sastri, D., Zamindar's Clerk, Parvatipuram. B. 1 May 1922.
Prakasa Rao, D. S., Pleader, Parvatipur. B. 1 May 1922.
Rajagopalam, D. V., Landholder, Palteru. N.B. 1 May 1922.
Sivaramakrishnamma, B., B.A., B.L., Pleader, Parvatipuram. B. 3 Jan. 1924.
Somayajulu, N. P., Landholder, Salur. B. 1 May 1922.
Srirama Rao, P., Inamdar, Parvatipuram, 1 May 1922.
Surya Rao, C. V., Proprietor, Viziyaramapuram, Makkuva. N.B. 1 May 1922.
Venkata Rao, A., Pleader, Parvatipuram. B. 22 Aug. 1922.
Venkataratnam Chetti, I., Trader, Salur. V. 1 May 1922.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Venkataramaniyacharyulu, A., Thana Official, Sitanagaram. B. 15 Oct. 1923.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Chinnigadu, C. Barki, Pedagudaba. A.D. 1 May 1922.

Gopala Rao Nayudu, M., Receiver, Pedabuddidi and Lakhanapur Estates, Parvatipuram. N.B. 1 May 1922.

Muhammad Ali Sultan, Janab Shaik, Stationmaster, Salur. M. 1 May 1922.

Peacock, Charles, Headmaster, C.B.M. Middle School, Salur. I.C. 1 May 1922.

Vizagapatam Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 20, NOMINATED 4.)

President, Elected.

Coomara Venkatapati Razu, Pusapati, B.A., M.L.C., K. 28 Mar. 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Venkata Narasimha Rao, D. B. 7 Jan. 1924.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Appala Raju, M., Landholder, Bhimali Alamanda. K. 1 Mar. 1922.

Appalaswami Nayudu, Y., Landholder, Mindi, Kaniti. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Cumara Venkatapati Raju, P., B.A., M.L.C., Landholder, Vizagapatam. K. 1 Mar. 1922.

Desapatrudu, M., Landholder, Pedagadi, Pendurti. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Jogi Jagannadha Raju, P., Landholder, Kottam. K. 1 Mar. 1922.

Lakshmi Narasimha Raju, K., Landholder, Alamanda. K. 1 Mar. 1922.

Lakshminarasimha Raju, Raja Sagi, Landholder, Kaniti. K. 1 Mar. 1922.

Mahalakshmi Nayudu, B., Landholder, Anakapalle. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Narayana Patrudu, P., Landholder, Rajayyapeta, Pendurti. N.B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Peda Ramamurti, Chinta, B. Inamdar, Anakapalle. 23 Apr. 1923.

Ramakrishna Raju, G., Landholder, Bhimali, Alamanda. K. 1 Mar. 1922.

Sanyasi Raju, P., Landholder, Kottam. K. 1 Mar. 1922.

Satya Narayana Raju, D., Landholder, Thumpala, Anakapalle. K. 1 Mar. 1922.

Sitarama Raju, B., Bar.-at-Law, Landholder, Vizagapatam. K. 1 Mar. 1922.

Somu Nayudu, M., Landholder, Narsingabilli, Yellamanchili. N.B. 28 Mar. 1922.

Venkata Kumara Raju, P., Landholder, Kottam. K. 1 Mar. 1922.

Venkata Narasimham Pantulu, V., Landholder, Munagapaka, B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Venkata Narasimha Rao, D., Landholder, Kasimkota. B. 1 Mar. 1922.

Venkata Suryanarayana Raju, K., Landholder, Alamanda. K. 1 Mar. 1922.

Venkata Vijaya Gopala Raju, D., Landholder, Thumpala, Anakapalle. K. 1 Mar. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Bangarayya, G., Inamdar, Dharmavaram, S. Kota. A.D. 14 Mar. 1922.

Khyrulla Shah Sahib, M., Landholder, Kasimkota. M. 14 Mar. 1922.

Necodemus, Abel, Agent, Canadian Baptist Mission, Vizagapatam. I.C. 24 Aug. 1922.

Sanyasamma, T., Landholder, Golajam, L. Kota. N.B. 14 Mar. 1922.

Vizianagram Taluk Board.

(ELECTED 20, NOMINATED 4.)

President, Elected.

Narasimha Raju, P. L., Landlord, Jonnavalasa. K. 18 Apr. 1922.

Vice-President, Elected.

Yerakayya Chetti, P. Landlord, Gajapatinagaram. V. 18 Apr. 1922.

Members, Elected Non-Official.

Appala Raju, D., Landlord, Majjivalasa. K. 1 Apr. 1922.

Appala Raju Chetti, P., Landlord, Gajapatinagaram. V. 1 Apr. 1922.

Appalaswami Nayudu, K., Landlord, Pondur. N.B. 5 Sep. 1922.

Appa Rao Patnayak, V., Landlord, Siripuram, Pondur. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Aryulu, Y. K. J., Landlord, Palakonda. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Bhaskara Rao, Y. V. A., Landlord, Palakonda. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Dasayya Pantulu, D. V., Landlord, Palakonda. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Jagannadha Raju, B. V., Landlord, Konesa, Gajapatinagaram. K. 1 Apr. 1922.

Kamanna Subuddhi, S., Merchant, Chipurupalli. V. 1 Apr. 1922.

Narasimha Raju, P. L., Landlord, Jonnavalasa. K. 1 Apr. 1922.

Ramachandra Raju, N., Landlord, Palakonda. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Ramaswami Nayudu, N. A., Landlord, Kumili, Vizianagram. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Sanyasi Raju, S., Landlord, Pandranki. K. 1 Apr. 1922.

Satyanarayana, S., Merchant, Chipurupalli. V. 1 Apr. 1922.

Sitarama Raju, D., Landlord, Devunipalavalasa, Chipurupalli. K. 1 Apr. 1922.

Somasundara Rao, V., Pleader, Vizianagram. B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Subhadra Raju, P. A. V., Landlord, Polepalli, Bimlipatam. K. 1 Apr. 1922.

Suryaprakasam, N., Landlord, Veeraghattam. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Venkatapati Raju, P., Landlord, Vizianagram. K. 1 Apr. 1922.

Yerakayya Chetti, P., Landlord, Gajapatinagram. V. 1 Apr. 1922.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Appa Rao Nayudu, N. R., Landlord, Palakonda. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Mahammad Mohideen Sahib, Landlord, Bimlipatam. M. 1 Apr. 1922.

Sitaramaswami, I., Proprietor, Vavilivalasa. N.B. 1 Apr. 1922.

Thammayya, G., Gokapeta, Vizianagram. A.D. 1 Apr. 1922.

Corporation of Madras.

President:

V. TIRUMALAI PILLAI.

Municipal Councillors:

Councillors, Elected at Divisional Elections.

[*Note.*—Serial numbers denote Divisions the names and boundaries of which are given at page 720.]

1. Ratnaswami, M., M.L.C., F.M.U. Principal, Pachaiyappa's College, 23, Arathoon Road, Rayapuram. I.C. 1 Nov. 1921.
2. Nataraja Mudaliyar, P. V., F.M.U. Lawyer, Gollawar Agraharam Road, Tondiarpet. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
3. Kumaraswami Chetti, 1 and 2, Balu Mudali Street, Tondiarpet. P.T. 1 Nov. 1923.
4. Vijayaraghavulu Pillai, M., Dr. Rao Sahib, 69, Laudgers Gate Road, Purasawakam. 1 Nov. 1923.
5. Muhammad Usman, Khan Bahadur, Sheriff of Madras, Doctor, 138/139, Popham's Broadway, Madras. M. 1 Nov. 1923.
6. Thanikachala Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur O., M.L.C., F.M.U. Lawyer, 305, Linghi Chetti Street, G.T., Madras. V. 1 Nov. 1922.

For abbreviations see page 574.

7. Natesan, The Hon'ble G. A. F.M.U., Editor, 60, Thambu Chetti Street, G.T., Madras. B. 1 Nov. 1921.

8. Sriramulu Nayudu, K., Merchant, 12, Kandappa Chetti Street, G.T., Madras. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

9. Asirvada Nadar, A. C., Doctor, 81, Portuguese Church Street, G.T., Madras. N. 1 Nov. 1923.

10. Venugopala Chettiyar, S., Lawyer, 16, Vaidyanatha Mudali Street, Madras. V. 1 Nov. 1922.

11. Venkatachalam Chetti, S., M.L.C., Merchant, 43, Strotten Muthiya Mudali Street, Madras. V. 1 Nov. 1922.

12. Subbaraya Mudaliyar, C., Retired Government Servant, 12, Chandrappa Mudali Street, Sowcarpet, G.T., Madras. N.B. 1 Nov. 1921.

13. Madanagopal Nayudu, R., Lawyer, 1/40 and 41, Audiappa Nayak Street, G.T., Madras. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

14. Mallayya, B. S., F.M.U. Doctor, Sundara Vilas, Male Asylum Road, Egmore. B. 1 Nov. 1922.

15. Desikachariyar, K. C., F.M.U. Lawyer, Kayar House, 3, Badriah Garden Street, Park Town, Madras. B. 1 Nov. 1921.

16. Bakthavatsulu Nayudu, P., Contractor, 36, Poosala Gengu Reddi Street, Egmore. N.B. 1 Nov. 1921.

17. Venkataswami Chetti, N., Doctor, Ripon Pharmacy, Sydenham's Road, Periamet. N.B. 1 Nov. 1921.

18. Ramakamath, V., Doctor, 107, Purasawakam High Road. B. 1 Nov. 1921.

19. Tirumalai Pillai, V., Lawyer (Retired), Pantheon Road, Egmore. N.B. 1 Nov. 1921.

20. Sundara Rao Nayudu, T., Lawyer, The Ashramam, 24, Harris Road, Mount Road. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

21. Vasu, T., Merchant, 2, Landon's Garden, Landon's Road, Kilpauk. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

22. Ranganatham Chetti, P., Merchant, The Castle, McNicholas Road, Chetpet. V. 1 Nov. 1923.

23. Sivaprakasa Mudaliyar, V., Lawyer, 105, Swami Nayak Street, Chintadripet. N.B. 1 Nov. 1921.

24. Qasim Ali, Merchant, 6, Tahir Sahib Street, Mount Road, Madras. M. 1 Nov. 1921.

25. Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C., L.M. & S., M.L.C., F.M.U. Doctor, 32, Viraraghava Mudali Street, Triplicane. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

26. Vyasa Rao, K., Journalist, 16, Chengalraya Mudali Street, Triplicane. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

27. Varadarajulu Nayudu, Rao Bahadur T., Retired Government Servant, The Ashramam, 24, Harris Road, Mount Road. N.B. 1 Nov. 1920.

28. Narayanaswami Chetti, Diwan Bahadur G., F.M.U., Landlord and Banker, Gopathy Villa, San Thome High Road, Mylapore. V. 1 Nov. 1920.

29. Venkatapati Nayudu, Rao Sahib G., Landlord, Hanover House, 4, Harley's Road, Kilpauk. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

30. Ramaswami Ayyar, T. S., F.M.U., Lawyer, Ranganatha Vilas, Mylapore. B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Councillors, Elected by certain bodies.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce—
Bradshaw, A. B., T. Whitley & Co., Armenian Street, G.T. 13 Feb. 1923.
Powell, A. J., 1, Rundall's Road, Vepery. 13 Feb. 1923.

The Madras Trades Association—
Brown, Harold Noel, Chief Accountant, Spencer & Co., Madras. E. 12 Dec. 1922.

Green, Samuel John, Simpson & Co., 20 Mount Road, Madras. 27 Mar. 1923.

Nurse, W. H., 90, Madras Stable Co., Mount Road, Madras. 25 Sep. 1923.

The South Indian Chamber of Commerce—

Alagasingari Nayudu, P., Merchant, Varada Muthiappan Street. N.B. 6 Feb. 1923.

Muhammad Moosa Sait, M.L.C. Merchant, 32, Godown Street, Madras. M. 6 Feb. 1923.

The Harbour Trust Board—

Leslie, Col. Bradford, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., M.I.E.E., M.L.C., Chief Engineer, Madras Port Trust, Madras. E. 10 Jan. 1922.

The Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India, Ltd.—

Wells, Dr. Arthur, Doctor, 7, Kennett Lane, Egmore. A.-I. 2 Aug. 1921.

University of Madras—

Swaminathan, Dr. S., F.M.U. Barrister, 118, Armenian Street, G.T., Madras. B. 17 Apr. 1923.

Councillors appointed by the Government.

Abdul Jabbar, Carding Master, Carnatic Mills, Perambur. M. 27 Feb. 1923.

Arumainatham Pillai, T., Lawyer, Kabaliswarar Pagoda, East Mada Street, Mylapore. N.B. 27 Feb. 1923.

Devadoss, Mrs. M. C., Sylvan Lodge, Mylapore. I.C. 13 June 1922.

Haji Hakim Muhammad Abdul Aziz Sahib Bahadur Khan Bahadur, 149, Triplicane High Road, M. 18 Sep. 1923.

Hart, H. A., Inspector of Schools, 12, Church Street, Vepery. E. 27 Feb. 1923.

Ibrahim, Muhammad, Lawyer, Marea Labbai Street, G.T., Madras. M. 27 Feb. 1923.

Moss, R. C., Railway Officer, C/o M. & S.M.Ry. Head Office, Adams Park, Madras. E. 7 Feb. 1922.

Muttayya Chettiyar, Rao Sahib Sir M. C. T., *Kt.*, M.L.C., Banker, "Bedford House," Police Commissioner's Office Road, Madras. V. 10 Dec. 1921.

Vasudeva Pillai, V. G., 26, Nallanna Mudali Lane, Royapetta. N.B. 27 Feb. 1923.

Chief Officials of the Madras Corporation.

Acting Commissioner—G. T. Boag, M.A. I.C.S.

Manager—S. Subrahmanyam Chetti, B.A.

Revenue Officer—E. H. M. Bower, B.A., LL.B. (London).

Assistant Revenue Officer—P. Sivabhushana Mudaliyar, B.A.

Licence Superintendent—W. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, B.A.

Engineer—J. E. Hensman, A.M.I.C.E.

Assistant Engineer, South Range—E. R. Srinivasa Acharya, B.A., B.E.

Electrical Engineer—C. V. Krishnaswami Chetti, B.A., B.SC., A.M.I.E.E.

Assistant Engineer, Water Works—I. Kuriyan, B.A., B.E.

Assistant Engineer, North Range—V. Ganesan.

Mechanical Engineer—E. J. Loane.

Superintendent, House Drainage—W. L. Edwards.

Quarry Superintendent—S. Voyvodech.

Electrical Supervisor—A. Balaguruswami Nayudu.

Health Officer—Rao Bahadur Dr. K. Raghavendra Rao, B.A., M.B., C.M., D.P.H.

Officer in charge of Conservancy—Dr. C. Singaravelu Mudaliyar, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (On leave.)

Assistant Health Officer—C. Muttukrishna Reddiyar, B.A., M.B., C.M. (Acting).

Assistant Health Officer—Dr. P. Sadasivan, L.M.S.

Chief Superintendent, Cattle Depots—C. Venkataratnam Chetti.

SPECIAL WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Special Engineer—J. W. Madeley, A.M. INST. C.E.

Senior Assistant to the Special Engineer—T. R. Srinivasachariyar, B.A., B.E.

Assistant Engineer, Drainage Works—C. Ratna Mudaliyar, B.A., B.E.

Assistant Engineer—K. S. Kuppuswami Ayyangar.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Municipalities.

Anantapur.

Anantapur Municipal Council.

(Nominated 13.)

Chairman, Nominated Official.

Venkatarama Ayyar, S., B.A., Revenue Divisional Officer, Anantapur, B. 1 Feb. 1923.

Vice-Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Janab K. Amir-ud-din Sahib Bahadur. 1 Feb. 1923. 31 July 1924. Nominated Councillor and Elected Vice-Chairman.

Councillor, Nominated, Official.

Parthasarathi Nayakar, P. N.B. 14 Aug. 1923.
Sundaram Isaac Peter, I. S. 1 Feb. 1923.

Councillor, Nominated, Non-Official.

Adeppa Chetti, B. C. V. 1 Feb. 1923.
Chennappa Garu, P. 1 Feb. 1923.
Christlieb, Miss M. L. E. 1 Feb. 1923.
Giriyappa Chetti Garu, V. 1 Feb. 1923.
Khasim Sahib Bahadur, Janab Y., M. 1 Feb. 1923.
Kondappa Garu, A. N.B. 1 Feb. 1923.
Obalesappa Garu, IF.M.U., M.L.C. N.B. 1 Feb. 1923.
Obi Reddi Garu, C. N.B. 1 Feb. 1923.
Saddr-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, Janab S., M. 1 Feb. 1923.
Siva Rao Garu, H. B. 1 Feb. 1923.
Subbarayudu Garu, J. N.B. 1 Feb. 1923.

Hindupur Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Ebenezer, M., Missionary Preacher and Landholder. I.C. 11 Sep. 1922.

Councillor, Elected Official.

Venkatareddi, M., Village Officer. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Abdul Hadi Sahib Bahadur, Merchant. M. 12 Oct. 1923.
Abdul Khader Sahib, Merchant. M. 9 July 1922.
Adi Kristayya Dasa, Merchant. V. 1 Nov. 1922.
Adinaranayya, P., Merchant. V. 8 Aug. 1921.
Aswathayya Chetti, G., Landholder. V. 6 July 1922.
Aswathayya, Donti, Merchant. V. 1 Nov. 1922.
Gangappa, Maddalur, Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Kasim Khan Sahib, T., Merchant. M. 1 Nov. 1923.
Khalil Khan, Merchant. M. 10 Feb. 1924.
Nareppa, Katta Kondayyagari, Merchant. V. 9 July 1922.
Venkatesayya, R., Merchant. V. 1 Nov. 1923.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Ebenezar, M., Missionary Preacher and Landholder. I.C. 8 Aug. 1921.
Hanumanthappa, Madiga, Ryot. A.D. 5 Sep. 1922.
Thimmappa, Penukonda, Pensioner. N.B. 5 Sep. 1922.
Venugopal Raju, H., Landlord. N.B. 5 Sep. 1922.

Tadpatri Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

Chairman, Nominated Ex-Officio.—Nil.

Vice-Chairman, Elected.

Kondappa, M. B. N.B.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Balaji Singh, K., Ganja Contractor. N.B. 31 Oct. 1922.
Bhaskara Ramappa, A., Karaman. B. 23 Oct. 1923.
Babiah, K., Dudekula, Trader. N.B. 5 Dec. 1922.

Dongeri, M. S., Trader. M. 31 Oct. 1922.

Lakshmanna Madasu, M., Merchant. N.B. 12 Dec. 1922.

Peddi Reddi, Nellailagari, Cultivator. N.B. 5 Dec. 1922.

Senkrayya Chetti, P., Trader. V. 5 Dec. 1922.

Takoji Rao, J., Trader. N.B. 18 Dec. 1923.

Venkatasubbayya, M., Landholder. N.B. 2 Jan. 1923.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Chenna Konaih . . . 13 Mar. 1923.

Hakim Uruchintala Ibrahim. 13 Mar. 1923.

Rangaswami Pillai, C. A.D. 7 Aug. 1923.

Zachariah, The Rev. S. Devadathu, Ch. 26 Feb. 1924.

Arcot, North.

Gudiyattam Municipal Council.

(Elected 15, Nominated 5.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Ramaswami Chetti, K. G., Pathapalli Muniswami Chetti Street. N.B. 15 July 1921.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Abdul Rahim Sahib, C. A., Merchant, Avara Mallayya Street. M. 1 Nov. 1923.

Arunachala Chettiyar, Namini, Merchant, Periyavania Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Ayyaswami Mudaliyar, Mylappa Nanamuniyappa Mudali Street, Merchant, N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Bangaru Chetti, Sunku, Merchant, Thangalla Ramaswami Chetti Street. V. 25 Sep. 1923.

Bhimaraja Mudaliyar, M. V. Merchant. Chinna Mudali Street. N.B. 26 June 1923.

Kuppayya Chetti, Gunipati, Merchant, Thalayattam Bazaar Street. V. 1 Nov. 1922.

Kuppuswami Mudaliyar, D., Merchant, Avara Mallayya Street. N.B. 15 July 1921.

Muniswami Mudaliyar, K., Merchant, Chinnamudali Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Muthuswami Mudaliyar, K., Merchant, Kandappa Mudali Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Narayanaswami Mudaliyar, Alwar M., Merchant, Alwar Murugappa Mudali Street. N.B. 15 July 1921.

Obaid-ul-lah Sahib, P. H. R., Merchant, Periyalabbai Street. M. 15 July 1921.

Varada Pillai, V., Thalayattam Bazaar Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Velayudha Mudaliyar, M. A. Danduvalli Street. N.B. 7 Sep. 1922.

Venkatachala Mudaliyar, A. S., Rajakkal Kallappa Mudali Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Bashyam, The Rev. John, Evangelist Bangaru Chetti Street. I.C. 15 July 1921.

Duraiswami Chetti, S., Merchant, Gudunagaram Road. N.B. 5 July 1921.

Hussain Khan Sahib, M., Merchant, Periyalabbai Street. M. 15 July 1921.

Jadayappa Nattar, V. P., Native Doctor, Thalayattam Bazaar Street. N.B. 22 Jan. 1924.

Veeran, Sorian, Landholder, Cheruvarki. A.D. 15 July 1921.

Tiruppattur Municipal Council.

(Elected 12, Nominated 4.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Swami Doss Nadar, Rao Sahib J. G. I.C. 1 Nov. 1922.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Arumuga Chettiyar, C. M. S., Merchant. V. 1 Nov. 1923.

Arunachala Ayyar, T. S., B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Ebrahim Sahib, Kalipatti, S., Merchant, M. 1 Nov. 1923.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Kuppuswami Nayudu, T. G., Merchant. N.B. 17 Feb. 1923.

Manikka Chettiyar, C. M. C. K., Merchant. V. 17 Feb. 1923.

Meertheen Sahib, Anakara, Merchant. M. 1 Nov. 1922.

Muhammad Hussain Sahib, M. S., Merchant. M. 15 Apr. 1921.

Palaniswami Mudaliyar, K. A., Merchant. N.B. 17 Feb. 1923.

Shanmugavelu Pillai, T. G., N.B. 15 Apr. 1921.

Sundaram Ayyar, T. M., Mittadar. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Swami Chettiyar, T. S., Mittadar. V. 15 Apr. 1921.

Venkatarama Kavandar, A. B., Merchant. N.B. (V). 15 Apr. 1921.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Abdul Karim Sahib, L., Merchant. M. 15 Apr. 1921.

Arunachala Asari, Aneri, Goldsmith. V.K. 15 Apr. 1921.

Muniswami Pillai, Samudi Muniswami, Landholder, Georgepet. A.D. 15 Apr. 1921.

Tiruvannamalai Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 15, NOMINATED 5.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Ramaswami Ayyar, T. R., Pleader. B. 8 Apr. 1921.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Arumuga Mudaliyar, A., Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Arunagiri Mudaliyar, R., Merchant. N.B. 8 Apr. 1921.

Elumalai Asari, A., Goldsmith. V.K. 1 Nov. 1923.

Krishnaswami Mudaliyar, S. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Kuttiya Pillai, V., Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Mottayya Mudaliyar, K., Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Murugappa Udaiyar, V. C., Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Muttukumaraswami Mudaliyar. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Ponnuswami Chettiyar, A. S., Merchant. N.B. 8 Apr. 1921.

Ponnuswami Pillai, A. N.B. 18 Oct. 1921.

Rangaswami Pillai, S., Cultivator. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Shanmukha Mudaliyar, M., Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Singaravelu Chettiyar, V., Trader. N.B. 8 Apr. 1921.

Sonachalam Pillai, S., Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Abdul Karim Sahib Kalambur Dariya, Merchant. M. 8 Apr. 1921.

Adimulam, Pachaiappa, Merchant. A.D. 8 Apr. 1921.

Pachaiyappa Chettiyar, Petha Sadayappa. V. 6 Oct. 1922.

Rangaswami Reddiyar. N.B. 15 Dec. 1922.

Sankar Joseph Stephens, Srivat Manager, Danish Mission School. I.C. 8 Apr. 1921.

Vaniyambadi Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 15, NOMINATED 5.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Lalbatcha Sahib, Vaniyambadi, Merchant. M. 10 June 1921.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Abdul Razack Sahib Patel. M. 1 Nov. 1923.

Abdul Wahab Sahib, Shaik Ali. M. 1 Nov. 1923.

Ahmed Hussain, Attur. M. 18 Mar. 1923,

Arunachala Chettiyar, Kalakam, Merchant. V. 10 June 1921.

Badsha Sahib, Mattakar Ahmad. M. 9 May 1922.

Batcha Sahib, Kosehal. M. 1 Nov. 1923.

Kannayya Lal, M. N., Mittadar. N.B. (Baniya). 1 Nov. 1922.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Khuddus Sahib, Malayalam Abdul, Merchant. 4 Dec. 1923.

Muhammad Sahib, Vanakkara Hussain, Merchant. M. 1 Nov. 1922.

Naikkara Moulana Sahib, Br., Merchant. M. 10 Nov. 1922.

Rahim Sahib, Haji Abdul, Merchant. M. 10 June 1921.

Ramaswami Chettiyar, V. S. K., Merchant. V. 1 Nov. 1922.

Sabju Sahib, Kunnattur Haji. M. 29 Aug. 1922.

Venkatesa Chettiyar, T. V. K., Merchant. V. 1 Nov. 1922.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Chinba Rao, L. K., Merchant. N.B. 23 Nov. 1922.

Manikka Mudaliyar, Ayyaswami Mudaliyar, Merchant. N.B. 10 June 1921.

Muniswami Kavandar, Tola Kavandar, Merchant. N.B. 10 June 1921.

Sundaram, Parasurama Nadamuni John. Christian. Catechist. A.D. 10 June 1921.

Venkataswami Nayudu, C., Merchant. N.B. 23 May 1922.

Vellore Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 21, NOMINATED 7.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Krishnaswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur K., Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Abdul Aziz Sahib, T., Merchant. M. 1 Nov. 1922.

Abdul Gaffur Sahib, R. F., Merchant. M. 1 Apr. 1921.

Abdul Jabbar Sahib, V., Merchant. M. 1 Nov. 1922.

Devasikhamani Mudaliyar, B., Merchant. N.B. 1 Apr. 1921.

Duraiswami Mudaliyar, M. S., Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Duraiswami Mudaliyar, P., Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Duraiswami Mudaliyar, V. R., Shroff. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Govindaraju Mudaliyar, T., Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Lakshmana Perumal Mudaliyar, Subadar-Major R., Pensioner. N.B. Nov. 1923.

Linga Asari, A. R., Goldsmith. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Margabandu Chettiyar, P. T., Merchant. B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Masilamani Mudaliyar, V., Pensioner and Landlord. N.B. 1 Apr. 1921.

Muniswami Mudaliyar, K., Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Natesa Ayyar, P. S., B.A., Pleader. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Padmanabha Mudaliyar, V. S., B.A., B.L., Pleader. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Periyaswami Mudaliyar, T., Merchant. N.B. 1 Apr. 1921.

Raju Chettiyar, P. V., Merchant. N.B. 1 Apr. 1921.

Shanmuga Chettiyar, P. J., Merchant and Agent, Mercantile Bank. N.B. 1 Apr. 1921.

Sriramulu Nayudu, M., Money-lender. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Viraraghavalu Nayudu, C., Merchant. N.B. 1 Apr. 1921.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Harris, Thomas, Headmaster, Voorhee's College, Vellore. I.C. 1 Apr. 1921.

Hekhuis, The Rev. Lambernis, Principal, Voorhee's College, Vellore. American. 1 Apr. 1921.

Muhammad Sherif, Lieut. M. 10 July 1923.

Murugayya Nadar, K., Abkari Contractor. N. 1 Apr. 1921.

Murugesa Mudaliyar, Rai Bahadur V., Pensioner. N.B. 1 Apr. 1921.

Salam Sahib, Subadar Md. Abdus, Pensioner. M. 1 Apr. 1921.

Srinivasa Pillai, Vellore Ramaswami Pillai, Landlord. A.D. (Valluva). 1 Apr. 1921.

Wallajapet Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar, Wallajapet, Sub-Agent, B.O.C. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Vice-Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Ramalinga Mudaliyar, Wallajapet Murugappa Mudaliyar, Landlord. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Govindaraju Nayagar, P. Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Krishnaswami Ayyar, A., Pleader. B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Lakshmanayya, Manika, Cloth Merchant. S. 15 Apr. 1921.
Murugappa Chettiyar, Nagavedu, Oil Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Neli. Venkatachalapathy Bagavathar, Cloth Merchant. S. 3 July 1923.
Ramachandrayya, Vanu, Cloth Merchant. S. 15 Apr. 1921.
Sanjeevayya Konda, Cloth Merchant. S. 1 Nov. 1923.
Sriramulu Chetti, S., Shopkeeper. V. 1 Nov. 1922.
Thangavelu Chettiyar, Loganatha Chettiyar, Merchant. V. 15 Apr. 1921.
Venkataswami Nayudu, Puvala, Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Abdul Hakim Sahib, Unani Doctor. M. 12 Apr. 1921.
Ponnuranga Chettiyar, Thoppamuttu, Money-lender. N.B. 12 Apr. 1921.
Ramalinga Asari, Kollur, Shroff and Merchant. V.K. 12 Apr. 1921.
Sangappa Uppini, Cloth Merchant. N.B. 12 Apr. 1921.

Arcot, South.

Chidambaram Municipal Council.

(Elected 15, Nominated 5.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Srinivasa Achariyar, C. V., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil. B. 9 June 1921.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Annamalai Mudaliyar, A. S. N., Yarn Merchant. N.B. 13 May 1921.
Arumuga Mudaliyar, A., Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Duraiswami Pillai, A., Mirasidar and Abkari Renter. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Govindaswami Nayudu Garu, R. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Kumaraswami Mudaliyar, B. T., Mirasidar and Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Kunchithapatha Mudaliyar, Yarn Merchant. N.B. 13 May 1921.
Manikka Chettiyar, M., Merchant. N.B. 13 May 1921.
Mir Hamid Sahib, Saiyid, M. Mirasidar. 1 Nov. 1922.
Raghupathi Sarma, R. A., B.A., B.L., Pleader. B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Ramalingam Pillai, V., N.B. Mirasidar. 1 Nov. 1923.
Santhalingham Mudaliyar, A. M., Cloth Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Srinivasa Sastriyar, K. S.. Pleader. B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Velayudha Mudaliyar, V. K., Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Venugopala Pillai, Mirasidar. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Nagamuttu Padayachi, V., Mirasidar. N.B. 13 May 1921.
Narayanaswami Nadar, V., Money-lender. N. 13 May 1921.
Rajamanikka Chettiyar, S. K. V., Merchant. 13 May 1921.
Ramaswami Nattar, K., Merchant. N.B. 13 May 1921.
Sahajanandam Swami, Mirasidar. A.D. 13 May 1921.

Cuddalore Municipal Council.

(Elected 24, Nominated 8.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Venugopaul Nayudu, R. K., B.A., B.L., Pleader. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Annamalai Chettiyar, A., Merchant, Clive Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Arunachala Mudaliyar, A. M., Landholder, Bandypalaiyam. N.B. 27 Jan. 1921.
Chakrapani Ayyangar, T. R., B.A., Pleader, Pudupalaiyam. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

For abbreviations see page 674.

Chokkalinga Raja, L., Landlord, Bandypalaiyam. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Damodaram Pillai, K., Landholder, Bandypalaiyam. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Deivasigamani Mudaliyar, M. S., Landholder. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Duraiswami Mudaliyar, S., Vakil's Clerk, Sannadi Street, Tiruppapuliyur. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Gajathar Singh, K. J., Landlord, Napier Road, Manjakuppam. N.B. (Rajput). 1 Feb. 1921.

Jagannatha Nayudu, T., Mirasidar, Sankara Nayudu Street, Tiruppapuliyur. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Kothandapani Chettiyar, V., Merchant, Kuttakarai Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Manikka Mudaliyar, V. K., Merchant and Landlord, Bandypalaiyam. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Muthukumaraswami Chettiyar, A. T., Shrotriyamdar and Money-lender, Clive Street, Cuddalore, O.T. N.B. 25 Jan. 1921.

Ponnuswami Mudaliyar, S., Merchant. N.B. 25 Jan. 1921.

Rajagopala Chettiyar, V., Pleader, Angalamman Coil Street, Manjakkupam. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Raju Mudaliyar, V., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Pudupalaiyam. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Ramanuja Achariyar, V. S., B.A., B.L., Pleader, Tiruppapuliyur. B. 30 Nov. 1923.

Razack Marakkayar, Khan Sahib Muhammad, Merchant, Sonagar Street, O.T. M. 25 Jan. 1921.

Sadananda Chettiyar, O. A., Merchant. Cuddalore O.T. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Srinivasa Desika Achariyar, R., B.A., B.L., Pleader. Pudupalaiyam. B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Subrahmanya Ayyar, A. C., Landholder. Cuddalore O.T. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Tangavelu Pillai, A., Village Munsif, Pudupalaiyam, N.B. 31 Oct. 1922.

Venkatachala Mudaliyar, K., Landholder, Pudupalaiyam. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Hamid Marakkayar Sahib, Muhammad, Merchant, Sonagar Street, Cuddalore O.T. M. 8 March 1921.

Krishna Samban, Panchama Sadasiva, Carriage Builder. Bandypalaiyam. A.D. 8 March 1921.

Loubiere, The Rev. Father Ernest, Assistant, St. Joseph's School, Cuddalore, N.T. E. 8 March 1921.

Palaniyandi Chetti, Subbaraya Chetti, Fisherman and Merchant, Fort St. David. N.B. 8 March 1921.

Pushpanatham, Paul, Pleader, Pudupalaiyam. I.C. 8 March 1921.

Samu Pillai, Venmani Jagannath, Pleader and Landholder, Pudupalaiyam. I.C. 8 March 1921.

Srinivasa Achariyar, N. C., Landholder, Cuddalore O.T. B. 8 March 1921.

Subbayya Chettiyar, Chokkalinga Murugappa, Merchant and Landlord, Tiruppapuliyur. N.B. 26 July 1921.

Villupuram Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Subbaraya Pillai, M., N.B. 9 Dec. 1921.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Chidambaram Ayyar, S., Pleader. B. 4 April 1922.

Devaraj, J. P., Railway Medical Officer, I.C. 1 Nov. 1923.

Duraiswami Pattar, S. P., Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Kannappa Mudaliyar, V. D., Merchant. V. 1 Nov. 1923.

Krishnaswami Ayyar, V. R., Pleader. B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Kuppuswami Naicker, P., Trader. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Lakshmipati Chettiyar, S. N., Merchant. V. 9 Dec. 1921.

Narayanaswami Pillai, G., Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Rajagopala Mudaliyar, C. M., Railway Contractor. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Ramanuja Doss, Selvakesava, Merchant. N.B. 9 Dec. 1921.

Tiruvenkata Achariyar, R., Pleader. B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Usman Sahib, Muhammad, Merchant and Monigar (Additional). M. 9 Dec. 1921.

Councillors, Nominated Official.

Bartlett, Percy, Loco Foreman. E. 25 July 1922.

McLean, W. A., Ry. P. W. Inspector. E. 9 Dec. 1921.

Vacant.

Bellary.

Adoni Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 18, NOMINATED 6.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Narayana Rao, Nakathi, Merchant. B. 4 Sep. 1923.

Vice-Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Hazari Sivaraj Singh, K., Merchant. N.B. 2 Aug. 1922.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Abdul Rahiman Sahib, Kurnool. Merchant. M. 1 Nov. 1923.

Basappa, Manga, Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Buden Sahib, H. M. D., Maulana, Merchant's Clerk. M. 25 Mar. 1921.

Buden Sahib, Sathpathy, Merchant. M. 2 Oct. 1922.

Eranna Gowli, Merchant. N.B. 25 Mar. 1921.

Ghanes Singh Hazari, Kollapuram. Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Ghouse Sahib, H. M. D., Maistri, Landlord. M. 25 Mar. 1921.

Govinda Rao, Y., Pleader. B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Karamathelli Sahib, Mir, Merchant. M. 1 Nov. 1923.

Krishnamurti Rao. O., Merchant. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Mallappa, Vaddagiri, Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Muhammad Husain, H. M. D., Merchant, M. 1 Nov. 1922.

Raja Sahib, Bandu, Merchant. M. 25 Mar. 1921.

Raghavendra Rao, Lamboo, Merchant. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Rama Rao, Chokkanhalli, Merchant. B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Siddappa, Vaddagiri, Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Ayyadurai Talaivar, D. L., Market Assistant, Messrs. Rally Bros. Agency, Adoni. I.C. 25 Mar. 1921.

Karibasappa, Goldsmith. V.K. 25 Mar. 1921.

Ramaswami Nayudu, S., Sub-Agent, Messrs. Bombay & Co., Adoni. N.B. 25 Mar. 1921.

Sangapuramayya, Pedda, Merchant. A.D. 25 Mar. 1921.

Urukundappa Kuruba, Landlord and Merchant. A.D. 25 Mar. 1921.

Venkoba Rao, J., Merchant. N.B. 13 Feb. 1923.

Bellary Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 21, NOMINATED 7.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Narayana Rao, N., B.A., B.L., F.M.U. B. 6 Nov. 1923.

Vice-Chairman.

Thimmappa, Gudathur, Merchant. V. 1 Nov. 1923.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Abdul Basith, B., Merchant. M. 8 Aug. 1922.

Abdul Basith, Kurnool, Merchant. M. 27 May 1921.

Abdul Gaffur Sahib, Sowdagar, Merchant. M. 1 Nov. 1922.

Abdul Hye, K., M.L.C. M. 1 Nov. 1923.

Balaji Rao, Cuddapah, Pleader. B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Brahma Sastri, Kodur, Pleader. B. 27 May 1921.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Chennabasappa, Siva, Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Chinnaramanappa, P., Merchant. V. 27 May 1921.
Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, B.A., B.L., Rao Bahadur, President, District Board and Government Pleader. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Kandra Iyyappa, Contractor. 1 Nov. 1923.
Karibasappa, Chellur. V. Merchant. 1 Nov. 1922.
Karibasappa, M., Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Narasappa, Medhal, Merchant. V. 1 Nov. 1922.
Narasimhappa, Mundlur, Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Siva Rao, Pulamati, M.L.C., Pleader. B. 8 Aug. 1922.
Subbayya, V. Pedda, Merchant. V. 1 Nov, 1923.
Subbu Chetti, T., Merchant. V. 8 Aug. 1922.
Subramaniyan, A. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Venugopal Nayudu, Gaddam, Proprietor, Distillery. N.B. 7 Dec. 1922.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Annaswami Pillai, R., Landlord. A.D. 27 May 1921.
Cotilingam, J. P., M.L.A., Retired Principal, W.H. School. I.C. 27 May 1921.
Gadappa, Somasamudram, Merchant. N.B. 27 May 1921.
Gandla Ulava Chetti, Merchant. N.B. 21 Nov. 1922.
Hulugappa, Woddai, Stone Contractor. N.B. 27 May 1921.
Vadivel Achari, T. N., B.A., Teacher, W.H. School. V.K. 27 May 1921.
Virayya, Duggi, Merchant. N.B. 27 May 1921.

Hospet Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Kothandarama Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur T., Pensioner. N.B. 15 Nov. 1921.

Vice-Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Srinivasa Rao, B., Landholder. B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Hanumanta Gowd, Rao Bahadur C., Landholder. B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Kristappa, Kakubal, Merchant. N.B. 25 Nov. 1922.
Kyadigappa, Gosi, Merchant. N.B. 25 Mar. 1921.
Nagappa Chetti, P., Merchant. N.B. (Vaisya). 26 Sep. 1923.
Nagappa, Megoti, Landholder. N.B. (Devanga). 25 Mar. 1921.
Ranga, Rao. M., Landholder. B. 25 Mar. 1921.
Rindaih Chetti, K., Merchant. N.B. 26 Sep. 1923.
Siddalingayya, K., Merchant. N.B. 26 Sep. 1923.
Tandu Mudaliyar, A. D., Contractor. N.B. (Vellala). 1 Nov. 1922.
Venkataswami, Sanna. N.B. 26 Sep. 1923.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Hulugappa, Banada Mari, Landholder (Boya). 25 Mar. 1921.
Maktum, Gudugunti, Landholder. M. 25 Mar. 1921.
Papappa, Dasara, Cultivator. A.D. (Begari). 25 Mar. 1921.
Yesudasayya, Moses, Pastor, London Mission Church. I.C. 25 Mar. 1921.

Chingleput.

Chingleput Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Ekambaram Pillai, T., Government Pensioner, Malimayur. N.B. 16 Jan. 1923.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Ayyalu Chettiyar, G. V., Merchant, Kavarai Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Chinnaswami Mudaliyar, C. A., Chinna Monigar Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Govindarajulu Nadar, M., Abkari-renter. N. 1 Nov. 1923.
Jayaram Nayudu, M., Merchant, High Road. N.B. (Balija). 1 Nov. 1922.
Kannayya Chettiyar, C. N., Merchant, Kavarai Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Murugesa Mudaliyar, M., Mill Owner, Hanumantha-putheri village. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Ramanujam Chetti, M., Contractor, High Road. N.B. 13 May 1921.
Ramanuja Achariyar, A., Vakil, Peria Monigar Street. B. 13 May 1921.
Tiruvenkata Achariyar, N. P., Vakil, Peria Chetti Street. B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Vadamalai Mudaliyar, V., Merchant, Periyanatham. N.B. 13 May 1921.
Vedachala Mudaliyar, M., Mill Owner, Malaimayur. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Vijayaraghava Achariyar, V., Vakil, Periya Monigar Street. B. 13 May 1921.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Manikka Nayakar, A., Merchant, Chinna Chetti Street. N.B. 13 May 1921.
Namam Kathan, Landholder, Nathanchery. A.D. 13 May 1921.
Sutherland, W. S., M.A., B.D., U.F.C. Missionary. E. 10 Oct. 1922.

Conjeeveram Municipal Council.

Chairman, Nominated Non-Official.

Swaminatha Mudaliyar, M., Landlord, Akkanampalaiyam Street. N.B. 13 May 1921.

Vice-Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Venkata Achariyar, T., B.A., Pleader, Mettupalaiyam Street. B. 30 Oct. 1922.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Appadurai Mudaliyar, S., Merchant, Rettaipillaiyar Coil Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Apparao Mudaliyar, G. V., Landlord, Konerikuppam Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Chinnaswami Chettiyar, B., Merchant, Bavapet Street. N.B. 9 Dec. 1922.
Devaraya Mudaliyar, T., Merchant, Aladipillaiyarkoil Street. N.B. 13 May 1921.
Kadirvelu Mudaliyar, M., Merchant Tiruppakadal Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Kannappa Mudaliyar, M., Merchant, Hudgsonpet. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Krishna Sah, S. S., Merchant, Sheikpet Nadu Street. N.B. 13 May 1921.
Murugesa Mudaliyar, K., Merchant, Akkanampalaiyam Street. N.B. 13 May 1921.
Paramasiva Mudaliyar, T., Merchant, Raja Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Parthasarathi Nayakar, T. A., Banker, Raja Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Ponnambala Mudaliyar, C., Merchant, Vilakkedi Coil Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Ramaswami Mudaliyar, P. S., Merchant and Landlord, Thiruvekamban Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Sambasiva Chettiyar, C., Landlord, Nemandakara Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Sambasiva Chettiyar, K., Landlord, Ashtabujam Kumara Chetti Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Sivaprakasa Mudaliyar, T., Merchant, Nemandakara Street. N.B. 13 May 1921.
Srinivasa Ayyar, P. S., Licensed Medical Practitioner, Rangasanikolam Lane. B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Subbaraya Mudaliyar, A., Merchant, Pudupalaiyam Street. N.B. 13 May 1921.
Subbaraya Mudaliyar, P., Merchant, Ekambara Mada Street. N.B. 13 May 1921.
Subrahmanya Mudaliyar, C., Landlord, East Raja Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Swaminatha Mudaliyar, R., Landlord, Vaikuntaperumal Coil Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Varadappa Chettiyar, N. V. M., Landlord, Reddipet. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Varadaraja Mudaliyar, R. M., Merchant, Kurukku Pin Street. N.B. 13 May 1921.
Varadaraja Mudaliyar, T. P., Merchant, Varaguvasal Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Amid Khan Sahib, K.B., Landlord, Hyderpatrai Street. M. 13 May 1921.

Krishnaswami Nayakar, K. V., Landlord, Raja Street. N.B. 13 May 1921.

Nagalinga Pandaram, Astrologer, Tumbavanam village. A.D. 13 May 1921.

Paramasiva Ayyar, N., B.A., Retired Headmaster, Vaithigurukkal Street. B. 13 May 1921.

Pethu Chettiyar, A., Landlord. N.B. Monnanthiruvilamantapam Street. 13 May 1921.

Vaidyalinga Asari, C. M., Goldsmith, Mettukammala Street. V.K. 13 May 1921.

Venkatasubba Reddi, D., Merchant, Sappanipillayarkoil Street. N.B. 13 May 1921.

Saidapet Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 15, NOMINATED 5.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Abdul Razack, S. K., Landlord and Merchant. M. 1 Oct. 1922.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Abdul Rahiman, Contractor, Fanepet. M. 1 Oct. 1923.

Appadurai Gramani, M. T., Landlord, Toddy Contractor, Kandapillaichavadi. N.B. 1 Oct. 1923.

Balagopal Pillai, M. K., Merchant. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Damodara Reddi, K., Mambalam. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Doraiswami Mudaliyar, T., Cloth Merchant. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Jagannatha Mudaliyar, C., Employee, Messrs. Shaw, Wallace & Company. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Kotnis, K. N., Landlord, Mambalam. B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Krishnaswami Pillai, G. V., Landlord. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Mohideen Khan, Contractor. M. 1 Oct. 1922.

Narayanaswami Chetti, W., Employee. National Bank. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Ponnuswami Mudaliyar, S. C., Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Ramanujam Pillai, S. R. N.B. 4 Mar. 1924.

Ratnavelu Mudaliyar, S. S., Timber Merchant. N.B. 1 Oct. 1923.

Sivapatha Mudaliyar, M. P. N.B. 1 Oct. 1922.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Dasan, V., Doctor (L.M.P.). I.C. 28 Nov. 1922.

Krishnammal, C., Bhujanga Rao Street. N.B. 28 Nov. 1922.

Narayanaswami Doss, S. V., Schoolmaster, Janda Thotam. A.D. 28 Nov. 1922.

Ponnuranga Nayakar, C., Shroff. N.B. 28 Nov. 1922.

Subbalakshmi Ammal, L., Bazaar Road. B. 28 Nov. 1922.

Chittoor.

Chittoor Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Ranga Achariyar, Rao Bahadur T. V., B.A., B.L., Vakil, Brahman Street. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Abboy Chettiyar, M., Clerk to Nattukottai Banker. N.B. (Vaniya). 27 May 1921.

Balaguruvappa Nayudu, G., Landlord, Guruvappa Nayudu Street. N.B. (Balija). 1 Nov. 1922.

Krishnayya Chetti, Immidi, Merchant, Graemspet. V. 27 May 1921.

Markanda Reddi, N., Kapu Village Munsif. N.B. 27 May 1921.

Muniswami Nayakar, Arcot, Abkari Contractor, Market Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Namberumal Chetti, P. R., Yarn Merchant and Banker, Jandaman Street. V. 27 May 1921.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Rangaswami Mudaliyar, V., Contractor, Devaraya Reddi Street. N.B. (V.). 1 Nov. 1923.
Srinivasa Ayyar, G., L.M.P., Medical Practitioner. B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Tulasiram Mudaliyar, C. D., B.A., B.L., Pleader, Tiruvenkataswami Nayudu Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Venkatamuniswami Chetti, P., Merchant, Jandaman Street. V. 1 Nov. 1922.
Viraraghava Reddiyar, C. S., Landholder, Kattemanchi. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Husain, Sowcar Saiyid Mir, Landlord and Sowcar, Pillaiyar Coil Street. M. 16 Oct. 1923.
Kay, The Rev. N. John, Pastor, American Arcot Mission, Mission Compound. I.C. 27 May 1921.
Muniswami Nayudu, B., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Ponniyamman Coil Street. N.B. 27 May 1921.
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, C. R., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Mada Koil Street. B. 27 May 1921.

Tirupati Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Narasimha Achariyar, Tirumala Kumara, B.A., B.L., G. N. Mada Street. B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Vice-Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Rangayya Chetti, Sirigiri, Landlord and Merchant, Bazaar Street, N.B. 13 May 1921.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Chinna Bojjiah Chetti, Embulur, Merchant, Kola Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Duraiswami Ayyar, Nagapudi, B.A., Pleader, Mitta Street. B. 13 May 1921.
Duraiswami Ayyangar, Tirumala Kumara, B.A., Pleader, G. Sannadhi Street. B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Guruva Reddi, Ganji, Landholder, Kapa Street. N.B. 13 May 1921.
Rangaswami Ayyangar, Chetlur, B.A., L.T., Teacher, G. Sannadhi Street. B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Srinivasulu Chetti, Chandragiri S., Landlord and Merchant, Bazaar Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Subbanna Chetti, Tirumala Chetti, Landlord and Money-lender, Punta Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Subba Reddi, Pandrotti, Landlord and Money-lender, Kapa Street. N.B. 13 May 1921.
Venkata Krishnama Achariyar, B.A., B.L., Pleader, G. Sannadhi Street. B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Venkatrangam Chetti, Kotigari N., Landlord and Merchant, Dasari Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Ayyaswami, Valluva, Pilgrim Receiver, Dasari Matam. A.D. 13 May 1921.
Hakim Muhammad Ismail Sahib Bahadur, Kola Street. M. 18 Dec. 1923.
James, Srikotla, Schoolmaster, Manchala Street. I.C. 13 May 1921.
Narayana Chetti, Chintalu P., Shroff, Berichetti. N.B. 20 Mar. 1922.

Coimbatore.

Coimbatore Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 24, NOMINATED 8.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Rao Sahib C. S. N.B. 15 Mar. 1921.

Vice-Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Kannuswami Kavandar, S., B.A., B.L., Pleader. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Arunachalam Chettiyar, V., Landlord, N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Bhimayya Chettiyar, S., Secretary, Hindu Kripakara Nidhi, Ltd. N.B. 15 Mar. 1921.
Chinnamarutachalam, Landlord, Pulikulam. A.D. 15 Mar. 1921.

Choudai Kavandar, T., Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Eapen, K., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Uppilipalaiyam. I.C. 15 Mar. 1921.

Harinarayana Pillai, V., Landlord, Secretary. City Bank. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Karuppanna Kavandar, P. K., Landlord, N.B. 30 Jan. 1923.

Kesava Pillai, K., Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Krishnaswami Ayyar, S. R., Vakil. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Latchumana Tevar, Ramanathapuram. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Madhavadoss Sait, Merchant. N.B. 8 Mar. 1921.

Madhava Rao, K. S., Landlord. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Nanjappa Chettiyar, A. M., Merchant. N.B. 15 Mar. 1921.

Nanjunda Kavandar, B., Landlord, and Secretary, Town Bank. N.B. 8 Mar. 1921.

Palaniswami Chettiyar, C. K., Landlord. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Ramachandra Chetti, C. M., B.A., B.L., Vakil. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Rangai Kavandar, B., Merchant, Rangan Goundan Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Sambamurti Ayyar, C. S., B.A., B.L., Vakil. B. 15 Mar. 1921.

Sivasubrahmanya Chettiyar, T. S., B.A., Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Subrahmanya Mudaliyar, C. K., Vakil. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Sultan Muhammad, M., Merchant. M. 15 Mar. 1921.

Venkataswami Nayudu, G., Merchant, Papanayakanpalaiyam. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Arogyaswami Pillai, Rao Bahadur M. G., B.A., Landlord. I.C. 10 May 1921.

Ghulam Husain, Khan Sahib G. A., Merchant, Honorary Plague Officer. M. 10 May 1921.

Krishna Boyan, C. K., Contractor. N.B. 10 May 1921.

Periyanayagam Mudaliyar, A., B.A., L.T., Headmaster, St. Michael's School. I.C. 10 May 1921.

Sattappa Chettiyar, P. S., Merchant, Local Agent, Kaliswarar Mills. N.B. 10 May 1921.

Veerian, R., Confidential Clerk, Messrs. Stanes & Co. 10 May 1921.

Edwin Vincent, Brooke Bond, Ltd. E. 10 July 1923.

Winter, W. E., Captain, E. 17 July 1923.

Dharapuram Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Ramaswami Chettiyar, Raja K., Merchant. V. 1 Nov. 1923.

Vice-Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Ramakrishna Ayyangar, K., B.A., Pleader. B. 20 May 1921.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Abdul Karim, D. L. Muhammad, Merchant. M. 1 Nov. 1922.

Abdul Razack, A. M., Merchant. M. 20 May 1921.

Anantasubrahmanya Ayyar, K., B.A., Pleader. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Ellis, The Rev. J. J., Missionary. E. 17 July 1923.

Gopalakrishna Chettiyar, Raja K., Merchant. V. 1 Nov. 1922.

Muttuvenkataswami Nayudu, Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Raghavendra Rao, K., Merchant. B. 20 May 1921.

Raju Nayudu, S. N., Landlord. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Ramaswami Ayyar, N., Landlord, Kolinjivadi. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Srinivasa Ayyar, K. P., Landlord and Contractor, Kolinjivadi. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Yusuf Muhi-ud-din Ansari, D. K. M. 2 June 1923.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Krishna Panchama, Carpenter. A.D. 20 May 1921.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Periyaswami Chettiyar, M., Merchant. N.B. 20 Apr. 1922.

Silethappa Tevar, A., Landlord. I.C. 20 May 1921.

Erode Municipa Council.

(ELECTED 15, NOMINATED 5.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Sambasivam Pillai, S., Merchant. N.B. 25 Aug. 1921.

Vice-Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

David, V. I., Medical Practitioner. I.C. 17 Nov. 1923.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

David, V. I., Medical Practitioner. I.C. 1 Nov. 1923. Re-elected.

Ganapati Ayyar, E. S., B.A., B.L., Pleader. B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Govinda Nayakar, A., Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Kadir Sahib, K., Merchant. M. 5 Aug. 1921.

Kalyanasundaram Ayyar, K., Cashier, Imperial Bank of India. B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Lingappa Kavandar, N., Merchant. N.B. 5 Aug. 1921.

Muttukumaraswami Pillai, M., Kaspa Karnam. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Mohideen Sahib, M. S. A., Merchant. M. 5 Aug. 1921.

Nanjappa Chettiyar, E. V., Pleader. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Palaniyappa Chettiyar, A., Merchant. N.B. 12 Feb. 1924.

Sambasivam Pillai, S., Merchant. N.B. 5 Aug. 1921.

Shaik Daud Sahib, K. A., Landlord. M. 1 Nov. 1922.

Swamia Pillai *alias* Poovatha Kavandar, Landlord. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Subrahmanya Ayyar, G., Village Munsif. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Thangaperumal Pillai, K. M., Landlord. N.B. 5 Aug. 1921.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Balasubbarayulu Nayudu, K., Merchant. N.B. 5 Aug. 1921.

Marimuttu Pillai, T., Landlord. N.B. 5 Aug. 1921.

Rajalinga Pandaram, A., Astrologer. A.D. 5 Aug. 1921.

Srinivasa Mudaliyar, T., B.A., B.L., Vakil. N.B. 5 Aug. 1921.

Witney, The Rev. T. C., London Mission. E. 17 Apr. 1923.

Pollachi Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

Chairman, Nominated Official.

Loveband, G. Y., I.C.S., Sub-Collector. E. 26 Aug. 1922.

Vice-Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Ramaswami Chettiyar, S. R. M. S., Mill Owner and Banker. N.B. 26 Aug. 1922.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Abdul Majid, Saiyid, L.F. Contractor. M. 26 Aug. 1922.

Chennappa Gowder, P. T., Landlord. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Kandaswami Kavandar, N., Landlord. N.B. 26 Aug. 1922.

Karuppan Chettiyar, S., Merchant and Landlord. N.B. 26 Aug. 1922.

Marudayappa Chettiyar, K., Merchant. N.B. 26 Aug. 1922.

Narayana Pillai, P., Merchant and Landlord. N.B. 26 Aug. 1922.

Natarajan Chettiyar, P., Merchant. N.B. 26 Aug. 1922.

Ramalingam Chettiyar, S., Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Ramaswami Kavandar, K. S., Merchant and Landlord. 1 Nov. 1923.

Ratnasabhapati Kavandar, P., Merchant and Landlord. N.B. 26 Aug. 1922.

Venkata Achariyar, S., Landlord. B. 26 Aug. 1922.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Antony, D. M., Rev. Father C. P. I.C. 19 June 1923.
Kissen Singh, T. G., Landlord. Rajput. 26 Aug. 1922.
Mahali Boyan, N., Landlord. N.B. 26 Aug. 1922.
Subba Pillai, P., Landlord. N.B. 10 Apr. 1923.

Tiruppur Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Duraiswami Kavandar, N. N.B.

Vice-Chairman, Nominated Non-Official.

Muruganathan Chettiyar, K., Merchant. N.B. 24 May 1921.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Duraiswami Ayyar, T. S., Cotton-broker. B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Duraiswami Kavandar, N., Landlord. N.B. 15 Mar. 1921.
Govindaswami Chettiyar, M. M., Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Kuppuswami Ayyar, C. S., Pleader. B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Nanjunda Ayyar, T. V., Vakil. B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Narayanaswami Kavandar, C. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Ponnuswami Kavandar, S., Landlord and Merchant. N.B. 15 Mar. 1921.
Rajappa Kavandar, K. R. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Ramalingam Chettiyar, A., Merchant. N.B. 15 Mar. 1921.
Ramaswami Kavandar, R. V. N.B. 15 Mar. 1921.
Subrahmanya Ayyar, A. R., Factory Agent. B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Venkatappa Kavandar, K. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Anandaji Sait, Rao Sahib Vittal Doss, Merchant. N.B. 24 May 1921.
Gnanaprakasam Pillai, S., Merchant. I.C. 24 May 1921.
Velliyanna Ravuttar, Merchant. M. 24 May 1921.

Udamalpet Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Abdur Razack, Khan Sahib Saiyid Diwan, M.L.C. M. 13 May 1921.

Vice-Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Appavu Pillai, M., Pleader. N.B. 13 May 1921.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Abdul Aziz, Saiyid Diwan, Landlord. M. 1 Nov. 1922.
Balasubrahmanya Chettiyar, V. P. R., Landlord. V. 1 Nov. 1923.
Chand Muhammad Ravuttar, A., Merchant. M. 13 May 1921.
Gurumurti Nayudu, A. R., B.A., B.L. N.B. 1 Jan. 1924.
Jayaram Chettiyar, P. V., Landlord. V. 13 May 1921.
Khaja Muhi-ud-din, S. D., Landlord. M. 1 Nov. 1923.
Sellamuttu Kavandar, K. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Sivasubrahmanya Kavandar, U. S., Landlord. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Somasundaram Pillai, P., Pleader. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Vazir Khan, U. S., Merchant. M. 1 Nov. 1922.
Vacant.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Duraiswami Nadar, R.N. (Nadar). 3 Apr. 1923.
Malayandi Chettiyar, N. R., Landlord. N.B. 13 May 1921.
Palani Kavandar, R., Landlord. N.B. 13 May 1921.

Cuddapah.

Cuddapah Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

Vice-Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Abdul Basithmeah Sahib Sowcar, Merchant. M. 9 Nov. 1921.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Budhakhan, Sahih Sandoji, Merchant. M. 1 Nov. 1923.

Lakshminarayana Sastri, C., B.A., B.L., Pleader. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Mahaboob Meah Sahib Bahadur, Merchant. M. 1 Nov. 1923.

Saiyid Ahmad Sahib, Merchant. M. 1 Nov. 1922.

Saiyid Sahib B., Merchant. M. 17 June 1921.

Saiyid Sahib, Khadumian, Merchant M. 17 June 1921.

Satakopa Achariyar, A., B.A., Pleader. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Usman Khan Sahib, Merchant. M. 17 June 1921.

Venkatakrishnayya, P., Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Venkatasubbayya Chetti, C., Merchant. V. 6 Jan. 1923.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Nagayya, S., Landlord. A.D. 17 June 1921.

Santayya Seth, Pensioner. I.C. 6 Nov. 1923.

Subbayya, G., Pensioner. N.B. 17 June 1921.

Venkatesam Chetti, K., Merchant. V. 17 June 1921.

Proddatur Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Vasanta Rao, V., B.A., Pleader. B. 17 June 1921.

Vice-Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Venkataramayya, G., Pleader. B. 17 June 1921.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Chinna Subbayya Chetti, J., Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Nagamayya Chetti, Jutur, Merchant. V. 17 June 1921.

Narasimha Acharlu, C. S., B.A., Pleader. B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Pedda Pulla Reddi, Badval, Landlord. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Pulla Reddi, P., Landlord and Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Saiyid Muhammad, Sahib Bahadur, Mill Owner. M. 1 Nov. 1923.

Sankara Rao, V., B.A., B.L., Pleader. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Subbayya Chetti, K. S., Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Subbayya Chetti, S., Merchant. V. 1 Nov. 1922.

Venkatasubbayya Chetti, Sunku Chinna, Merchant. V. 17 June 1921.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Balaji, A., Merchant. N.B. 17 June 1921.

Balayya, M., Landholder. A.D. 17 June 1921.

Joseph, The Rev. P. I.C. 3 Oct. 1922.

Ranga Reddi, N., B.A., B.L., Pleader. N.B. 3 Oct. 1922.

Ganjam.

Berhampore Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 18, NOMINATED 6.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Venkatasubba Rao Pantulu, Ayyagari, Pleader. B. 1 Nov. 1920.

Vice-Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Ramakrishna Rath, M.A., B.L., Pleader. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Buchayya Chetti Garu, A., Trader. V. 1 Nov. 1922.

Gopalachari Garu, Eydyarotno, Physician. B. 10 Mar. 1923.

Gopala Krishnamma, S. V., Pleader. B. 1 Nov. 1920.

Haddurowtu Mahasayo, Landlord. N.B. 1 Nov. 1920.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Magato Patro, Village Officer. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Narasimham Chetti Garu, E., Trader. V. 1 Nov. 1922.

Narayanarao Nayudu Garu, P. V., B.A., B.L., Pleader. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Pakanati Raghavarao Nayudu Garu, Trader. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Rath Mahasayo, B., Printer. B. 1 Nov. 1920.

Sadananda Mahanti Mahasyo, M.A., B.L., Pleader. I.C. 1 Nov. 1923.

Sitaramaswami Pantulu Garu, M., Pleader. B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Sivayya Garu, N., Trader. N.B. 1 Nov. 1920.

Sriramamurti Pantulu Garu, V., Pleader. B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Viraraghava Achariyar, K., B.A., B.L., Pleader. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Vysyaraju Venkataratnama Raju Garu, Trader. V. 1 Nov. 1923.

Vysyaraju Soorayya Raju Garu, Trader. V. 1 Nov. 1922.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Abdul Rashid, Khan Sahib Bahadur, Railway Station Master, M. 1 Nov. 1922.

Faiz-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Medical Practitioner. M. 24 Jan. 1922.

Muhammad Abdul Aziz Sahib Bahadur. M. Trader. 24 May 1921.

Padmanabhan Chetti Garu, M., Trader, V. 24 May 1921.

Paul, K. M., Trader. I.C. 29 June 1923.

Venkateswarlu Nayudu Garu, Rao Sahib, P. S., Trader. N.B. 20 Feb. 1923.

Chicacole Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

Chairman.

Vacant.

Vice-Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Nowrojirao Nayudu, G., L.M.S., Trunk Road. N.B. 4 Aug. 1922.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Appalanarasayya Nayudu, Ch., Landholder, Market Road. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Appannah Chetti, I., Landlord, Nallaverasu Street. V. 1 Nov. 1923.

Kamayya Chetti, M. V., Pleader, Chinna Bazaar Street. V. 1 Feb. 1921.

Maganna Chetti, B., Merchant, Baratam Street. V. 1 Nov. 1923.

Muthuswami Pantulu, N., Pleader, Trunk Road. B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Narayana Rao Nayudu, K., Landlord, Kalinga Road. N.B. 1 Nov. 1921.

Ramanayya Chetti, B. V., B.A., B.L., Pleader, Baratam Street. V. 1 Nov. 1922.

Rama Rao Chetti, B., Landholder, Chowk Bazaar. V. 3 Dec. 1923.

Sambamurti Pantulu, V., Landholder, Bhupalarao Street. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Suryanarayana Chetti, I., Merchant, Chinna Bazaar Street. V. 1 Feb. 1921.

Suryanarayana Nayudu, H., B.A., B.L., Pleader, Kotti Street. N.B. 1 Feb. 1921.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Kurmayya, Kallepalli, Inamdar, Badullapeta. N.B. 3 June 1921.

Mirza Barana, Inamdar, Baratam Street. M. 3 June 1921.

Narasayya Nayudu, K. V., Landlord, Punyapu Street. N.B. 13 Sep. 1921.

Subbarayudu, The Rev. B., Missionary, Cantonment. I.C. 3 June 1921.

Parlakimedi Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Sitaramaswami Pantulu, Rai Sahib P., Landholder. B. 15 Nov. 1921.

Vice-Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Damodar Paudhi Mahasayo, Landholder, Pandhi Street, O.B. 5 Nov. 1923.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Appala Nayudu, Nacca China, Landholder, Sari Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Appalaswami Nayudu, Landholder, N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Appanna Patro Mahasayo, Landholder, Big Brahmin Street. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Harikrishna Rajagaru Mahasayo, Landholder, Chitrakari Street. O.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Jagannathaswami Pantulu, P., Landholder, College Lecturer. 1 Nov. 1923

Lokanadha Patro Mahasayo, Landholder, L.F. Contractor. B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Madanamohanados Mahasayo, Landholder, Raja Guru Street. B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Rajagopal Patnaik. N.B. 1 Nov. 1921.

Sitapati Pantulu, G. V., Landholder. B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Vacant.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Adinarayana Nayudu, Karuku, Pensioner. N.B. 14 June 1921.

Domburu Sahu, Dhavala, Native Physician. N.B. 14 June 1921.

Gorachand Patnaik Mahasayo, N.B. 24 July 1923.

Muhammad Laharuddin Sahib, Merchant, Municipal Office Street. M. 21 Aug. 1923.

Godavari.

Cocanada Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 24, NOMINATED 8.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur K., M.L.C., Merchant, Innes & Co. N.B. 5 Nov. 1923.

Vice-Chairman, Nominated Councillor and Elected Non-Official.

Ranga Rao Nayudu, A., Merchant, Jagannaickpur. N.B. 5 Nov. 1923.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Bhimalingamurti, P., Inamdar, Jagannaickpur. B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Chinnayya, Chokka, Merchant, Jagannaickpur. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Harischandrudu, Addepalli, Merchant Jagannaickpur. N.B. 27 May 1921.

Kameswara Rao, Y., B.A., Pleader, Temple Street. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Kesavaramamurti Nayudu, K., B.A., Merchant, Raja Road. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Koneti Rao Pantulu, N. S., B.A., B.L., Pleader, Raja Road. B. 27 May 1921.

Krishnamurti, Damodara, B.A., B.L., Pleader, Fraserpetta. N.B. 27 May 1921.

Lakshmipati Rao Nayudu, P., Medical Practitioner, Mosque Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Prakasa Rao, D. V. S., B.A., Pensioner, Fraserpetta. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Ramamurti, K., Merchant, Raja Road. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Ramasomayajulu, Ch., B.A., B.L., Pleader, Temple Street. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Samudram, Manda, Merchant, Raja Road. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Sarvarayudu, Mutta, Merchant, Temple Street. N.B. 27 May 1921.

Sathiraju, Potula, Merchant, Jagannaickpur. N.B. 27 May 1921.

Sivarama Rass, D. V., B.A., B.L., Pleader, Foster Road. B. 27 May 1921.

Subba Rao, Challa, B.A., Pleader, Temple Street. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Subba Rao Pantulu, L., B.A., B.L., Pleader, Temple Street. B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Subba Rao, P. V., Merchant, Purvis Road. N.B. 27 May 1921.

Subrahmanya Sarma, I. C., Inamdar, Kutcheri Road. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Venkanna, S., Merchant, Jagannaickpur. N.B. 27 May 1921.

Venkatachalapati, Pydah, Rao Bahadur, Merchant, Temple Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Venkatanarayana, P. C., Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Venkataramayya Pantulu, P., Inamdar, Temple Street. B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Acharyulu, Vidwan Dhavileswarapu Chiranjivi, Native Doctor, Jagannaickpur. N.B. 27 May 1921.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Benson, The Rev. Rowland, C., B.A., Missionary, MacLaurin High School. E. 10 Oct. 1922.

Chinnaswami Pillai, Virappa Appavu, Rachupetta. I.C. 27 May 1921.

Janardana Rao Nayudu, Koka, B.A., L.M.S., Medical Practitioner, Raja Road. N.B. 13 June 1922.

Ramanna, Munjulurie, Merchant, Budampetta. N.B. 27 May 1921.

Rama Rao, C. H., Head Clerk, Asiatic Petroleum Company, Jagannaickpur. N.B. 27 May 1921.

Tahir Sahib, Muhammad, Medical Practitioner, Mosque Street. M. 27 May 1921.

Peddapuram Municipal Council.

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Kondayya Goli, Inamdar. N.B. (Kamma). 15 Nov. 1921.

Vice-Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Subrahmanyam, Malipeddy. 27 Nov. 1923.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Appala Raju, Goli, Inamdar. N.B. (Kamma). 22 Apr. 1921.

Appa Rao, Arisa. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Dorayya, Challa, Inamdar. N.B. (K.) 1 Nov. 1922.

Lakshminarayana Rao, B.A., Chavali. B. 9 Oct. 1923.

Pullamraju, Dangadi. V. 13 Feb. 1923.

Soma Raju, Katari, Inamdar. N.B. 22 Apr. 1921.

Viraraju, Gudivada, Goldsmith. N.B. 22 Apr. 1921.

Viraraju, Muppana China. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Achanna, Katraparti, Vaidyam. N.B. 19 Apr. 1921.

Ismail, Muhammad. M. 14 July 1922.

Krishna Rao Nayudu, B.A., Gurrala. N.B. 16 Oct. 1923.

Perayya, Chakkirala, Landholder. 19 Apr. 1921.

Rajahmundry Municipal Council.

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Swami, K. V. R., Bar.-at-Law. T. 1 Nov. 1921.

Vice-Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Appalaswami Randhi, Merchant. V. 1 Nov. 1923.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Appalaswami, Chukka, Timber Merchant. R. 1 Nov. 1921.

Appalaswami, K., Aluminium Merchant. V. 1 Nov. 1921.

Appalaswami, Randhi, Merchant. V. 1 Nov. 1923.

Appalaswami, S. 1 Nov. 1923.

Appalaswami, Sappa, Merchant. V. 10 June 1921.

Appanna Subbaram Garu. 1 Nov. 1922.

Atchayya Garu, Karra, Merchant. 1 Nov. 1923.

Bangarayya, Subban, Merchant. V. 1 Nov. 1921.

Bapanayya Garu, Solasa, B.A., B.L., Vakil. 1 Nov. 1923.

Brahma Sudarsanam, Yeluri, Schoolmaster. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Dhanaraju, Bathula, Merchant. D. 1 Nov. 1923.

Kameswararao Pantulu, Nayapati, B.A., B.L. 1 Nov. 1922.

Lakshmipati, Kandula, Landlord. Telaga. 1 Nov. 1923.

Ramalingam Pantulu, Bodapatti, Landlord and Merchant. 1 Nov. 1922.

Sattiraju, Grandhi, Merchant. 1 Nov. 1922.

Suryanarayana, Randhi, Merchant. V. 1 Nov. 1921.

Surya Rao, Muttangi, Merchant and Landlord. 1 Nov. 1922.

Swami, K. R., Bar.-at-Law. 1 Nov. 1921.

Venkatacheyanulu, Marunada, B.A., B.L., Vakil. B. 1 Nov. 1921.

Virabhadrudu, Seela, Merchant. D. 1 Nov. 1921.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Dharmayya, Badugu, Landlord. A.D. 10 June 1921.

Farid Sahib, Shaik, Military Pensioner. M. 10 June 1921.

Konda Acharyulu, Darla, Teacher. V. 10 June 1921.

Mallayya, Anem, Landlord. D. 10 June 1921.

Neudorffer, Rev. A. F. A., American Missionary. 10 June 1921.

Venkatachalam Pantulu, Diwan Bahadur C., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil. B. 10 June 1921.

Venkataratnam Nayudu, Rai Sahib M., B.A., B.L., Vakil. Adi-Velama. 10 June 1921.

Guntur.

Chirala Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Subba Rao, Ravula, Landholder and Sub-Agent. B. 16 July 1922.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Chandramowli, Draksharam, Trader. N.B. 16 July 1922.

Hanumanta Rao, Baddepudi, Landholder. Perala. B. 16 July 1922.

Jacob, Vemula, 1st Assistant, A.E.L.M. Secondary Schools, Peralam. I.C. 16 July 1922.

John Baer, Headmaster, A.E.L.M. Secondary School, Perala. I.C. 16 July 1922.

Lokanatham, Ravula, Official, Perala. B. 16 July 1922.

Nageswara Rao, Perala, Trader. B. 16 July 1922.

Narasimham Ravilisetti, Trader. N.B. 16 July 1922.

Sathyanandam, Gaera, L.F. Contractor. I.C. 16 July 1922.

4 *Seats Vacant.*

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Khasim Beg Sowdagar, Trader. M. 16 July 1922.

Mallikarjunun, Goli, Trader, Perala. N.B. 16 July 1922.

Ranganaikulu, Maddu, Rice Factory, Proprietor. N.B. 16 July 1922.

Guntur Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 21, NOMINATED 7.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Narasimha Rao Pantulu, N. V. L., M.A., LL.B., Bar.-at-Law, Kottapet. B. 4 Dec. 1922.

Vice-Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Singh, G R., Sub-Agent, Asiatic Petroleum Co., Chowk. N.B. 3 Dec. 1922.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Abdul Gafur *alias* Babu Sahib, Inamdar, China Bazaar. M. 23 Jan. 1923.

Jagannadham, S., General Merchant, Sangadigunta. V. 23 Jan. 1923.

Janardanayya Pantulu, Aka, Landlord, Agraharam. B. 27 May 1921.

Krishnayya, N. V., Landlord, Lalapet. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Kotireddi, Karasani, Landlord, Koritepadu. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Lakshmayya Nayudu, Kota, General Merchant, Kannavari Garden. N.B. 27 May 1921.

Lakshmayya Pantulu, P., Landlord, Old Guntur. B. 27 May 1921.

Muhammad Galab, General Merchant, Pothurivari Garden. M. 27 May 1921.

Muhammad Narullasha Sahib, Merchant, Bara Imam Street. M. 12 June 1923.

Narasimhacharlu, Chatti, Landlord, Old Guntur. B. 27 May 1921.

Payyappa Pantulu, Potturu, Landlord. B. 27 May 1921.

Pullayya, Gollapudi, Merchant, Ellore Bazaar. V. 1 Nov. 1922.

Rangachari, V., Vakil, Gandhipet. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Saiyid Khasim, Landlord, Sangadigunta. M. 27 May 1921.

Seshagiri Rao Pantulu, S., Inamdar, Kottapet. B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Sitaramayya Pantulu, N., Pleader, Gandhipet. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Somayaji, R. C., Vakil, Agraharam. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Subrahmanyam, P., General Merchant, Agraharam. V. 13 Jan. 1923.

Suryanarayana Rao Pantulu, P., Pleader, Arundulpet. B. 10 Oct. 1922.

Yusuf Sahib, Muhammad, Merchant, Cloth Bazaar. M. 5 Dec. 1922.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Abdur Rahiman, Khan Sahib Munshi Muhammad, Pensioner, Arundulpet. M. 28 Nov. 1922.

Ethirajulu Nayudu, Rao Bahadur P. C. N., Kannavari Garden. N.B. 27 May 1921.

Kinsinger, A. D., Leather Merchant. I.C. 27 May 1921.

Naganna Duru, Landlord, Old Guntur. A.D. 27 May 1921.

Subrahmanyam, Guntur, General Merchant, Chowk. V. 27 May 1921.

Viswanatham Devara, G. K., Vakil, Arundulpet. N.B. 27 May 1921.

Narasaraopet Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Simhachalam Pantulu, G., Law Agent. B. 17 Sep. 1923.

Vice-Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Koteeswara Rao Pantulu, Ch., B.A., Pleader. B. 8 Oct. 1923.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Chandrasekhara Rao Pantulu, T., B.A., Pleader. B. 10 Feb. 1921.

Chendrayya, V., Landholder. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Gopalakrishnamurti Pantulu, P., Medical Practitioner. I.C. 10 Feb. 1921.

Hanumayya, K., Merchant. V. 1 Nov. 1923.

Krishnayya Pantulu, C. V., B.A., B.L., Pleader. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Mamayya, S., Merchant. V. 10 Feb. 1921.

Nagi Reddi, K., Landholder. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Ramaswami, M., Landlord. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Subbayya, P., Merchant. V. 1 Nov. 1922.

Venkata Reddi, M., Merchant. V. 1 Nov. 1923.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Kotayya, Choda, Landholder. V.K. 10 Feb. 1921.

Parthasarathi Nayudu, K., Retired Local Fund Asst. Engineer. N.B. 10 Feb. 1921.

Shaik Adam, M., Merchant. 2 Oct. 1923.

Venkatanarasimha Rao Bahadur, M. Ex-Zamindar. N.B. 13 Dec. 1921.

Ongole Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Varada Sriramulu Nayudu, Railway Contractor. N.B. 13 May 1921.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Bhushanam, Y., Teacher. I.C. 13 May 1921.

Kamasastri, K., Landlord. B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Krishnayya Chetti, P., Trader. V. 1 Nov. 1923.

Nagayya, B., Trader. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Narasimhaswami Chetti, B., Trader. V. 13 May 1921.

Ramadurgayya Nayudu, D., Teacher, National School. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Ramalingam Pantulu, G. Teacher, P.V.R. School. B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Ranganayukulu Chetti, P., Trader. V. 13 May 1921.

Shaik Fareed Sahib, Trader. M. 1 Nov. 1922.

Subbaramayya, G., Trader. V. 1 Nov. 1923.

Subba Rao, Ch., Trader. V. 1 Nov. 1923.

Venkatarangam Chetti, Gurram, Trader. V. 13 May 1921.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Ghouse Muhammad, Trader. M. 13 May 1921.

Radhakrishnayya Pantulu, S., Vakil. B. 13 May 1921.

Wood, Swamidas, Retired Teacher. I.C. 13 May 1921.

Tenali Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Anjaneyulu Pantulu, Pillalamarri, B.A., M.L.C., Vakil. B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Vice-Chairman.

Virabhadrayya Sristi, Sanka, General Merchant. V. 1 Nov. 1922.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Anjayya, Ravi, Landholder. N.B. 15 Apr. 1921.

Ankinedu, Jetti, Landholder. N.B. 15 Apr. 1921.

Basavayya, Kanneganty, Landholder, N.B. 15 Apr. 1923.

Bullayya, Ghanta, Landholder. N.B. 15 Apr. 1921.

Hanumanta Rao Sristi, K. C., Merchant. V. 1 Nov. 1922.

Kotayya Pantulu, Tumuluri, Landlord, B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Kotiswami, Rachabathuni, Merchant. N.B. 15 Apr. 1921.

Lingayya, Vasireddi, Landlord. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Suryanarayana Rao Nayudu, Motupalli, Landlord. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Suryanarayana Rao Nayudu, Bh., Native Doctor. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Isaiah, Choppar, Boot Merchant. I.C. 15 Apr. 1921.

Shaik Rahimat-ul-lah Sahib, Merchant. M. 15 Apr. 1921.

Tulasidasu Nayudu, S., B.A., B.L., Vakil. N.B. 15 Apr. 1921.

Viraswami Gaddeti, Landholder. A.D. 19 Apr. 1921.

Kanara, South.

Mangalore Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 21, NOMINATED 7.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Venkat Rao, Nellikai, Merchant, Mission Street. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Vice-Chairman.

Sequeira, John P., Vakil, Court Road. I.C. 1 Nov. 1923.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Albuquerque, P. F. B. Bolar. I.C. 1 Nov. 1923.

Annappa Nayak, M., Merchant, Golikatta. B. 1 Nov. 1922.

D'Souza, B. M., Merchant, Bolar. I.C. 1 Nov. 1922.

D'Souza, P., Vakil, Court Road. I.C. 1 Nov. 1922.

Fernandes, C. G., Assistant Surgeon, Fr. Muller's Charitable Institution, Kankanadi. I.C. 13 May 1921.

Ganapati Rao, N., Vakil, Donkerkeri. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Kunhamu, M., Merchant. M. 13 May 1921.

Lobo, A. J., Public Prosecutor, Kafrigudde. I.C. 13 May 1921.

Mahmud, M., Merchant, Golikatta. M. 1 Nov. 1922.

Mascarenhas, Rev. Fr. R. C., Bendur. I.C. 1 Nov. 1923.

Muhammad, H., Merchant, Balmatta. M. 1 Nov. 1922.

Purushotham Kamath, H., Vakil, Car Street. B. 13 May 1921.

Rama Rao, Attavar, Landholder, Nereshwallya Road. B. 13 May 1921.

Sadasiva Rao Adiga, K., Vakil, Kadri. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Sadasiva Rao, K., Landholder, Court Road. B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Subba Rao, A., Landholder, Bolar. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Suvarna, N. N., Vakil, Kankanadi. N.B. 13 May 1921.

Venkat Rao, Kudpi, Vakil, Mission Street. B. 13 May 1921.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Subbayya, B., Bolur. N.B. 19 June 1923.

Councillors, Nominated Official.

Babu, M., Teacher, Bendur. N.B. 10 May 1921.
Kirkwood, Lieut.-Col. James, I.M.S., D.M. & O. E. 23 Aug. 1921.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Akbar Khan, M., Merchant, Nereshwallya Road. M. 10 May 1921.
Amin, V. C., Merchant, Hampankatta. N.B. 10 May 1921.
Govinda, Gundibail, Teacher, Kadri Road. A.D. 15 Sep. 1921.
Mahabala Hegde, B., Vakil, Kadri Road. N.B. 10 May 1921.
Soans, Abner, Merchant, Bunder. I.C. 5 Sep. 1922.

Kistna.

Bezwada Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 18, NOMINATED 6.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Ramachandra Rao, Dr., D. S., M.A., M.D. I.C. 22 Dec. 1922.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Adiseshu, Majeti. V. 17 Nov. 1922.
Burhanuddin, Muhammad. M. 17 Nov. 1922.
Hanumanta Rao Pantulu, D. V., Merchant. B. 17 Nov. 1922.
Lakshmana Rao Pantulu, Guduru, B.A. B. 17 Nov. 1922.
Madhusudana Rao Pantulu, D., B.A., B.L. B. 17 Nov. 1922.
Mohideen, Muhammad Ghulam. M. 17 Nov. 1922.
Narasimham Pantulu, V. L. B. 17 Nov. 1922.
Narayanaswami Patrudu, Pothina. N.B. 17 Nov. 1922.
Poornanandam Pantulu, Kowta. B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Rajagopala Acharya, C., B.A., B.L. B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Rangayya Nayudu, Y. V., N.B. 17 Nov. 1922.
Reddi, Rao Sahib C. K., B.A., Pleader. N.B. 17 Nov. 1922.
Sitharamayya, Chunduri. V. 1 Nov. 1923.
Sitharamasarma, Ghantasala. B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Srinivasa Rao, Patrudu, Potini. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Venkatasiva Rao, Kanuri. B. 17 Nov. 1922.
Venkateswara Rao Pantulu, T., Bar.-at-Law. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Charles, C. L., B.A., M.B., C.M., 27 Nov. 1923.
Gopalakrishnayya, Rao Bahadur Kovelamudi, B.A. N.B. 17 Nov. 1922.
Hanumanta Rao Pantulu, Poluri, Cashier, Imperial Bank of India. B. 17 Nov. 1922.
Lowe, Alfred Andrew Peurhyn, E. 10 July 1922.
Narayanaswami Nayudu, Seeram, M.A., B.L. N.B. 17 Nov. 1922.
Seshagiri Rao, Madireddi. N.B. 17 Nov. 1922.
Venkataswami, Rompicharla. A.D. 17 Nov. 1922.

Ellore Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 21, NOMINATED 7.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Venkataramayya Nayudu, B., B.A., M.L., Vakil. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Atchayya, Kalagara, Inamdar. B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Bhujanga Rao Pantulu, .M. B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Gangaraju, N., Merchant. V. 1 Nov. 1922.
Ghantayya, J., Merchant. V. 1 Nov. 1922.
Govinda Rao Nayudu, P., B.A., B.L., Vakil. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Jogayya Sarma, H. V., L.M.P., Medical Practitioner. B. 22 Apr. 1921.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Kondayya Sastri, M., B.A., Pleader. B. 22 Apr. 1921.
Manikyam, T., Merchant. V. 1 Nov. 1923.
Narayanamurti Nayudu, U., B.A. N.B. 22 Apr. 1921.
Narayana Rao, M., Zamindar. V. 1 Nov. 1923.
Ramakrishnayya, B., Merchant. V. 22 Apr. 1921.
Ramayya, G., Landlord. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Ramachandra Rao Pantulu, G., M.A. Landlord. B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Saiyid Murtaza Sahib, Inamdar and Merchant. M. 1 Nov. 1922.
Shaik Manulla Sahib, Merchant. M. 22 Apr. 1921.
Sitaramayya Pantulu, S., B.A., B.L., Vakil. B. 22 Apr. 1921.
Sobhanadri, K., Landlord. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Vedanta Rao Nayudu, V., Landlord. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Venkata Rao Pantulu, E., Proprietor, Rama Press. B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Venkatasubba Rao, L., Merchant. V. 22 Apr. 1921.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Chakradhara Rao, Ch., B.A., B.L., Vakil. N.B. 16 Jan. 1923.
Devendrudu, N., Merchant. A.D. 22 Apr. 1921.
Evitt, The Rev. E., Missionary, C.M.S. E. 25 Apr. 1922.
Gnanaprakasa Rao, D., Inamdar. I.C. 22 Apr. 1921.
Krishna Rao Nayudu, E., Pleader. N.B. 22 Apr. 1921.
Muhammad Bazley Ali, Sahib Moulvi Mir, Government Khazi. M. 16 Jan. 1923.
Rama Rao Nayudu, T., Merchant. N.B. 22 Apr. 1921.

Masulipatam Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 21, NOMINATED 7.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Jagannatha Rao Nayudu, Seelam, M.A., Bar.-at-Law, Advocate. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Atchayya Nayudu, K., Merchant, Rajupetta. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Balaji Rao Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur T., Batchupeta. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Butchivenkata Rao Nayudu, P., Merchant, Ramanayudupeta. N.B. 18 Mar. 1921.
Cornelius, Seelam, Vakil's Clerk, Landlord, Anandapeta. I.C. 1 Nov. 1923.
Gopalratnam, Udayagiri, Money-lender, Javarpeta. V. 18 Mar. 1921.
Kusalaramayya Pantulu, V., Landlord, Godugupeta. B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Narasimha Rao Pantulu, T. L., B.A., Vakil, Godugupeta. B. 18 Mar. 1921.
Narasimha Rao, Sowcar M. L., Proprietor and Merchant, Jalalpeta. V. 18 Mar. 1921.
Narayana Rao Pantulu, P. L., Landlord, Sarikillipeta. B. 18 Mar. 1921.
Pullayya Nayudu, Vinnakota, Merchant, Desaipetta. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Ramanuja Rao, M. V., B.A., Vakil, Khojjillipeta. V. 1 Nov. 1922.
Samudralu Nayudu, Kakarlamudi, Pensioner. N.B. 18 Mar. 1921.
Subba Rao, K. V., Merchant, Rajupeta. N.B. 18 Mar. 1921.
Subba Rao, Tadepalli, Merchant, Khojjillipeta. V. 1 Nov. 1923.
Subbarayudu Nayudu, Adapa, Pensioner, Ramanayudupeta. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Subrahmanyam, M. V., Merchant, Jalalpeta. V. 1 Nov. 1922.
Sundararamayya Pantulu, Ch., B.A., B.L., Vakil, Godugupeta. B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Venkataramanayya Nayudu, Kollipara, B.A., B.L., Vakil. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Venkata Rangayya, Presingu, Rao Sahib, Merchant and Shipowner, Ramanayudupeta. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Virabhadrayya Pantulu, M., B.A., Pleader. B. 1 Nov. 1923

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Butchayya, Asmathu, Contractor, Malakapatnam. A.A. 18 Mar. 1921.
Dharmaraju, Bhatraju, Landlord, Rustumbada. N.B. 18 Mar. 1921.
Maiden, John William, Agent, Frenchpeta. E. 18 Mar. 1921.

Shaik Imam, Medical Practitioner, Ramanayudupeta. M. 18 Mar. 1921.
Subbarayudu, Yarra, Cloth Merchant, Inuguduru. N.B. 18 Mar. 1921.
Sudarsana Rao, Kandavalli, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, Sharkey Memorial Girls' School, Englishpalem. I.C. 18 Mar. 1921.
Venkatadas, Pinapala, Commission Agent, Godugupeta. N.B. 18 Mar. 1921.

Palacole Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

Chairman, Nominated Non-Official.

Venkatasubba Rao, Bolla, Village Munsif, Landlord. N.B. 11 Mar. 1924.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Mamillayya, Saladi, Money-lender. V. 1 Nov. 1923.
Mark, P., Landholder. I.C. 1 Nov. 1922.
Ramalingayya, S., Ch. Money-lender, V. 29 Aug. 1921.
Ranganayakulu Nayudu, Nimmakayala, Fruit Trader. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Satyanarayanamurti, A., Merchant and Money-lender. V. 1 Nov. 1922.
Subbarayudu Pantulu, N., Grain Trade B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Subrahmanyam Pantulu, N., Landholder. B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Venkanna Nayudu, G., Landholder. N.B. 2 Oct. 1923.
Venkatalingam, Mamidi, Money-lender. V. 29 Aug. 1921.
Venkataswami, K., Abkari Renter and Landholder. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Viraswami Nayudu, Polisetti, Landlord. N.B. 29 Aug. 1921.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Ammanna, Bandaru, Merchant. N.B. 29 Aug. 1921.
Mallayya, Varada, Yarn Trade. N.B. 29 Aug. 1921.
Peterson, David, Landlord. I.C. 29 Aug. 1921.
Surayya, Kadiyan, Jeweller. V.K. 29 Aug. 1921.

Kurnool.

Kurnool Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 16, NOMINATED 4.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Narasimhulu Pantulu, S., B.A., B.L., Pleader. B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Vice-Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Abdus Sattar, H. M. D., B.A., B.L. M. 27 Nov. 1922.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Abdul Kareem Sahib, Haji Moulvi, H. M. D., Merchant. M. 18 Sep. 1923.
Abdul Rahim Bahadur, H. M. D., Village Officer. M. 3 June 1921.
Ayyakutti Ayyangar, R., B.A., B.L., Pleader. B. 3 June 1921.
Ghulam Muhi-ud-din, H. M. D., Avalya, Merchant. M. 3 June 1921.
Hanumanta Reddi, P., Village Officer. N.B. 3 June 1921.
Mahaboob, Singoti, Merchant. M. 1 Nov. 1922.
Ramachandra Rao, K., Pleader. B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Ramaswami Ayya, N., B.A., B.L., Vakil. B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Ramayya Chetti, Jutur, Merchant. V. 1 Nov. 1922.
Tiruvenkata Mudaliyar, A., Landlord. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Venganna Chetti, G., Merchant. N.B. (V.). 26 Sep. 1922.
Venkatasubbayya Chetti, N., Merchant. V. 1 Nov. 1923.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Amir-ul-umra Bahadur, H. M. D., Nawab. Political Pensioner. M. 31 May 1921.
Maranna, Pandla, Trader. A.D. 31 May 1921.
Ramakrishna Reddi, S., Merchant. N.B. 31 May 1921.
Samuel, N. A., Teacher, Coles Memorial High School. I.C. 31 May 1921.

Nandyal Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Narasinga Rao, K., Landlord. B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Bali Reddi, P., Landlord. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Chinna Seshanna, C., Merchant. V. 13 May 1921.
Gurappa, N., Landlord. V. 13 May 1921.
Honkaram, N., Merchant, Nunepalli. V. 1 Nov. 1922.
Kondanna, Tirumala, Landlord. N.B. 13 May 1921.
Lalamiah, Hakim, Landlord. M. 1 Nov. 1923.
Nabi Sahib, Jargar. Landlord. M. 1 Nov. 1923.
Nagi Reddi, M., Landlord, Nunepalli. N.B. 13 May 1921.
Narasimha Acharlu, N., Pleader. B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Narayanaswami, B., Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Yahiyazai Guldhar Khan, Landlord. M. 1 Nov. 1922.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Gurubotham, G., Headmaster, S.P.G. High School. I.C. 13 May 1921.
Karim-ud-din Sahib Zayeem, Muhammad, Landlord. M. 13 May 1921.
Paul, P., Pastor. I.C. 27 Feb. 1923.
Subbanna, M., Merchant. N.B. 13 May 1921.

Madura.

Bodinayakkanur Municipal Counc l.

(ELECTED 15, NOMINATED 5.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Alagannan Chettiyar, A. S., Merchant. V. 1 Nov. 1923.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Arunachalam Chettiyar, C., Merchant. V. 20 May 1921.
Kamaraja Pandia Nayakar, B., Landlord, N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Meera Ravuttar, K. P. Hussain, Landlord. M. 1 Nov. 1922.
Muhammad Meera Levai Ravuttar, A. M. Landlord. M. 20 May 1921.
Palaniandy Servai, A., Landholder. N. B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Perumal Chettiyar, Krishna Chettiyar, Merchant. V. 1 Nov. 1921.
Ramaswami Pillai, A., Landlord and Transit Co. Proprietor. N.B. 20 May 1921.
Senthivinayaga Nadar, A., Merchant. Thirumalapuram. N. 20 May 1921.
Solai Chettiyar, Muttu Chettiyar, Landlord. V. 1 Nov. 1922.
Sultan Ahmad Badr-ud-din Ravuttar, S. P. Landlord and Village Munsif, M. 1 Nov. 1923.
Suruliandi Chettiyar, G. M., Landlord. V. 1 Nov. 1922.
Varadaraja Ayyar, B. M., Landlord. B. 20 May 1921.
Virabhadran Chettiyar, P., Landlord. V. 1 Nov. 1923.
Virabhadran Chettiyar, S. B., Landowner. V. 1 Nov. 1923.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Jakkama Nayakar, C., Jakkammanayakampatti. 27 June 1922.
Mannar Krishnan Chettiyar, K. A., Merchant. V. 3 July 1923.
Rajaya Tevar, M. S., Landlord. N.B. 20 May 1921.
Ramalingan Servai, V. K., Landlord. N. B. 20 May 1921.
Sundararaj, The Rev. S. V. John, Catechist. A.D. 6 Dec. 1921.

Dindigul Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 15, NOMINATED 5.)

Vice-Chairman, Elected Non-Official and Officiating Chairman.

Ramaswami Ayyar, S. V., Landlord. S. 13 May 1921.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Abdul Wahab Sahib, T. S., Merchant. M. 10 Jan. 1924.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Baluswami Ayyar, K. S. V., Merchant. S. 13 May 1921.

Biji Sahib, Merchant. M. 13 May 1921.

Kandaswami Pillai, N., Merchant. N.B. 2 Apr. 1922.

Manikkam, V. S., B.A., B.L., Vakil. I.C. 1 Nov. 1922.

Marimuttu Pillai, B., Landlord. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Muhammad Mira, M. J., Merchant. M. 1 Nov. 1923.

Narayanaswami Ayyar, S., Medical Practitioner. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Narayanaswami Pillai, A. P., Merchant. N.B. 24 Oct. 1923.

Rajagopala Ayyangar, T., Merchant. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Rangaswami Bagavathar, L. N., Merchant. S. 1 Nov. 1922.

Subrahmanya Ayyar, P. V., M.A., Manager, Kannivadi Zamindari. B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Varadarajulu Nayudu, S., Landlord, N. B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Chidambara Nadar, Ayyakutti Karuthana, Merchant. N. 13 May 1921.

Lazarus, Rajiah, B.A., Pleader. I.C. 13 May 1921.

Ponnuchami Achariyar, Appavu, Merchant. V.K. 13 May 1921.

Sebastian, Yesu, Maistri, Spencer & Co.'s Cigar Factory, Dindigul. A.D. 13 May 1921.

Subrahmanya Chettiyar, Ramakrishna Chettiyar, Merchant. V. 13 May 1921.

Kodaikanal Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Aiya Ayyar, K. N., High Court Vakil. B. 10 Nov. 1921.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Athisaya Mudaliyar, Appavu Mudaliyar, Merchant. I.C. 6 May 1921.

Clayton, Alfred Charles, O.B.E., Missionary. E. 1 Nov. 1923.

Evezard, J. D., Secretary, Kodaikanal Club. E. 1 Nov. 1922.

George, The Rev. G. P., Pastor. I.C. 1 Nov. 1923.

Gnanaprakasam, Packianathan, Agriculturist. I.C. 1 Nov. 1922.

Kondayya Nayudu, Narayanaswami Nayudu, Merchant. N.B. 6 May 1921.

Maiden, Munro, Retired Accountant, Port Trust. E. 6 May 1921.

Millar, Alfred P., Retired Manager, Sivaganga Estate. E. 6 May 1921.

Munavarsa Ravuttar, Muhammad Meera Ravuttar, Merchant. M. 1 Nov. 1922.

Sundaresa Ayyar, K., Contractor and House Agent. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Tapp, John, House Agent. A.I. 1 Nov. 1922.

Venkataswami Nayudu, R. B., Merchant. N.B. 6 May 1923.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Ariamuttu Maistri, K., Contractor. A.D. 22 May 1923.

Newton, The Rev. Father Louis Vincent, S.J., Missionary. E. 3 May 1921.

Proud, Richard Riseby, Retired Rangoon Pilot. E. 22 Jan. 1924.

Madura Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 27, NOMINATED 9.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

R. S. Nayudu, Esq., Bar.-at-Law. N.B. 2 July 1923.

Vice-Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Saiyid Shams-ud-din Hajee, B., Merchant. M. 10 Nov. 1921.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Abdul Majeeth Sahib, P. S. A., Merchant, South Perumal Maistri Street. M. 8 Oct. 1923.

Alla-ud-din Ravuttar, K. M., Merchant, East Avani Street. M. 27 May 1921.

Dakshinamoorthy Konar, K. S., Landlord. North Masi Street. N.B. 21 Feb. 1924.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Diraviam Pillai, M., Landlord and Money-lender, South Veli Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Esuf, Saiyid, Landlord, North Masi Street. M. 27 May 1921.

Gopala Ayyar, T. R. N. R., Merchant, South Masi Street. S. 1 Nov. 1922.

Ibrahim, Saiyid Abdul Qadir, H. M. D., Town Kaziar. M. 1 Nov. 1922.

Ibrahim, Saiyid Amjet Fakur-ud-din, Merchant, Khazimar Street. M. 27 May 1921.

Jagapathi Nayudu, G. S., Landlord, North Chithrâi Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Kulaya Nadar, K. T. K., Merchant, Vengalakadai Street. N. 1 Nov. 1923.

Nagendra Ayyar, T. R., Merchant, East Veli Street. S. 27 May 1921.

Nageswara Ayyar, N., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Perumal Teppakulam North Road. B. 27 May 1921.

Nallamuttu Pillai, M. V., Merchant, Drowpathi Amman Koil Street. N.B. 4 Oct. 1923.

Rama Ayyar, J., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, East Veli Street. S. 1 Nov. 1923.

Ranga Achariyar, K. K., Merchant, South Masi Street. S. 1 Nov. 1923.

Sankararama Ayyar, M. K., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, New Street. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Shanmukham Chettiyar, P. M., Landlord, South Avani Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Shanmukham Pillai, K., Merchant, Ponnagaram. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Sitarama Ayyar, P. K., Merchant, Puliyadi Ramasami Ayyar Lane. S. 1 Nov. 1923.

Sivarama Ayyar, S. V., Merchant, South Masi Street. S. 1 Nov. 1923.

Srinivasa Rao, S., Proprietor, Bhima Vilas, Perumal Theppakulam North Road. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Sundara Achariyar, O. K. M., Merchant, South Masi Street. S. 1 Nov. 1922.

Umapathi Ayyar, Mugundu, Merchant, Ramnad Road S. 11 Oct. 1921.

Vannia Konar, V. K., Merchant, Kona Chandu, North Masi Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Venkataswami Nayudu, V. C., Merchant, Naicker New Street. N.B. 27 May 1921.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Abraham, Gnanasikhamani, B.A., Headmaster, A.M. High School, Madura. I.C. 27 May 1921.

Alagappa Chettiyar, Muthu K. R V., Merchant, South Avani Street. N.B. 27 May 1921.

Appaswami, Tholasinga, Landlord, North Line Street. A.D. 27 May 1921.

Salai Mudaliyar, S., Merchant, Swami Sannadhi Street. N.B. 27 May 1921.

Sambasiva Mudaliyar, C., Broker, Madura Mills, Sambantha Murthi Street. N.B. 27 May 1921.

Simon, The Rev. George J., S.J., Roman Catholic Father, East Gate Church Compound. E. 27 May 1921.

Tulasiram, L. K., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil. S. 27 May 1921.

Villayudha Achariyar, K., Landlord, East Marret Street. V.K. 27 May 1921.

Vacant.

Palni Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 12. NOMINATED 4.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Muthu Mudaliyar, Subbaraya Mudaliyar, Vakil. N.B. 16 Feb. 1923.

Vice-Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Ramaswami Pillai, K., Landlord. N.B. 27 May 1921.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Chokkalingam Chettiyar, S., Landholder. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Doraiswami Nayudu, G., Landholder. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Gopalaswami Ayyar, V., Vakil. B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Kuppapalani Kavandar, K., Landholder. N.B. (V). 27 May 1921.

Palaniappa Chettiyar, N., Landlord. N.B. 27 May 1921.

Qadir Moidin, G., Landholder. M. 27 May 1921.

Sabhapati Mudaliyar, Sivagurunatha Mudaliyar, Landlord. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Sikkandhar Ravuttar Sahib Bahadur, M., Landholder. M. 1 Nov. 1923.

Sundara Nadar, M., Landlord. N. 1 Nov. 1922.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Masana Kudumban, Landholder. 27 May 1921.

Ramaswami Nadalwar, N. N.B. 21 Aug. 1923.

Qadir Mira Ravuttar Sahib Bahadur. M. 8 May 1923.

Soundararaj, The Rev. R. A., Pastor. I.C. 27 May 1921.

Periyakulam Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Ramabhadra Nayudu, The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V., Zamindar and Member, Council of State and Fellow of the Madras University, The Palace, Vadagarai, Periyakulam. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Vice-Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Vacant.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Annamalai Chettiyar, K. A., Landholder and Money-lender, Vadagarai. V. 13 May 1921.

Kadir Pitchai Ravuttar, S., Agriculturist. M. 1 Nov. 1923.

Kamatchi Nayudu, S., Merchant, Kilavadagarai. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Minakshisundaram Pillai, A., Merchant, Croles' Road. N.B. 13 May 1921.

Ramaswami Mudaliyar, U. S., Money-lender, Mudalikottai Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Santhanakrishna Nayudu, S., B.A., First Grade Pleader, North Agraharam. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Sivanu Chettiyar, P. A., Landholder, Vaniyar Street. V. 13 May 1921.

Srikrishna Nayudu, R., B.A., B.L., First-Grade Pleader, Croles' Road. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Venkatarama Ayyar, R., B.A., First-Grade Pleader, South Agraharam. B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Venkataswami Nayudu, K., Landholder, Aranmanai Street, Vadagarai. 13 May 1921.

Venkateswara Ayyar. P. V., B.A., Pleader, Perumal Coil Street. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Andi Kudumban, Marutha Kudumban, Landholder, Pallar Street, Thenkarai. A.D. 13 May 1921.

Masilamani, The Rev. Arulanandam Pillai, Pastor, A.M., American Mission Compound. I.C. 13th May 1921.

Muhammad Ali Ravuttar, Hassan Husain, Merchant, Kilavadagarai. M. 13 May 1921.

Subbayyan, Nattamai Alagarswami Kuppuswami, Merchant, Vadagarai. S. 13 May 1921.

Malabar.

Calicut Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 24, NOMINATED 8.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Narayana Menon, C. V., High Court Vakil, Calicut. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Vice-Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Narayanan Nayar, E. High Court Vakil, Chalapuram. N.B 1 Nov 1923.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Achuthan, P., Vakil. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Anandan, P. M., Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Anantarama Ayyar, A. K., High Court Vakil. B. 1 Nov. 1921.

Assan Koya, K. M., Merchant. M. 1 Nov. 1921.

Attakoya Tangal, P. M., Merchant. M. 1 Nov. 1921.

Balaram, A. P., Private Medical Practitioner. N.B. 1 Nov. 1921.
Chandran, L. R., Vakil. I.C. 1 Nov. 1923.
Chandu, A., Medical Practitioner. N.B. 14 Aug. 1923.
Govinda Menon, K. P., Kallai. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Krishnan, K. V., Physician, Kallai. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Krishnan, N. S., Merchant, Kallai. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Kunhamad Koya, K., Dubash. M. 1 Nov. 1922.
Kunhi Moosa, C. A., Merchant. M. 1 Nov. 1921.
Muhammad Koya, K., Merchant. M. 1 Nov. 1921.
Pavamani, Benjamin, Vakil. I.C. 1 Nov. 1922.
Raman Menon, K. P., High Court Vakil. N.B. 1 Nov. 1921.
Ramunni Menon, C. V. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Ramunni, P. V., Merchant, Kallai. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Rarunni, V. K., Commission Agent, Kallai. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Rozario, F. J. de., Retired Sub-Judge. A.I. 1 Nov. 1921.
Sarvottama Rao, G., B.A., L.T., Manager and Headmaster, Native High School, Calicut. B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Suryanarayana Ayyar, K. V., B. 4 Mar. 1924.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Chathukutti, P., Schoolmaster. A.D. 10 May 1921.
Krishnan, C., High Court Vakil and Managing Director, Calicut Bank. N.B. 10 May 1921.
Mathradass Vallabhadass Sait, Merchant. V. 10 May 1921.
McMillan, N.B., Agent of Commonwealth Trust, Ltd. E. 10 May 1921.
Nicholas, J., School Headmaster. I.C. 10 May 1921.
Raghavan, K., Press-owner. N.B. 20 Dec. 1921.
Rustom Maneckji, Merchant. (Parsi.) 10 May 1921.
Srinivasa Rao, U. B., Merchant. B. 10 May 1921.

Cannanore Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 15, NOMINATED 5.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Chantan, K., Retired Deputy Collector. N.B. 1 Nov. 1921.

Vice-Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Sankaran, Payyan, Manager, P. S. School. N.B. 1 Nov. 1921

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Abdur Rahiman Kutti, O., Jenmi. M. 1 Nov. 1923.
Achuthan, A., First-grade Pleader. N.B. 1 Nov. 1921.
Adam Abdurrahman Sait, Merchant. M. 1 Nov. 1921.
Dasappa Kamath, M., Agent, Burma Oil Co. B. 1 Nov. 1921.
Govindan, M. K. Vydiar. N.B. 4 Mar. 1924.
Kannan, Arambelli, Retired Postal Inspector. N.B. 1 Nov. 1921.
Kunhambu, Oyity Jenmi. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Kunhi Raman, P. K., Proprietor, Weaving Establishment. N.B. 1 Nov. 1921.
Muhammad Kunhi, K., Merchant. M. 1 Nov. 1923.
Muhammad Kunhi, P. P., Jenmi. M. 1 Nov. 1921.
Nathuram Sivji Sait, Landlord. B. 1 Nov. 1921.
Ramunni, K., Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Albert Rigby, Manager, Common wealth Factory. E. 1 Jan. 1924.
Fernandez, E. A., Retired Inspector of Police. A.I. 19 July 1921.
Heerji, S. C., Merchant. (Parsi.) 19 July 1921.
Ibrahim Kunhi, K., Merchant. M. 19 July 1921.
Kelu, C., Bank Manager. N.B. 19 July 1921.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Cochin Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 15, NOMINATED 5.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Koder, S. S., Merchant, Princes Street. (Jew.) 14 June 1921.

Vice-Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Joseph Gabriel, A., General Contractor and Merchant. I.C. 1 Nov. 1923.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Bava, Palli Cooty, Contractor, Calvetty. M. 1 Nov. 1923.
Francis, P. Pylo, Landholder, North Thamaraparamba. I.C. 1 Nov. 1922.
Gopalan Nayar, M., Private Medical Practitioner, Amarapathi. N.B. 17 June 1921.
Janardhanan, C., Chief Court Vakil, Amarapathy. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Jacob, K. B., Landholder, South Thamaraparamba. I.C. 1 Nov. 1922.
Joseph, Eraveli Cheeku, Vakil, Iraveli. I.C. 17 Apr. 1922.
Krishnan, G. S. Clerk, Amarapathy. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Rongannan Shett, Girivasa Shett, Clerk and Landholder, Amarapathi. V. 17 June 1921.
Santo, John Joseph, Clerk, Vypeen. A.I. 17 June 1921.
Shangunni, K. R., Clerk and Landholder, South Thamaraparamba. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Thompson, J. G. Retired Police Inspector. A.I.
Vasunni, Andipet Paroli, Teacher, North Thamaraparamba. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Verghese, N. Mathai, Clerk and Landholder, North Thamaraparamba. I.C. 17 June 1922.
Xavier, E. Jockin, Merchant, North Thamaraparamba. I.C. 17 June 1921.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Oomarkutti Haji, C., Merchant, Calvetty. M. 17 June 1921.
Patch, Horace Dudley, Merchant, Beach Road. E. 27 Dec. 1923.
Ramachandra Gavasker, D., Merchant, Rampart Road. B. 17 June 1921.
Vacant.

Palghat Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 21, NOMINATED 7.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Sekhara Menon, Rao Bahadur R., Pleader. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Vice-Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Ramaswami Ayyar, S. K., Vakil, Sekanipuram. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Apadodharana Ayyar, K. R., Manager, S.M.R. Tile Works. B. 30 May 1922.
Appukutti Muthan, R., Merchant, Moothanthara. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Ganapati Ayyar, E. V., Vakil. B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Gayathrivallabha Ayyar, K. P., Vakil, Tharakad. B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Govinda Menon, A., Medical Practitioner, Sultanpet. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Kandaswami Pillai, P. C., Landlord. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Krishna Muthan, A., Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Nanjappa Kavandar, L., Landlord, Kunnathurmed. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Narayana Menon, M., Vakil, Puthiyangam. N.B. 8 Aug. 1921.
Ramaswami Ayyar, N. R., Teacher, Nurani. B. 1 Aug. 1922.
Ranga Ayyar, P. S., Banker, Pallipuram. B. 28 Feb. 1922.
Saivu Ravuttar, K., Merchant, Puduppalli Street. M. 8 Aug. 1921.
Sankara Narayana Ayyar, K. A., Medical Practitioner, Vadakanthara. B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Sankunni Menon K. P., Vakil, Tailors Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Sivarama Chettiyar, S. V., Merchant, Sultanpet. V. 1 Nov. 1922.
Swaminatha Pattar Kariakkar, C. S., Landlord, Chathapuram. B. 8 Aug. 1921.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Umrukutti, P., Merchant, Big Bazaar. M. 1 Nov. 1923.
Unni Muthan, S., Merchant, Moothanthara. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Venkatarama Gowder, R., Merchant, Big Bazaar. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Venkateswara Ayyar, K. S., Vakil, Old Kalpathy. B. 8 Aug. 1921.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Ibrahim Ravuttar, K., Merchant, Pudupalli Street. M. 8 Aug. 1921.
Joseph, The Rev. Father S. M., Priest, Palayapet. I.C. 8 Aug. 1921.
Madhava Menon, P. N., Medical Practitioner, Tharakad. N.B. 8 Aug. 1921.
Nanchan, T., Landlord, Thotingal. N.B. 8 Aug. 1921.
Ponnappa Nadar, K. G., Merchant, Olavakote. N.B. 8 Aug. 1921.
Saiyid Muhammad Ravuttar, Merchant, Dance Market. M. 8 Aug. 1921.

Tellicherry Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 15, NOMINATED 5.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Krishnan, K, High Court Vakil. N.B. 5 Nov. 1923.

Vice-Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Naganatha Ayyar, A., High Court Vakil. B. 29 Nov. 1921.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Ahmad Kutti, N., Merchant. M. 1 Nov. 1923.
Chandu Nambiyar, K. T., First-grade Pleader. N.B. 13 May 1921.
Damodaran, C. K., Press Manager. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Gopalan Nayar, C. V., High Court Vakil. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Govindan, C., Pensioner. N.B. 13 May 1921.
Kammaran Nayar, K. M., Village Munsif. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Koyamotti, T. C., Merchant. M. 1 Nov. 1923.
Kumaran, Murkoth, Teacher and Journalist. N.B. 13 May 1921.
Kumaran, T. C., Merchant. N.B. 13 May 1921.
Kunhi Raman Nayar, K., First-grade Pleader. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Lakshmanan, A. M., High Court Vakil. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Mammad, C. K. P., Landlord. M. 1 Nov. 1922.
Mammali, V. K. P., Landlord. M. 1 Nov. 1922.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Alexander, Atwell Lake, Manager, Messrs. Sargant and Sons. E. 3 Jan. 1922.
Bavotti, A. D., Landlord. M. 10 May 1921.
Fernandez, George Emmanuel, Trader I.C. 10 May 1921.
Gopalan, C. K., Retired Sub-Assistant Surgeon. N.B. 27 Feb. 1923.
Meyers, The Rev. Father Robert, Vicar, Roman Catholic Church. A.I. 8 Aug. 1922.

Nellore.

Nellore Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 18, NOMINATED 6.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Muhammad Yahya Ali, M.A., B.L., Vakil M. 1 Nov. 1923.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Abdur Rahiman, S. Contractor, Baradari Street. M. 6 May 1921.
Ansari Muhammad Falah-ud-din Ahmad, Nellore Bazaar, Landholder and Khaji. M. 1 Nov. 1923.
Adinarayanayya, M., Landlord, Adyakshamvari Street. B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Govinda Reddi, A., Landlord, Mulapet. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Khajamiah, Saiyid, Merchant, Saiyid Kassim Street. M. 6 May 1921.
Kirmani, Hajee Mirza Asad-ul-lah *alias* Aga Sahib, Contractor, Barracks. M. 1 Nov. 1923.
Muhammad Ghouse, Contractor, Nellore Bazaar. M. 1 Nov. 1922.

Narasa Reddi, Anam, Landlord, Panathulavari Street. N.B. 6 Sep. 1921.
Narasinga Rao, V. B.A., Vakil, Mungamurivari Street. B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Pattabhiramayya Pantulu, A., B.A., B.L., Vakil, Stonehousepet. B. 6 May 1921.
Punnayya, P., B.A., B.L., Vakil, Subadarpet. I.C. 6 May 1921.
Raghavalu Nayakar N. Native Doctor, Mulapet. 1 Nov. 1923.
Singara Achariyar, N., Teacher, Rangnnayakulapet. B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Sriramulu Chetti, Pratti, Merchant, Nawabpet. V. 1 Nov. 1923.
Subbayya Chetti, Perur, Merchant, Santhapet. V. 1 Nov. 1922.
Venkata Sivaramayya, T., B.A., B.L., Vakil, Achari Street. B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Venkatasubbayya Chetti, B., Merchant, Nawabpet. V. 6 May 1921.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Kalappa, Yelampalli, Native Doctor, Yanadi. 6 May 1921.
Narasayya, Mrs. D. Maremmah, Teacher. I.C. 6 May 1921.
Polayya, Ravur, Shopkeeper. A.D. 6 May 1921.
Pullayya, Boddu, Contractor. A.D. 6 May 1921.
Sesha Reddi, Anam, Landlord, Village Munsif. N.B. 6 May 1921.
Smith, The Rev. L. C., M.A., Principal. C.A.M. High School. American. 6 May 1921.

The Nilgiris.

Coonoor Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Haughton, Frederick Walter, Teacher and Journalist, St. Joseph's College, Hatherley. A.I. 6 May 1921.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Fernandes, Dr. A. S., Retired Medical Officer, Gray's Hotel. I.C. 1 Nov. 1923.
FitzHerbert, Gerald Allingham Manager, Spencer & Co. E. 1 Nov. 1923.
Hamilton, Major C. A. E. 23 Feb. 1924.
Kaka, Ardeshir Fakirjee, Manager, Gray's Hotel. (Parsi.) 1 Nov. 1922.
Moore, Capt. John, I.M.D., Retired Medical Officer, Railway Dispensary. E. 6 May 1921.
Raju Pillai, Savarimuttu, B.A., L.T., B.L., Head Master, St. Antony's Secondary School. I.C. 6 May 1921.
Samanna Nayudu, B., Partner, Albert & Co. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Sankaran Nayar, Chempolly, Merchant, c/o Central Stores. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Soolai Soomar Sait, Khan Sahib, Merchant and Proprietor, Motor Garage, Railway Station Road. M. 6 May 1921.
Susai Gounder, Savarimuthu, Teacher, St. Antony's Secondary School. I.C. 10 Dec. 1921.
Thompson, Harold Stuart, Merchant, White Lodge. E. 1 Nov. 1922.
Woolley, Percy W., Planter, Woodcote Estate. E. 1 Nov. 1923.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Manikkam, Ramaswami Tiruvengadam, Commission Agent, Bandypet. A.D. 6 May 1921.
Morris, Joseph Frederick, Retired Engineer. E. 30 May 1922.
Stoney, Edward Walter, C.I.E., M.I.C.E., Pensioner, The Gables. E. 6 May 1921.

Ootacamund Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

Chairman, Nominated Non-Official.

Handcock, Edwin Fraser. E. 13 May 1921.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Aaron, A., Secretary, Y.M.C.A. I.C. 13 May 1921.
Boralingayya Gowdar, M. N., Landlord. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Browne, H. E., Veterinary Practitioner and House-owner. E. 13 May 1921.
Davis, J. A., Printer and House-owner. E. 1 Nov. 1922.
Gonsalves, S. J., Lawyer. Property-owner. I.C. 13 May 1921.
James, D. C., Landholder. I.C. 13 May 1921.
Krishnaswami Mudaliyar, M., B.A., B.L., Vakil. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Parry, J. P., Milliner Tailor and House-owner. E. 13 May 1921.
Sunja Gowdar, B. K., Landlord. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Susai, A. M., Head Clerk to Solicitor. I.C. 1 Nov. 1922.
Theobald, W. M., Principal, Breek's School. E. 1 Nov. 1922.
Ward, Col. W., District Board Engineer. E. 1 Nov. 1923.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Faquir Muhammad Sait, F., Merchant. M. 13 May 1921.
Handcock, E. F., Engineer. E. 13 May 1921.
Moorehouse, The Rev. H. A. D., Missionary, Church Mission Society. E. 13 May 1921.
Sundaram Pillai, B., Landholder. A.D. 13 May 1921.

Ramnad.

Sivakasi Municipal Council.*

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

Chairman, Nominated Official.

Ramunni Menon, K., I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Sivakasi. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Councillors, Elected Non-Officials.

Arunachala Nadar, A. R., Merchant. N. 18 Dec. 1923.
Arumukha Nadar, P. K. S. A., Banker and Merchant. N. 18 Dec. 1923.
Kaliappa Nadar, T. R. P., Merchant. N. 18 Dec. 1923.
Kaliyappa Nadar, K. A. M. A., Merchant. N. 18 Dec. 1923.
Mahalinga Nadar, A. M., Merchant. N. 18 Dec. 1923.
Nellaiyappa Nadar, N. P. A. T., Money-lender. N. 18 Dec. 1923.
Periyana Nadar, Merchant. N. 18 Dec. 1923.
Ramaswami Nadar, P. S., Merchant. N. 18 Dec. 1923.
Rama Nadar, S. R., Landlord. N. 18 Dec. 1923.
Saiyid Muhi-ud-din Labbai, Sahib Bahadur, Village Munsif. M. 18 Dec. 1923.
Seeniappa Tevar, Merchant. N.B. 18 Dec. 1923.
Shenbabakutti Nadar, Merchant. N. 18 Dec. 1923.

Srivilliputtur Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 15, NOMINATED 5.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Desikam Ayyangar, C. S., Pleader. B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Krishna Ayyangar, S., Head Master. B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Mayandi Konar, Contractor. N.B. 13 Jan. 1922.
Muttu Nadar, Merchant. N. 1 Nov. 1922.
Olimuttu Konar, Landlord. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Paramasiva Muppanar, Merchant. N.B. 13 Jan. 1922.
Ramaswami Nadar, Landlord. N. 1 Nov. 1923.
Sadagopa Ayyangar, Landlord. B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Sivagaminatha Pillai alias Balayya Pillai, Landlord. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, M. K., Landlord. B. 13 Jan. 1922.
Subba Nayudu, Landlord. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Sudalappa Nayudu, Ganapati, Landlord. N.B. 13 Jan. 1922.
Vedanta Achariyar, V., Pleader. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

For abbreviations see page 574.

* The names of nominated councillors have not been gazetted till the date of going to press.

Vaidyalingama Nayudu, K., Landlord. N.B. 13 Jan. 1922.
Vaidyalinga Tevar, R., Landlord. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Mathar Hussain Ravuttar, Merchant. M. 13 Jan. 1922.
Nallakuttalam Pillai, R. G., Pleader. N. B. 13 Jan. 1922.
Samuel, The Rev. J. D., Pastor. I.C. 13 Jan. 1922.
Sankara Narayana Asari, Landholder. N.B. 13 Jan. 1922.
Vacant.

Virudhunagar Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 15, NOMINATED 5.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Senthikumara Nadar, M. S. P., Merchant and Landlord. N. 13 May 1921.

Vice-Chairman.

Shanmuga Nadar, V. V., Merchant. N. 22 May 1922.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Abdulla Ravuttar, Merchant. M. 1 Nov. 1922.
Chidambara Nadar, P. S., Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Chidambara Nadar, S. V. P. N., Merchant and Banker. N. 13 May 1921.
Madalai Nadar, T. M. S., Merchant, Landlord and Banker. N. 1 Nov. 1922.
Mara Nayakar, S. G., Landlord. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Mariappa Nadar, L. P. P., Merchant. N. 1 Nov. 1923.
Palaniswami Nadar, M. A., Merchant. N. 1 Nov. 1923.
Ramaswami Nadar, V. N. P., Merchant. N. 11 Dec. 1922.
Sankaralingam Chettiyar, K. S. N., Money-lender. V. 1 Nov. 1923.
Sankaralinga Nadar, A. P., Merchant. N. 1 Nov. 1922.
Sankaralinga Nadar, T. M. P., Merchant. N. 13 May 1921.
Shanmugasundara Nadar, S. P. P., Merchant and Landlord. N. 1 Nov. 1923.
Umaru Pillai Ravuttar, Landlord. M. 1 Nov. 1923.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Authinarayana Pillai, A., Karnam. N.B. June 1923.
Harihara Ayyar, N., Vakil. B. 13 May 1921.
Mallmuttu Chettiyar, M., Merchant. V. 13 May 1921.
Rama Panikkar, M., Money-lender. N.B. 13 May 1921.
Vacant.

Salem.

Salem Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 24, NOMINATED 8.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Venkatappa Chettiyar, S. C., B.A., B.L. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Abdul Rahiman, S. K. I., Merchant. M. 1 Nov. 1922.
Angamuttu Pillai, V., Merchant. N.B. 1 Sep. 1921.
Balakrishna Chettiyar, T. K., B.A., B.L., Vakil. V. 1 Nov. 1923.
Balaswami Ayya, P. R., Merchant. S. 1 Nov. 1923.
Bangaru Chettiyar, K. V., Merchant. V. 1 Sep. 1921.
Chennakrishna Chettiyar, D.P., Merchant. V. 1 Nov. 1923.
Desika Achariyar, P., Vakil. B. 1 Sep. 1921.
Gopalaswami Chettiyar, M. V., Merchant. N.B. 1 Sep. 1921.
Kalia Pillai, V., Contractor. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Kandaswami Chettiyar, P. V., Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Kandaswami Chettiyar, K. P., Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Krishnaswami Ayyar, R., Vakil. B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Krishnaswami Chettiyar, N. K. V., Merchant. N.B. 1 Sep. 1921.

Perumal Chettiyar, V. R., Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Rajamanikka Pandaram, S. P., Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Ramaswami Ayyar, M.V., Vakil. S. 1 Nov. 1923.
Sadagopa Mudaliyar, S. K., Landlord. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Seshagiri Rao, S. K., Vakil. B. 22 Sep. 1922.
Sitarama Chettiyar, V., Merchant. V. 1 Sep. 1922.
Subba Rao, K. V., B.A., B.L., Vakil. B. 1 Sep. 1921.
Subrahmanya Ayyar, S. V., Vakil. B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Thammanna Chettiyar, S. Vakil. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Vaiyapuri Mudaliyar, V. V. C. R., Merchant. N.B. 1 Sep. 1921.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Arokiaswami Chettiyar, Susay, Merchant. I.C. 30 Aug. 1921.
Abdul Hammed Sahib, A.G., M. 18 Dec. 1923.
Ganapati Pillai, T. S., Merchant. N.B. 30 Aug. 1921.
Hatch, The Rev. W. J. 11 Sep. 1923.
Muniswami, Varanamalai, Contractor and Supplier. A.D. 30 Aug. 1921.
Periyannal Chettiyar, Contractor. N.B. 30 Aug. 1921.
Peruma Boyan, Contractor. N.B. 30 Aug. 1921.
Vaiyapuri Pandaram, Merchant. N.B. 30 Aug. 1921.

Tanjore.

Kumbakonam Municipal Council.

(Elected 21, Nominated 8.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Muthukumara Chettiyar, M. C. N., Merchant and Mirasidar. N.B. 12 Aug. 1921.

Vice-Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Venkatanarayana Pillai, A.T. Mirasidar, Banadurai North Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Badruswami Ayyar, Janaki C. Mirasidar, Patnool Big Street. S. 1 Nov. 1923.
Ganapathi Sastrial, V. Mirasidar, Dabir East Street. B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Gopalakrishna Ayyar, R., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, West Kadalangudi Street. B. 12 Aug. 1921.
Kalyanasundara Sastrial, A.S., Landlord, Govindappa Agraharam. B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Kandaswami Muppanar, R., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Nageswaram North Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Kandaswami Pillai N.K., Cloth Merchant, Kumbeswaraswami East Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Karuppannaswami Nadar, M., Mirasidar, Railway Road. N. 1 Nov. 1922.
Krishna Ayyar, Jambu, R. S., Merchant, Brahman Koil Street. 12 Aug. 1921.
Kuppuswami Ayyar, S., Agent, Muthu K. R. V. Firm, Upadana Street. B. 12 Aug. 1921.
Nagaratna Mudaliyar, S., Merchant, Thuvarankurichi East Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Narayanaswami Nayudu, N. K. R., Brass Vessel Merchant, Pothamarai North Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Ramakrishna Ayyar, A. V., Merchant, Patnool Big Street. S. 12 Aug. 1921.
Ramalinga Muppanar, M., Mirasidar, Sarangapani Sami South Street. N.B. 12 Aug. 1921.
Ramaswami Ayyar, P. S., B.A., B.L., Vakil, Bhaktapuri Street. B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Sabhapati Chettiyar, K. R. M., Mirasidar, Pettai Nellukadai Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Singaram Chettiyar, K. R. M., Merchant and Mirasidar, Pettai Nellukadai Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Srinivasan, V. R., B.A., Secretary, Cooperative Central Bank, Big Street. B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Subrahmanya Ayyar, T. S., High Court Vakil, Bhaktapuri Street. B. 12 Aug. 1921.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Swaminatha Chettiyar, M. C. S., Merchant and Landlord. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Venkatakrishna Ayyar, T. S., Licensed Medical Practitioner. B. 12 Aug. 1921.

Venkatarama Ayyar, K. S., B.A., B.L., Vakil and Mirasidar, Dabir West Street. B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Venkatarama Ayyar, S., Landlord, Dabir East Street. B. 1 Jan. 1924.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Ibrahim Khan, U., Merchant and Landlord, Nageswaraswami West Street. M. 9 Aug. 1921.

Kolandavelu Pathar, S., Goldsmith, East Kadalangudi Street. V.K. 9 Aug. 1921.

Kuppuswami Pillai, A., Merchant, East Kadalangudi Street. N.B. 9 Aug. 1921.

Masilamani, The Rev. S., Priest, Pettai Pakianatha Pillai Street. I.C. 8 Nov. 1921.

Narayanaswami Pillai, V., Banker, Mummurthi Vinayakar Sannadhi. N.B. 9 Aug. 1921.

Ponnuswami Nayanar, K., Astrologer, Valluva Street. A.D. 9 Aug. 1921.

Subrahmanya Pillai, K. S., Merchant. Nageswara Sami North Street. N.B. 9 Aug. 1921.

Venkatarama Nayudu, R. C., Merchant, East Kadalangudi Street. N.B. 9 Aug. 1921.

Mannargudi Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 15, NOMINATED 5.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Srinivasa Ayyar, M. R., B.A., B.L., Mirasidar, Agraharam 1st Street. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Duraiswami Ayyar, K. S., Mirasidar, Muthukrishna Chetti Agraharam Street. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, S., Mirasidar. Puduchetti Street. N.B. 26 Apr. 1923.

Guruswami Nayudu, A., Vakil's Clerk, Kagidapattarai Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Kuppuswami Ayyar, D., M.A., B.L., Vakil, East 2nd Street. B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Mahalingam Pillai, S. K., Mirasidar, Kasukara Chetti Street. N.B. 3 June 1921.

Minakshisundaram Ayyar, N., Vakil, West 3rd Street. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Nagappa Mannayar, S., Mirasidar, Melavilalkara Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Ponnayya, N. G., B.A., L.T., College Professor, 3rd Street. I.C 3 June 1921.

Rajagopala Pillai, A., Mirasidar, Packupettai Street. N.B. 10 Oct. 1923.

Srinivasagopala Ayyangar, A., Mirasidar, Haridranadi North Street. B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Srinivasa Mudaliyar, Rao Badadur K. G., Mirasidar, Champaka Villa. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Srinivasa Mudaliyar, K. G., Mirasidar, Gopalasamudram, North Street. N.B. 3 June 1921.

Tiruvengadaswami Ayyangar, V., Mirasidar, Serangulam. B. 3 June 1921.

Vijayaragunatha Udaiyar, T. G., Mirasidar, Tannirkunnam. N.B. 3 June 1921.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Father Louis, Lerog Roman Catholic Missionary, Karuthanathapuram. I.C. 5 July 1923.

Kulandaivelu Nayanar, K., Astrologer, Valluva Street. N.B. 3 June 1921.

Muhammad Ali Ravuttar, S.K., Iron Merchant, Melaraja Street. M. 3 June 1921.

Narayanaswami Chettiyar, B., Weaver, North Serangulam Street. N.B. 3 June 1921.

Pattu Pathar, S., Goldsmith, Kasukara Chetti Street. N.B. 3 June 1921.

Mayavaram Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 15, NOMINATED 5.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

David Nadar, N., Mirasidar. I.C. 1 Nov. 1922.

Vice-Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Marudamuttu Padayachi, S., Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Gopalaswami Sastrial, A. K., High Court Vakil. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Guruswami Mudaliyar, A., Cloth Trader. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Jaganatham Pillai, V., Mirasidar. N.B. 3 June 1921.

Kandaswami Pillai, R. S., Mirasidar. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Manikkam Chettiyar, S., Shroff. N.B. 3 June 1921.

Marimuttu Padayachi, S., Mirasidar. N.B. 3 June 1921.

Pavadai Padayachi, V., Trader. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Rajarama Ayyar, P., Trader. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Ramaswami Nayudu, V., Merchant. N.B. 19 June 1923.

Sitarama Padayachi, S., Mirasidar. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Somasundaram Pillai, N., Mirasidar. N.B. 1 Nov. 1921.

Subrahmanya Ayyar, T., Mirasidar. B. 3 June 1921.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Chinnatambi Pavadai, Goldsmith. A.D. 3 June 1921.

Ratnam Pillai, S., Mirasidar. N.B. 3 June 1921.

Ratnaswami Nadar, Xavier A., Mirasidar. I.C. 3 June 1921.

Santanakrishna Chettiyar, V., Trader. V. 3 June 1921.

Shams-ud-din, Hakim, Unani Doctor. M. 3 June 1921.

Negapatam Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 24, NOMINATED 8.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Pakkiriswami Pillai, V. P., Merchant and Mirasidar. N.B. 20 May 1921.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Bava Sahib Marakkayar, V. S., Merchant. M. 1 Nov. 1923.

Hamid Sultan, M., B.A., B.L., Vakil, Nagore. M. 1 Nov. 1923.

Hamid Sultan Marakkayar, V., M.L.C., and Mirasidar and Merchant. M. 18 July 1922.

Jainuddin Marakkayar, S., Merchant. M. 1 Nov. 1922.

Kodandapani Pillai, E. T. S., Mirasidar. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Kumaraswami Chettiyar, P. S., Tawker, Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Murugayya Pillai, A. R., Merchant and Mirasidar. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Nallamuthu Mudaliyar, K., Mirasidar. N.B. 1st Nov. 1923.

Narayanaswami Nayudu, V., Writer, English Club. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Nataraja Sastrial, B. S., B.A., B.L., Vakil. B. 20 May 1921.

Ramanadha Mudaliyar, A.R.S.G., Mirasidar. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Ramaswami Chettiyar, D. S. M., Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Ramachandra Ayyar, M. Loco. Accountant. B. 8 Sep. 1923.

Ratnaswami Nadar, S., Merchant. N. 20 May 1921.

Sattayappa Pillai, V. S., Salt Merchant. N.B. 2 Feb. 1923.

Shaik Farid Marakkayar, M. O., Merchant. M. 1 Nov. 1923.

Shaik Mohammed Malumiar, M.P., Merchant. N.B. 7 April 1923.

Solomanrayan Chettiyar, A., Railway Foreman. I.C. 1 Nov. 1923.

Somasundaram Pillai, S. P. K., Merchant. N.B. 20 May 1921.

Subrahmanya Pillai, P. A., Contractor. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Sundaram Ayyar, K. K., B.A., B.L., Vakil. B. 2nd Feb. 1922.

Venkatarama Ayyar, Rao Bahadur K. S., B.A., Pleader. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Brahmanandam, R. R., Railway Workman. A.D. 20 May 1921.

Gerald Liddel Gibbins, The Rev. Wesleyan Mission. E. 30 Oct. 1923.

Ibrahim Sait, H. A., Merchant, Nagore. M. 12 Sep. 1922.

Muhammad Tambi Marakkayar, M. A., Merchant and Mirasidar, Nagore. M. 20 May 1921.

Samuel, The Rev. D. A., B.A., L.T., Principal, Wesleyan Mission High School. I.C. 20 May 1921.

Subrahmanyam Chettiyar, K. C., Bar.-at-Law. N.B. 20 May 1921.

Venkatachalam, T. C., Cooli Sarang. A.D. 20 May 1921.

Tanjore Municipal Council.

(Elected 24, Nominated 8.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Muttukumara Muppanar, M., B.A., Mirasidar. N.B. 1 Nov. 1921.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Abdul Rahim, Merchant. M. 1 Nov. 1921.

Appu Pillai, A. J., Mirasidar, Valamburi, N.B. 19 Sep. 1922.

Athimulam Pillai, Fruit Merchant, Kurchi Street. N.B. 4 Sep. 1923.

Dinkarnath, T. R., Pensioner. N.B. 1 Nov. 1921.

Ghulam Dastagir, K. E., Merchant. M. 5 Sep. 1922.

Govindaswami Pillai, T. R., Mirasidar, Sunganthadal. N.B. 1 Nov. 1921.

Kuppuswami Nayudu, G., Merchant. N.B. 29 Sep. 1922.

Maduraimuttu Muppanar, T. R., Vakil, Manambuchavadi. N.B. 1 Nov. 1921.

Mannarswami Chettiyar, Bajji, Merchant, Manambuchavadi. S. 28 Aug. 1923.

Muttukkumara Muppanar, M., Mirasidar. N.B. 1 Nov. 1921.

Natesam Pillai, G., Merchant. N.B. 29 Aug. 1922.

Ramachandra Soorvey, Rao Sahib, Mirasidar. N.B. 1 Nov. 1921.

Ramadoss Sahib, T. R., Mirasidar, South Main Street. N.B. 4 Sep. 1923.

Ramanuja Ayyangar, K., Manager, K. H. School. B. 1 Nov. 1921.

Ramaswami Ayyar, K. V., Vakil, Karunthattangudi. B. 4 Sep. 1923.

Ramaswami Chettiyar, M., Merchant, Manambuchavadi. S. 28 Aug. 1923.

Shunmugha Sundaram Chettiyar, V. Mirasidar, Karunthattangudi. N.B. 11 Sep. 1923.

Singaravelu Pillai, Mirasidar, Pallyagraharam. N.B. 1 Nov. 1921.

Subbayya Chetti, T. L., Merchant, Manambuchavadi. S. 1 Nov. 1921.

Subrahmanya Ayyar, T. D., Merchant, 5 Sep. 1922.

Tyagaraja Mannayar, C., Mirasidar, Manambuchavadi. N.B. 2 Oct. 1923.

Umamaheswaram Pillai, T. V., Vakil, Karunthattangudi. N.B. 19 Sep. 1922.

Venkatanarasa Ayyar, B., Mirasidar, B. 11 Sep. 1923.

Venkatarama Ayyar, T. S. B., Mirasidar. B. 3 Oct. 1922.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Jesudasan, A. M., Mirasidar, Manambuchavadi. 1 Nov. 1921.

Kumaraswami Pillai, I., Vakil, Karunthattangudi. N.B. 1 Nov. 1921.

Muttuswami Udaiyar, S. L. M., Mirasidar, Manambuchavadi. I.C. 1 Nov. 1921.

Pannirselvam, A. T., Bar.-at-Law, Manambuchavadi. I.C. 1 Nov. 1921.

Rajappa, P. S., Zamindar. N.B. 1 Nov. 1921.

Ruzzak, Mrs. E. A. E. 13 Nov. 1923.

Saiyid Jalal, C., Pensioner. M. 1 Nov. 1921.

Vandayar, Rao Bahadur V. A., M.L.C., Mirasidar, Poondi. N.B. 1 Nov. 1921.

Tiruvalur Municipal Council.

(Elected 12, Nominated 4.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, B. C., Mirasidar, N.B. 22 Feb. 1923.

Vice-Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Ramachandra Ayyar, T. V., Mirasidar. B. 10 Nov. 1923.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Dawoosa Ravuttar, S. P., Mirasidar. M. 14 June 1921.

Muhammad Yusuf Ravuttar, V. M., Mirasidar. M. 1 Nov. 1922.

Muhammad Nur-ud din Ravuttar, Maligai Merchant. M. 1 Nov. 1922.

Nagalinga Mudaliyar, S., Cloth Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Ramanatha Ayyar, M., Pleader. B. 14 June 1921.

Rudrapathi Pillai, T., Mirasidar. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Sabhapati Mudaliyar, T. N., Mirasidar. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Singaravelu Pillai, G., Maligai Merchant. N.B. 14 June 1921.

Subbarayulu Nayudu, S. K., Rice Mill Owner. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Tiruvenkata Mudaliyar, Rao Sahib K. V., Pleader. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Tyagaraja Gnaniar, T. S. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Sathianatham Pillai, S. G., Station Master. I.C. 29 Jan. 1924.

Varthamana Mudaliyar, T. A., Maligai and Cloth Merchant. N.B. 14 June 1921.

Viraswami Pillai, S. K., Village Munsif, Vijayapuram. N.B. 14 June 1921.

Tinnevelly.

Palamcottah Municipal Council.

(Elected 21, Nominated 7.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Ponnuswami Pillai, K. S., B.A., B.L., Vakil, Cantonment. I.C. 1 Nov. 1922.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Amutti Sahul Hamid Taraganar, Trader, Melapalaiyam. M. 6 May 1921.

Ayyamperumal Pillai, G., Landholder. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Damothasuri Taraganar, S.T., Trader. M. 1 Nov. 1923.

Ganapatisundaram Pillai, S., Landlord. N.B. 6 May 1921.

Gopala Ayyangar, S., Landholder. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Kanakasabhapati Doss, A., Landholder. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Kithir Madar Muhi-ud-din Pillai, Trader, Melapalaiyam. M. 1 Nov. 1922.

Manji Muhi-ud-din Pillai Taraganar, Trader, Melapalaiyam. M. 6 May 1921.

Maturanayagam Pillai, Samuel, Landholder. I.C. 6 May 1921.

Muhammad Abu-Baker Taraganar, S. M. M., Trader, Melapalaiyam. M. 6 May 1921.

Paul Muhammad Ravuttar, M. M., Landholder, M. 1 Mar. 1923.

Sams-ud-din Taraganar, M. U. M., Trader, Melapalaiyam. M. 1 Nov. 1922.

Sankaram Pillai, Trader. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Santhu Abdul Khader Taraganar, Weaver, Melapalaiyam. M. 6 May 1921.

Subrahmanya Pillai, G., Vakil, Vannarpet. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Thangayya Konar, S., Landholder. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Thomas Nadar, D., B.A., Vakil. I.C. 1 Nov. 1922.

Tyagaraja Pillai, J., B.A., B.L., Vakil. I.C. 6 May 1921.

Uthiravasagam Pillai. S., Shopkeeper. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Uttuman Labbai, M. U., Melapalaiyam, Trader. M. 1 Nov. 1923.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Krishnaswami Ayyar, K. G., B.A., Vakil. B. 9 Jan. 1923.

Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Rao Bahadur S., B.A., B.L., Vakil. N.B. 6 May 1921.

Machado, L., B.A., B.L., Vakil. I.C. 6 May 1921.

Moore, The Rev. E. A. L., Missionary. E. 6 May 1921.

Rajendram, Daniel, B.A., B.L., Vakil. I.C. 6 May 1921.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Samban, M.[a] Periya Kasangathan, Trader, Melapalaiyam. A.D. 6 May 1921.

Venkatadri Chettiyar, L. N., Trader. S. 6 May 1921.

Tinnevelly Municipal Council.

(Elected 24, Nominated 8.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Alagiriswami Nayudu Garu, C., Merchant and Landlord. N.B. 13 May 1921.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Chandrasekhara Ayyar, T. K., Merchant and Landlord. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Gomathinayagam Pillai, M., Landlord. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Kandaswami Muppanar, P. S., Merchant, Pettai. N.B. 19 Dec. 1922.

Krishnaswami Rao, R., B.A., B.L., Vakil. B. 13 May 1921.

Lakshmana Nayudu Garu, A. V., Landlord and Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Moideen Ravuttar Sahib, Diwan P. T. S., Merchant Pettai. M. 1 Nov. 1923.

Muhammad Irtiza Ali Sahib, Landlord. M. 13 May 1921.

Paramasivam Pillai, T. O., Merchant and Landlord. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Perumal Konar, N., Merchant and Landlord. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Pir Muhammad Ravuttar Sahib, V. P., Merchant and Landlord. M. 1 Nov. 1922.

Ramalingam Pillai, V. M., Merchant and Landlord, Pettai. N.B. 13 May 1921.

Sadhu Ganapati Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., Vakil. B. 13 May 1921.

Saiyid Muhammad Marakkayar Sahib, U., Merchant and Landlord, Pettai. M. 1 Nov. 1923.

Sankara Ayyar, K. N., B.A., B.L., Vakil, B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Sethu Pillai, R. P., B.A., B.L., Vakil. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Shanmukhasundaraperumal Mudaliyar, P. V. S., Merchant and Landlord. N.B. 13 May 1921.

Subrahmanya Pillai, Chavadi K., M.L.C., Mittadar. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Subrahmanya Pillai, K., Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Sundarakrishna Ayyar, S., Merchant and Landlord. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Tirukudasundaram Pillai, P., M.A., B.L., N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Tiruvadia Pillai, S. T. Periya, Landlord. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Virabhadra Pillai, T. O., Merchant. N.B. 2 Jan. 1923.

Vacant.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Chakrapani Nambiyar, J., B.A., B.L., Vakil, Tinnevelly Bridge. N.B. 13 Feb. 1923.

Kantimathinatha Pillai, Sriman T., Landlord. N.B. 13 May 1921.

Krishnan Chettiyar, R. M., Merchant. N.B. 13 May 1921.

Muniyandi Samban, S., Landlord. A.D. 13 May 1921.

Muttuswami Muppanar, S. M. M. S., Merchant and Landlord, Pettai. N.B. 13 May 1921.

Shenbaga Nadar, A. R. A., Merchant. N. 13 May 1921.

Subbayya Pillai, S. E., B.A., Vakil. N.B. 13 May 1921.

Vacant.

Tuticorin Municipal Council.

(Elected 21, Nominated 7.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Nallaperumal Pillai, S. V., Merchant and Landlord. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Appadurai, J. D., Teacher. I.C. 13 May 1921.

Bupalarayar, P. T., Francis, Merchant. I.C. 1 Nov. 1923.

David Chellayya, Vakil. I.C. 1 Nov. 1922.

Fernandez, Rao Bahadur Cruz, Broker. I.C. 1 Nov. 1923.

Fernando, Victor Press Proprietor. I.C. 1 Nov. 1923.

Kandaswami Nadar, A. R. A. S., Merchant. N. 13 May 1921.
Kannayiram Pillai, V., Broker. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Kasiswami Nadar, M. V. E., Merchant. N. 13 May 1921.
Kudalinga Nadar, P. S. R., Merchant. N. 1 Nov. 1922.
Kumaraswami Pillai, S., Pleader. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Kuttalalingam Pillai, P. V., Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Palnivelayudham Pillai, G., Merchant. N.B. 13 May 1921.
Pirasudia Pillai, M., Merchant. N.B. 24 Jan. 1924.
Rajakunjara Nadar, Samuel D., Reporter. I.C. 28 Feb. 1922.
Roche Victoria, J. L. P., Merchant. I.C. 1 Nov. 1922.
Subbayya Pillai, S. P., *alias* Subrahmanya Pillai. N.B. 13 May 1921.
Subrahmanya Pillai, S. C., Broker. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Vanniaperumal Nadar, P., Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Villavarayar, Rao Sahib Caitan, Boat Owner and Contractor. I.C. 13 May 1921.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Asirvatham Pandian, Joseph Talaivar, Railway Apothecary. I.C. 25 Oct. 1921.
Krishna Pillai, S. S. V. M. P., Merchant and Landlord. N.B. 13 May 1921.
Rubin, E. A., Sub-Agent. I.C. 13 May 1921.
Shahul Hamid Maraklayar, Landlord. M. 13 May 1921.
Suryamurtiya Pillai, I, Pleader. N.B. 13 May 1921.

Trichinopoly.

Karur Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Sekharam, Ch., Retired Apothecary. N.B. 13 May 1921.

Vice-Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Ghulam Muhi-ud-din Sahib Qurishi, Landholder. M. 13 May 1921.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Gopalakrishna Ayya, A., Merchant, Bazaar Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Janakirama Nayudu, T. G., Merchant, Bazaar Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Kandaswami Nadar, K., Landholder and Contractor. N.B. 13 May 1922.
Khazi Syed Nizam-ud-din Sahib Bahadur. Town Kazi. M. 1 Nov. 1922.
Krishnaswami Ayyar, B. V., General Contractor. 1 Nov. 1923.
Kuppa Rao, V., Merchant. B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Manikkam Chettiyar, P. S., Landholder, Mettu Street. V. 13 May 1921.
Muthukumaraswami Pillai, Landholder. N.B. 31 May 1923.
Sadasivam Pillai, S., Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Shanmugasundaram Pillai, S., Agent. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Subrahmanya Pillai, A., Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Arnett, The Rev. H. O., Superintending Missionary, Wesleyan Missionary, Industrial School. E. 13 May 1921.
Guruswami Pandaram, Astrologer. A.D. 13 May 1921.
Narasinga Rao, P. R., B.A., Pleader. B. 13 May 1921.

Srirangam Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 15, NOMINATED 5.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Chinnaswami Odayar, K., Landholder. N.B. 12 Nov. 1923.

Vice-Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Vacant.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Duraiswami Ayyangar, K., B.A., L.T., Teacher. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Kasturi Ayyangar, V., Landholder Thiruvanaikkaval. B. 3 June 1921.

Kuppan Ayyangar, Sthanikam. B. 6 Mar. 1923.

Manikkam Pillai, A., Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Rajaram Rao, Rao Sahib S. M., Editor "Wednesday Review." B. 3 June 1921.

Ranga Achariyar, K. V. P., Landholder, B. 14 Aug. 1923.

Seshadri Ayyangar, T. V., Landholder. B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Srinivasa Ranga Achariyar, R., B.A. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Srinivasa Raghava Ayyangar, P., Secretary, S.I.Ry., Central Co-operative Bank. B. 3 June 1921.

Srinivasa Raghava Ayyangar, K. V., Landholder, Thiruvanaikkaval. B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Venkataramana Ayyar *alias* Raja Rao, R. L. V. 1 Nov. 1922.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Appaswami Konar, V. C., Landholder. N.B. 3 June 1921.

Muttuswami Achariyar, E.P. 9 Jan. 1923.

Namberumal Ayya, T., Retired Official, S.I.Ry. N.B. 3 June 1921.

Rajagopala Nayudu, M. C., B.A., L.T., Headmaster, High School, Srirangam. N.B. 3 June 1921.

Venkatachalam Chettiyar, V. R., Merchant. N.B. 3 June 1921.

Trichinopoly Municipal Council.

(Elected 27, Nominated 9.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Natesa Ayyar, F. G., Office Superintendent, General Traffic Manager's Office, S.I.Ry., Trichinopoly. B. 3 Nov. 1922.

Vice-Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Ratnavelu Tevar, P., Landlord, Woriur. N.B. 6 Dec. 1921.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Antoniswami Pillai, T. S., Merchant. Bayanikudam Street. I.C. 3 June 1921.

Balaraman Chettiyar, V., Merchant, Woriur, Big Silk Weavers' Street. S. 1 Nov. 1923.

Ibramsa Ravuttar, T. K., Merchant, Tanjore Road. M. 3 June 1921.

Ibrahim Sahib, Muhammad V. S., Palakarai, Merchant. M. 3 June 1921.

Khalifullah Sahib, Khan Bahadur P., M.A., B.L., M.L.C., Vakil, Bimanayakanpalaiyam. M. 1 Nov. 1922.

Kothandapani Mudaliyar, D., Clerk, G.T.M.'s Office, Puttur. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Maduranayagam Pillai, S., Cloth Merchant and Mirasidar, Varaganery Agraharam. N.B. 3 June 1921.

Mamundi Konar, M., Merchant, Eda Street, Palakarai. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Manikkam Chettiyar, T., Merchant, Mela Chintamani. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Marimuttu Pillai, T. P., Clerk, Chief Auditor's Office. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Moulvi Saiyid Murtuza Sahib, M.L.A., Mirasidar, Shamsabhiran Street. M. 1 Nov. 1922.

Nallaswami Pillai, T. V., B.A., Mirasidar, 10, Old Bandegana Street. N.B. 14 Dec. 1923.

Narasimhulu Nayudu, J. S., Mirasidar, Kothavalchavadi Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Narasu Pillai, T. V., Landlord North Andar Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Periaswami Pillai, T. K., Contractor, Woriur Kamatchiyamman Koil Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Perumal Konar, A. R., Landlord, Merchant, Neikara Eda Street, Palakarai. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Ponnayya Pillai, W., Landlord, Shanian Tank Street, Fort. I.C. 1 Nov. 1922.

Ramaswami Ayyar, U., Mirasidar, West Rock Fort Street. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Shanmugasundaram Pillai, K., Landlord, New Vellala Street. N.B. 23 Sep. 1922.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Srinivasa Mudaliyar, C. R., Manager, Messrs. Parry & Co., North Andar Street. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Sundararajulu Nayudu, D., Draftsman, Chief Engr.'s Office. N.B. 3 June 1921.

Thyagaraja Pillai, T. P., Clerk, G.T.M.'s Office, Bishop Road, Tennur. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Venkatachalapati Chettiyar, J., B.A., L.T., Teacher, National College. S. 1 Nov. 1922.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Arulanandam, G., Secretary to the Principal, Bishop Heber College. I.C. 3 June 1921.

Gnanaratnam, D. A., B.A., LL.B., Thippiran Thotti Street. I.C. 3 June 1921.

Mamundi Konar, K. K. S., Merchant, Neikara Eda Street. N.B. 3 June 1921.

Muttumanikka Achariyar, S., B.A., Pleader. V.K. 3 June 1921.

Ormerod, The Rev. E. W., Ag. Principal, Bishop Heber College. 22 Jan. 1924.

Saiyid Ibrahim Ravuttar, Khan Sahib, A. P., Merchant, Mettu Street, Varaganeri. M. 3 June 1921.

Siva Pitchai, P., Merchant, Varaganeri. A.D. 3 June 1921.

Swaminatha Pillai, T. S., Retd. Acct., S.I.Ry. N.B. 3 June 1921.

Thangavelu Pillai, Rao Sahib T. C., M.L.C., Bar.-at-Law, Vasantharaya Pillai Street. N.B. 3 June 1921.

Vizagapatam.

Anakapalle Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 15, NOMINATED 5.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Brahmanda Nayakulu Patrudu, Sukavasi Director, Indian National Sugar Company, Limited, Calcutta, and Landholder. N.B. 27 May 1921.

Councillors Elected Non-Official.

Appala Nayudu, Seragadam, Inamdar. N.B. 29 Aug. 1922.

Chinna Patrudu, Pilla, Native Doctor and Mokhasadar. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Chinna Veeri Nayudu, Budda, Inamdar. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Hanumantarao Chetti, Grandhi, Merchant. V. 1 Nov. 1922.

Jogi Nayudu, Villuri, Inamdar. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Mahalakshmi Nayudu, Budda, Village Munsif and Inamdar. N.B. 27 May 1921.

Narasimha Rao Nayudu, Komma Dispensing Chemist. N.B 1 Nov. 1923.

Nookayya Chetti, T. R., Merchant. V. 27 May 1921.

Patnala Perraju Chetti, Merchant. V. 1 Nov. 1923.

Ramamurti Pantulu, Chinta, Inamdar and Member, Taluk Board, Vizagapatam. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Sanyasayay Chetti, Vuppala, Merchant. V. 1 Nov. 1922.

Satyanarayana Chetti, Vuppala, Merchant. V. 1 Nov. 1922.

Veera Nayudu, Dadi, Inamdar. N.B. 27 May 1921.

Venkata Reddi Nayudu, Peela, Inamdar. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Venkataramanayay Chetti, Merchant, Thatikonda. V. 27 May 1921.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Ahmad Sharif, Pensioned Havildar. M. 27 May 1921.

Cecil George Alexander Wright, Merchant and Agent. A.I. 6 Mar. 1923.

Guruswami Nayudu, Sampanga, Pensioned Subadar. N.B. 27 May 1921.

Harischandra Rao Nayudu, Sunkara, Inamdar. N.B. 27 May 1921.

Bimlipatam Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 12, NOMINATED 4.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Sanjeeva Rao Nayudu, Rao Sahib Chilka, Landlord and Dubash, Messrs. Ripley & Co. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Appalanarasimhalu Pantulu, T., Merchant. B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Gavarraju Chetti, P., Clerk, Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe & Co. N.B. 3 June 1923.

For abbreviations see page 574

Kamaraju Chetti, B., Merchant. V. 3 June 1921.
Manikyarao Nayudu, A., Merchant. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Sitaramaswami Nayudu, G., Cashier, Messrs. Ripley & Co. N.B. 3 June 1921.
Sriramamurti Chetti, S., Merchant. V. 3 June 1921.
Sundara Rao Pantulu, G., Pleader, Taluk Magistrate's Court. B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Suryanarayana Chetti, P., Merchant. V. 1 Nov. 1922.
Venkayya Chetti, S., Merchant. V. 1 Nov. 1922.
Viracharyulu, P., Headmaster, C.B.M. School. I.C. 1 Nov. 1923.
Veeraraghavulu Chetti, N. Contractor. N.B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Elliot, Walter, Retired Inspector of Police. A.I. 3 June 1921.
Sadananda Rao, Yarrayya, Davurla. A.D. 3 June 1921.
Yarakayya Nayudu, Ganagalla, Clerk, Messrs. Bombay & Co., Ltd. N.B. 3 June 1921.
Yusuf, M., Contractor. M. 3 June 1921.

Vizagapatam Municipal Council.

(Elected 21, Nominated 7.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Kamaiya Pantulu, Mangipudi, M.A., L.T. Lecturer in Mathematics, Mrs. A. V. N College, Vizagapatam. B. 16 Nov 1922.

Vice-Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Sitarao Pantulu Pandurangi, B.A., B.L., Vakil. B. 24 Nov. 1923.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Bangarayya Pantulu, M., B.A., B.L., Vakil. B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Butchisundara Rao Pantulu, V., Landlord. B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Chinnayya, Veeravilli, Merchant. N.B. 13 May 1921.
Chiranjivi Patrudu, Majji, Contractor. N.B. 13 May 1921.
Dakshinamurti Pantulu, Durvasula, B.A., Vakil, B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Durgarao Chetti, Vinnakota, Press Proprietor. V. 13 May 1921.
Jagannadha Rao Pantulu, B., B.A., B.L., Vakil. B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Lakshmana Rao Pantulu, K., Landlord and Press Proprietor. B. 23 Jan. 1923.
Narasimhaswami Nayudu, Eaty, Chief Auditor, Surya Bagh Estate Service. N.B. 13 May 1921.
Narasimham Pantulu, Prata, B.A., B.L., Vakil. B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Narain Rao Pantulu, K. S., B. 1 Nov. 1923. Vizagapatam.
Purushothama Rao Nayudu, Rednam, Landlord, Waltair, R. S. N.B. 1 Nov. 1922.
Ramakrishna Rao Pantulu, Mosalakanti, Proprietor, Allipuram Estate. B. 13 May 1921.
Satyanarayana Pantulu, Pulegedda, B.A., B.L., Vakil. B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Sitapathi Rao Pantulu, Rao Sahib S., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil. B. 23 Jan. 1923.
Sithtaramaraju, B., Bar.-at-Law. N.B. 19 Sep. 1922.
Srirama Sastri, Rao Sahib Durvasula, B.A., M.L., Vakil. B. 13 May 1921.
Thammayya Sastri, Bhamidipati, B.A., B.L., Vakil. B. 1 Nov. 1923.
Venkataramanamurti, Bakurupanda, Merchant, Abkari-renter and Landholder. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Cartwright Reid, Col. H., Engineer-in-Chief, B.N.Ry. E. 20 Feb. 1923.
Crawson, W., Retired Telegraph Master.
Dharma Rao, Chenna, Clerk, Sub-Court, Vizagapatam, and Contractor. A.D. 13 May 1921.
Ewing, David, Landholder and Head Ticket Collector, Waltair Railway Station. I.C. 13 May 1921.
Muhammad Imam, Munshi, Persian Teacher, Mrs. A.V.N. College, Vizagapatam. M. 13 May 1921.

For abbreviations see page 571.

Peddayya, Chavvakula, Contractor. N.B. 13 May 1921.

Shaik Mowla, Munshi, Government Pensioner, Native Doctor. M. 13 May 1921.

Vizianagram Municipal Council.

(ELECTED 18, NOMINATED 6.)

Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Somasundara Rao, V., Pleader. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Vice-Chairman, Elected Non-Official.

Latchayya Pantulu, Jayanti, Medical Practitioner. B. 9 Nov. 1921.

Councillors, Elected Non-Official.

Appalaraju, M., Merchant and Contractor, Manchu Kondavari Street. V. 1 Nov. 1922.

Balaramadas Pantulu, G. V., Landlord, Guradalavari St. B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Chinnarajalingam, D., Merchant, Main Road, Santhapeta. V. 1 Nov. 1922.

Jagannadha Rao Pantulu, R., Killedar, Samasthanam Office. B. 1 July 1921.

Jogiraju Pantulu, C., Teacher, Maharaja's College. B. 1 Nov. 1922.

Narasimhan Pantulu, Y., Diwan, Voruguntivari Street. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Ramachendra Rao, G., Pleader. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Ramavataram Pantulu, G., English Munshi, Raja's Office, Kasba Samasthanam. B. 1 July 1921.

Sanyasayya, B., Kottapeta. N.B. 12 Feb. 1924.

Sanyasilingam, M., Main Road, Santhapeta, Merchant. V. 1 July 1921.

Somasundararao Pantulu, V., Pleader. Voruguntivari Street. B. 1 July 1921.

Subba Rao, G., Medical Practitioner. V 1 Nov. 1923.

Subba Rao Pantulu, C., Teacher, Maharaja's College. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Subba Rao Pantulu, L. V., Private Secretary to Maharaja Kasba. B. 1 Nov. 1923.

Tatachari, C., Landlord, Kothapeta. B., 1 Nov. 1922.

Vijiaramayya, S. R., Santapeta. V. 17 Oct. 1923.

Councillors, Nominated Non-Official.

Ali Raza, Munshi, Contractor, Abkari Street. M. 1 July 1921.

Clarke, Miss Flora, European Cantonment Missionary. E. 6 June 1922.

Narasimham, Podugu, Fruits and Hides seller, Lankapatnam. N.B. 1 July 1921.

Ramachandrayya, Ramesvarapu, Barber, Chikkala Street. N.B. 1 July 1921.

Shaik Hussain, Subadar, Military Pensioner, Daryakanal Street. M. 1 July 1921.

Varahalu Asari, Jewelmaker, Gurajada. V.K. 1 July 1921.

For abbreviations see page 574.

Divisions of the Madras City and their boundaries.

1st or Rayapuram Division.	North by the municipal boundary ; east by the sea ; south by Ibramji Sahib street; west by Mannarswami Kovil street and Suryanarayana Chetti street.
2nd or Tondiarpet Division.	North by the municipal boundary; east by * Suryanarayana Chetti street and * Mannarswami Kovil street; south by line of the Georgetown wall; west by * Monegar Choultry road, * Gollawar Agraharam road, * Gumbalamman Kovil street and Tiruvottiyur High road.

* Houses on both sides of the street are included in this division.

3rd or Washermanpet Division.	North by Gumbalamman Kovil street; east by Gumbalamman Kovil street, Gollawar Agraharam road and Monegar Choultry road; south by Old Jail street; west by Tiruvottiyur High road.
4th or Korukkupet Division.	North by the municipal boundary; east by * Tiruvottiyur High road; south by * Basin Bridge road; west by the Buckingham canal and the municipal boundary.
5th or Harbour Division.	North by * Ibramji Sahib street; east by the sea; south by China Bazaar road; west by * Angappa Nayak street.
6th or Muttiyalpet Division.†	North by * Ibramji Sahib street; east by Angappa Nayak street and * China Bazaar road and the sea; south by Cooum river; west by Band Practice road, Esplanade road, China Bazaar road, Armenian street, * Ramaswami street and Saiva Muthia Mudali street.
7th or Kachaleswaram Division.	North by line of Georgetown wall; east by * Saiva Muthia Mudali street, Ramaswami street and * Armenian street; south by China Bazaar road; west by Popham's Broadway.
8th or Kothaval Bazaar Division.	North by * Thatha Muthiappan street; east by * Popham's Broadway and Esplanade road; south by * Frazer's Bridge road; west by Irusappa Maistri street and * Varada Muthiappan street.
9th or Amman Kovil Division.	North by * Old Jail street; east by * Popham's Broadway; south by Thatha Muthiappan street; west by * Varada Muthiappan street and * Portuguese Church street.
10th or Seven Wells Division.	North by * Old Jail street; east by Portuguese Church street and Varada Muthiappan street; south by Thatha Muthiappan street; west by Mint street.
11th or Sowcarpet Division.	North by * Thatha Muthiappan street; east by Varada Muthiappan street; south by China Bazaar road; west by Mint st eet.
12th or Peddunayakkanpet Division.	North by Basin Bridge road; east by * Mint street; south by * Thirupalli street; west by the Buckingham canal.
13th or Trevelyan Basin Division.	North by Thirupalli street; east by Mint street; south by China Bazaar road; west by the Buckingham canal.
14th or Esplanade Division.	North by * China Bazaar road; east by * Irusappa Maistri street, Frazer's Bridge road, Esplanade road and Band Practice road: south by Cooum river; west by the Buckingham canal, * General Hospital road and Mint street.
15th or Park Town Division.	North by * China Bazaar road; east by * Mint street; south by General Hospital road; west by the Buckingham canal.
16th or Perambur Division.	North by the municipal boundary; east by the Buckingham canal; south by * Elephant Gate Bridge road * DeMellow's road, * Strahan's road and * Connoor road; west by the municipal boundary.
17th or Choolai Division.	North by Strahan's road and DeMellow's road; east by Sydenham's road; south by * Choolai Bazaar road and * Hunter's road; west by * Vedavinayagar road and * Perambur Barracks road.
18th or Purasawakam Division.	North by Strahan's road; east by Perambur Barracks road and Vedavinayagar road; south by Purasawakam High road; west by Brick-kiln road.

* Houses on both sides of the street are included in this division.
† The Fort and its glacis being excluded from these limits.

19th or Vepery Division.	North by Hunter's road, Choolai Bazaar road, * Sydenham's road and Elephant Gate Bridge road; east by the Buckingham canal; south by * Poonamallee High road; west by Ritherdon road.
20th or Egmore Division.	North by Poonamallee High road; east by the Buckingham canal and the Cooum river; south by the Cooum river; west by the Cooum river, Spur Tank road and * Gangu Reddi road.
21st or Kilpauk Division.	North by the municipal boundary and Connoor road; east by * Brick-kiln road, * Purasawakam High road and * Ritherdon road; south by * Poonamallee High road; west by the municipal boundary.
22nd or Nungambakam Division.	North by Poonamallee High road; east by Gangu Reddi road, * Spur Tank road, Cooum river, Commander-in-Chief's road, Mount road, * Wood's road and * West Cott road; south by * Peter's road, * Mount road, * Nungambakam High road and * Kodambakkam road; west by the municipal boundary.
23rd or Chintadripet Division.	North and east by the Cooum river; south by Mount road, * Athipattan street and * Sunkuvar Agraharam street; west by the Cooum river.
24th or Tiruvettiswaranpet Division.	North by Sunkuvar Agraharam street, Athipattan street, Mount road and Wallajah road; east by Triplicane High road; south by Pycroft's road; west by Wood's road, Mount road, Commander-in-Chief's road and the Cooum river.
25th or Chepauk Division.	North by the Cooum river; east by the sea; south by Pycroft's road; west by * Triplicane High road, * Wallajah road and * Mount road.
26th or Triplicane Division.	North by * Pycroft's road; east by the sea; south by Ice House road; west by * Triplicane High road.
27th or Amir Mahal Division.	North by * Pycroft's road; east by Triplicane High road; south by Ice House road and * Peter's road; west by West Cott road.
28th or Mirsahibpet Division.	North by * Ice House road; east by the sea; south by Rosary Church road and Cutcherry road; west by Royapetta High road and * Venkatachala Mudali street.
29th or Royapetta Division.	North by Kodambakkam road, Nungambakam High road, Peter's road and Mount road; east by Venkatachala Mudali street, * Royapetta High road, Brodie's road and the Buckingham canal; south and west by the municipal boundary.
30th or Mylapore Division.	North by * Cutcherry road and * Rosary Church road; east by the sea; south by the municipal boundary; west by the Buckingham canal and Brodies road.

* Houses on both sides of the street are included in this division.

Members of District Educational Councils and District Secondary Education Boards.

Anantapur.

District Educational Council.

President.

Adimurti Rao, Rao Sahib P.

Secretary.

Koneri Rao, B. H., Deputy Inspector of Schools, Anantapur Range.

Members, Ex-Officio.

Kesava Pillai, Diwan Bahadur P., M.L.C., President, District Board, Anantapur.

Parthasarathi Nayakar, P., B.A., L.T., District Educational Officer, Anantapur.

Upendra Poi, A., B.A., B.L., Collector of Anantapur.

Members.

Christlieb, Miss M. L., London Mission, Anantapur.

Fakurdeen Sahib, M., Merchant, Kadiri.

Hart, Miss C., B.A., L.T., Sub-Assistant, Inspectress, Girls' Range, Anantapur.

Kasim Sahib, Yadiki, Vice-President, Taluk Board, Anantapur.

Lakshmi Reddi, G., B.A., President, Taluk Board, Gooty.

Nagoji Rao, J., Merchant, Tadpatri.

Narasimhappa, M., Hindupur.

Peter, Mrs. A., Headmistress, Government Girls' School, Anantapur.

Ranga Reddi, G., Gownivaripalli, Gorantla.

Sambasiva Rao, R., Government Pensioner, Dharmavaram.

Siva Rao, H., President, Taluk Board, Anantapur.

Sivasankaram Pillai, T., M.L.C., Pleader, Penukonda.

Srinivasa Rao, K., Landlord, Hindupur.

Venkataperumal Nayudu, E. N., President, Taluk Board, Dharmavaram.

Yusuf Sahib, Saiyid, Merchant, Chauluru, Hindupur taluk.

District Secondary Education Board.

President.

Kesava Pillai, Diwan Bahadur P., M.L.C., President, District Board, Anantapur.

Secretary.

Parthasarathi Nayakar, P., B.A., L.T., District Educational Officer, Anantapur.

Members, Nominated.

Janab Imam Muhi-ud-din Sahib, Anantapur.

Kondappa, A., B.A., B.L., Anantapur.

Subba Rao, C., B.A., L.T., Headmaster, Board High School, Penukonda.

Members, Elected.

Adinarayanayya, P., Hindupur.

Macnair, J. I., Manager, London Mission Schools, Gooty.

Sadasiva Rao, P., Tadpatri.

Sivasankaram Pillai, T., Penukonda.

Venkatarama Ayyar, S., B.A., L.T., Headmaster, London Mission High School, Gooty.

Arcot, North.

District Educational Council.

President.

Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar, W., M.L.C., President, District Board, North Arcot.

Members, Ex-Officio.

Collector of North Arcot, Vellore.

District Educational Officer, North Arcot, Vellore.

Members.

Abdul Ghani Sahib, Muhammad, Lecturer, Police Training School, Vellore.

Abdul Hakeem Sahib, Cidik Hussain, Merchant, 123/4 Moor Street, Madras.

Arunachala Mudaliyar, V. A., President, Taluk Board, Cheyyar, Tiruvettipuram.

Cruz, Mrs. A. D., Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools, North Arcot Girls' Range, Vellore.
Dhanadeva Nayanar, A., Merchant, Arni.
Duraiswami Ayyar, W. U., Chetti Street, Walajapet.
Henry Haneggar, Mrs. A. A., Mission, Ranipet.
Kannayya Lal, M. N., Merchant, Vaniyambadi.
Krishnama Achariyar, P., Pleader, Ranipet.
Krishnaswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur K., President, Taluk Board, Vellore.
Kuppuswami Ayyar, M., President, Taluk Board, Polur.
Lucas, C. J., M.A., L.T., Headmaster, Union Mission Training School, Vellore.
Monchalin, the Rev. Father J., Polur.
Raja Mudaliyar, V. M., Robinsonpet, Dhornampet, Gudiyattam.
Ramaswami Ayyar, T. R., Chairman, Municipal Council, Tiruvannamalai.
Rangaswami Reddi, M. B., Municipal Councillor, Seda Street, Tiruvannamalai.
Seshadri Achariyar, B. T., President, Taluk Board, Tiruppattur.
Seshachala Ayyar, Rao Sahib M. S., Honorary Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Credit Societies, Tiruvannamalai.
Singaravelu Mudaliyar, K. M., President, Taluk Board, Ranipet.
Subbarayalu Nayudu, V. A., Landlord, Vallam, Desur.
Thomas Harris, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, Voorhee's College, Vellore.
Venkatramana Ayyar, C., President, Union Board, Kottogarampalaiyam, Polur.
Warnshius, The Rev. J. H., M.A., Manager, Arcot American Mission, Vellore.

District Secondary Education Board.

President.

Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar, W., M.L.C., President, District Board, North Arcot.

Members, Nominated.

Krishnaswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur K., Chairman, Municipal Council, Vellore.
Tatacharya, R., M.A., L.T., District Educational Officer, North Arcot, Vellore.

Members, Elected.

Duraiswami Ayya, C. I., B.A., B.L., Pleader and Honorary Superintendent, Sri Mahant's High School, Vellore.
Haji Badr-ud-din Sahib, Khan Bahadur, Merchant, Madras.
Muttukumaraswami Mudaliyar, T. S., Banker, Tiruvannamalai.
Rajavelu Mudaliyar, P., B.A., Pleader, Vellore.
Ramachandrayya, V., Silk Merchant, Walajapet.
Ramaswami Chetti, K. G., Merchant and Chairman, Municipal Council, Gudiyattam.
Sundaram, The Rev. C., B.A., L.T., Manager, C.M.S. High School, Arkonam.
Swami Doss Nadar, Rao Sahib J. G., Retired Civil Assistant Surgeon and Chairman, Municipal Council, Tiruppattur.
Thomas Harris, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, High School Department, Voorhee's College, Vellore.

Arcot, South.

District Educational Council.

President.

Samu Pillai, V. J., B.A., B.L., Vice-President, South Arcot District Board, Cuddalore.

Members, Ex-Officio.

Dutt, P. C., I.C.S., Collector of South Arcot.
Raghavachariar, P., District Educational Officer, South Arcot.
Sitarama Reddiyar, K., B.A., B.L., President, District Board, South Arcot.

Members, Nominated Non-Official.

Arumainayagam, Miss M., Ag. Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Girls' Range, South Arcot.
Hamid Sahib, Mir, Chidambaram.
Krishnamurti, Mrs. T. S., Kurnool.
Ramachandra Padayachi, K., Pundiyankuppam, Cuddalore.

Members, Elected.

Kuppuswami Ayyar, V., B.A., B.L., Vriddhachalam.
Muhammad Bava Marakkayar, Chidambaram.

Muttukumaraswami Chettiyar, A. T., Cuddalore O.T.

Parthasarathi Mudaliyar, M. G., B.A., B.L., Vriddhachalam.

Rajagopala Mudaliyar, C. M., Vice-President, Taluk Board, Tindivanam.

Ramachandra Ayyar, T. S., B.A., B.L., Tirukkoyilur.

Scudder, The Rev. W. T., M.A., Tindivanam.

Srinivasa Achariyar, C. V., Chidambaram.

Srinivasa Achariyar, V., B.A., B.L., Cuddalore N.T.

Srinivasalu Reddiyar, A. V., Tindivanam.

Subbaraya Pillai, M., Villupuram.

Thathachariyar, D. P., Kallakurchi.

Vadivelu Pillai, S., Chidambaram.

Venugopal Nayudu, R. K., B.A., B.L., Cuddalore N.T.

Verdure, The Rev. Father P., Cuddalore N.T.

District Secondary Education Board.

President.

Sitarama Reddiyar, K., B.A., B.L., Cuddalore N.T.

Secretary.

Raghava Achariyar, P., District Educational Officer, Cuddalore N.T.

Members.

Maria Doss Pillai, M. P., B.A., L.T., Headmaster, Board High School, Panruti.

Matin De Wolf, Tindivanam.

Muhammad Osman Khan Sahib, Municipal Councillor, Villupuram.

Muttukumaraswami Chettiyar, A. T., Cuddalore O.T.

Nilakanta Sastriyar, K., Principal, Sree Meenakshi College, Chidambaram.

Ramaswami Ayyar, T. S., B.A., L.T., Assistant Master, St. Joseph's High School, Cuddalore N.T.

Srinivasadesika Achariyar, B.A., B.L., Cuddalore N.T.

Verdure, The Rev. Father P., Principal, St. Joseph's High School, Cuddalore N.T.

Bellary.

District Educational Council.

President.

Cotelingam, J. P., M.A., F.M.U., Bellary.

Vice-President.

Narayana Rao, N., B.A., B.L., Bellary.

Members.

Balaji Rao, C., B.A., B.L., Bellary.

Bhimasena Rao, D., Kowtalam, Adoni taluk.

Bhimasena Rao, S. K., Siruguppa.

Brahma Sastrulu, K., Taluk Board President, Bellary.

Cotelingam, Mrs. J. P., Fort, Bellary.

Duff, A. C., I.C.S., Collector of Bellary.

Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur, M., B.A., B.L., President, District Board, Bellary.

Karibasappa, H., Bellary.

Krishnamurti Rao, O., Adoni.

Lakshminarayana Rao, C. K., Choranur, Kudligi taluk.

Prager, Miss M. F., B.A., L.T., Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Ceded Districts Circle, Bellary.

Ransford, C., M.A., I.E.S., District Educational Officer, Bellary.

Rayachotappa, G. K., Adoni.

Saiyid Muhammad Badsha Sahib, B.A., Bellary.

Srinivasa Rao, B., Hospet.

Srinivasa Rao, P., Holagondi, Alur taluk.

Stowell, The Rev. F. A., B.A., London Mission, Bellary.

Thandu Mudaliyar, A. D., Hospet.

Tiruvattayya, P., Adoni.

Vasupalappa, I., B.A., Harpanahalli.

Venkata Reddi, L., Kanekal, Rayadrug taluk.

Venkoba Rao, M., Harpanahalli.

Venkoba Rao, T., Tambrahalli, Hadagalli taluk.

Yesudasayya, M., Hospet.

District Secondary Education Board.

President.

Siva Rao, P., B.A., B.L., M.L.C., High Court Vakil, Bellary.

Secretary.

Ransford, C., M.A., District Educational Officer, Bellary.

Members.

Balaji Rao, C., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Bellary.

Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur M., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Bellary.

Krishnama Chetti, V., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Bellary.
Krishnamurti Rao, O., Adoni.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, A., B.A., B.L., M.L.C., Y.M.I.A., Armenian Street, Madras.
Srinivasa Rao, B., Vice-Chairman, Municipal Council, Hospet.
Stowell, The Rev. F. A., Principal, Wardlaw High School, Bellary.
Venkoba Rao, T. S., Headmaster, St. John's R.C. Middle School, Bellary.

Chingleput.

District Educational Council.

President.

Venkataraghavalu Reddi, Rai Bahadur M.

Members, Ex-Officio.

Chinnappa, J. C., M.A., L.T., District Educational Officer, Chingleput.
Collector, Chingleput district, Saidapet.
Fuller, Miss E. A. (Ex-Officio), Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Chingleput Girls' Range, Chingleput.

Members.

Abdul Razack Sahib, S. K., Chairman, Municipal Council, Saidapet.
Arulayya Nayudu, Rao Sahib C., President, Taluk Board, Tiruvallur.
Chengal Rao, Rao Sahib N., B.A., President, Taluk Board, Saidapet.
Dairiyanathan, D., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, 31, Old Post Office Street, Rayapuram, Madras.
Ekambara Mudaliyar, C., Chairman, Municipal Council, Chingleput.
Hooper, The Rev. J. S. M., M.A., Ikkadu, Tiruvallur.
Krishnaswami Ayyangar, Mrs. P. A., c/o Krishnaswami Ayyangar, P. A., Assistant Engineer, Tiruvallur.
Maclean, The Rev. J. H., M.A., B.D., U.F.C.M. House, Conjeeveram.
Muttayya Mudaliyar, C., B.A., M.L.C., President, Taluk Board, Chingleput.
Narayanaswami Chetti, Diwan Bahadur G., Gopathi Vilas, The Luz, Mylapore, Madras.
Raja, Rao Bahadur M. C., J.P., L'Allegro, St. Thomas' Mount.
Ramanuja Achariyar, P. B., B.A., Vice-President, Taluk Board, Tiruvallur.
Ranga Raju, J. R., Guindy, Saidapet Post.
Sambasiva Chettiyar, C., Municipal Councillor, Little Conjeeveram.
Venkata Acharlu, Rao Sahib M. C., Pleader, Saidapet.
Vijayaraghava Achariyar, V., B.A., Vice-President, Taluk Board, Chingleput.

District Secondary Education Board.

President.

Venkataraghavalu Reddi, Rai Bahadur M., B.A.

Members, Ex-Officio.

Chinnappa, J. C., M.A., L.T., Acting District Educational Officer, Chingleput district and Secretary to the District Secondary Education Board.

Members, Elected.

Maclean, The Rev. J. H., M.A., B.D., Correspondent, United Free Church Mission High School, Conjeeveram.
Muttayya Mudaliyar, C., B.A., M.L.C., President, Taluk Board, Chingleput.
Narasimha Acharya, M. E., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Chingleput.
Venkatarangam, Frank V., B.A., L.T., Headmaster, Wesleyan Mission High School, Tiruvallur.

Members, Nominated.

Arunachala Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur, Zamindar of Chunampet, Madurantakam Taluk.
Viraraghava Achariyar, K. A., B.A., 23, Car Street, Triplicane, Madras.

Chittoor.

District Educational Council.

President.

Muniswami Nayudu, B., B.A., B.L., M.L.C., Chittoor.

Vice-President.

Devaraja Mudaliyar, A., Chittoor.

Members.

Ayyaswami Valluva, Municipal Councillor, Tirupati.

Balaguruvappa Nayudu, G., Municipal Councillor, Chittoor.
Crofton, C. D. A., I.C.S., Collector, Chittoor.
Mir Hussain, Janab Saiyid, Chittoor.
Muniratnam Chetti, M., Allipoolagunta, Sholinghur.
Muttu Bangari Ramadasappa Nayanim Varu, President, Taluk Board, Chittoor.
Narayana Reddi, N., Kalikiri.
Narayana Reddi, T. N., President, Taluk Board, Madanapalli.
Narayanaswami Reddi, M., Thondavada, Chandragiri.
Peter, the Rev. M., Vellore.
Ranga Achariyar, Rao Bahadur T. V., President, District Board, Chittoor.
Sitaramayya, S., Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittoor Girls' Range.
Srinivasalu Chetti, C. S., Municipal Councillor, Tirupati.
Tiruvenkata Mudaliyar, V. N., Retired Tahsildar, Chittoor.
Turnbull, The Rev. C. E., Pallipat.
Venkatarama Ayyar, T. K., M.A., L.T., District Educational Officer, Chittoor.
Venkatarangam Chetti, K. N., Municipal Councillor, Tirupati.
Winkle, Miss S. Te., Correspondent, A.A.M. Girls' School, Madanapalle.

District Secondary Education Board.

President.

Muniswami Nayudu, B., B.A., B.L., M.L.C., High Court Vakil, Chittoor, President, District Board and President, District Educational Council, Chittoor.

Secretary.

Venkataraman, T. K., M.A., L.T., District Educational Officer, Chittoor.

Members, Ex-Officio.

Muniswami Nayudu, B., B.A., B.L., M.L.C., High Court Vakil, Chittoor, President, District Board and District Educational Council, Chittoor.
Venkataraman, T. K., M.A., L.T., District Educational Officer, Chittoor.

Members, Elected.

Ramadasappa Nayani Varu, Zamindar of Bangaripalaiyam and President, Taluk Board, Chittoor.
Ranga Achariyar, Rao Bahadur T. V., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Chittoor, and Chairman, Municipal Council, Chittoor.
Sadagopa Acharlu, K. V., M.A., L.T., Assistant, Sri Mahant's Devasthanam, Hindu High School, Tirupati.

Members, Nominated.

Parthasarathi Rayaningar, P., Kalahasti.
Pattabhirama Rao, N., Madanapalle.
Vacant.

Coimbatore.

District Educational Council.

President.

Arogyaswami Pillai, Rao Bahadur M. G., B.A., "Arogya Vilas," Coimbatore.

Vice-President.

Ramachandra Chettiyar, C. M., B.A., B.L., Coimbatore.

Members, Elected.

Abdur Razack Sahib, Khan Sahib Saiyid Diwan, M.L.C., Chairman, Municipal Council, Udamalpet.
Bechu, The Very Rev. Father L., V.G., Cathedral Premises, Coimbatore.
Chikkempai Kavandar, Member, Kollegal Taluk Board, Kamakkarai.
David, V. I., Lord Napier Street, Erode.
Ganapati Ayyar, E. S., B.A., B.L., Vakil Erode.
Mallappa, G. P., President, Kollegal Taluk Board, Kollegal.
Muruganatha Chettiyar, K., Member, Palladam Taluk Board, Palladam.
Nanjunda Ayyar, T. V., B.A., Pleader, Tiruppur.
Palaniswami Kavandar, V. C., President, Taluk Board, Coimbatore.
Raja Ramaswami Chettiyar, K., Chairman, Municipal Council, Dharapuram.
Rajaratna Mudaliyar, S., Member, Pollachi Taluk Board, Malayandipatnam.
Ramaswami Ayyar, C. S., B.A., Member, Erode Taluk Board, Kolinjivadi, Dharapuram.
Ramaswami Kavandar, K., President, Taluk Board, Gobichettipalaiyam.

Robertson, the Rev. R., London Mission Compound, Coimbatore.
Senniyappa Kavandar, M. S., Member, Pollachi Taluk Board, Pollachi.
Subrahmanya Ayyar, K. L., Member, Municipal Council, Pollachi.
Sundaram Chettiyar, M. K., B.A., President, Taluk Board, Palladam.
Venkataramana Ayyangar, C. V., B.A., B.L., M.L.C., Coimbatore.
Venkatesa Ayyar, G. P., Member, Taluk Board, Gobichettipalaiyam.

Members, Nominated.

Bhuvaneswara Ayyar, G. N., Fort, Erode.
Chokkalingam Pillai, C. S., Tamil Pandit, London Mission High School, Coimbatore.
Gulam Husain Sahib, Khan Sahib, Coimbatore.
Lowe, Miss I., Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Western Circle, Coimbatore.
Sivan, Mrs. R., c/o Rao Sahib Ramaswami Sivan, Lawley Road Post, Coimbatore.
Veerian, R., M.L.C., 9/24, Tirumal Street, Coimbatore.

Members, Ex-Officio.

Champion, H., M.A., District Educational Officer, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris, Coimbatore.
Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, C. S., District Board President, Coimbatore.
Vernon, H. A. B., I.C.S., Collector, Coimbatore.

District Secondary Education Board.

President.

Venkataramana Ayyangar, C. V., M.L.C., Coimbatore.

Members, Ex-Officio.

Champion, H., M.A., District Educational Officer, Coimbatore.
Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Rao Sahib C. S., President, District Board, Coimbatore.

Members, Elected.

Abdur Razack Sahib, Khan Sahib Saiyid Diwan, Chairman, Municipal Council, Udamalpet.
Devasahayam, P. J., Correspondent, London Mission High School, Coimbatore.
Duraiswami Ayyar, T. S., Municipal Councillor, Tiruppur.
Periyanayagam Mudaliyar, A., Assistant, St. Michael's High School, Coimbatore.
Ramachandra Chettiyar, C. M., Member, District Board, Coimbatore.
Subbayya Pillai, P., Municipal Councillor, Pollachi.

Members, Nominated.

Ramalinga Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A., M.L.C., Coimbatore.
Venkataramana Ayyar, T. S., Coimbatore.

Cuddapah.

District Educational Council.

President.

Devarajulu Nayudu, B. P., B.A., B.L., Cuddapah.

Vice-President.

Pichayya, V., B.A., Cuddapah.

Members, Official.

Galletti, A., I.C.S., Collector of Cuddapah.
Guruswami Reddi, K., B.A. (Hons.) (Cambridge), District Educational Officer, Cuddapah.
Prager, Miss M. F., Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Ceded Districts Circle, Bellary.

Members, Non-Officials.

Abdul Masjid, Khan Bahadur Hakim Saiyid, alias Manjumiah Sahib, Cuddapah.
Duraiswami Mudaliyar, P., Jammalamadugu.
Duraiswami Nayudu, P., Rayachoti.
Ephraim, The Rev. M., Badvel.
Jamalulla Badsha Sahib, Saiyid, Jammalamadugu.
Joseph, the Rev. P., Proddatur.
Lakshminarasayya, S., Ganjikunta, Onipenta, Proddatur taluk.
Mahaboob Sahib, Sowdagar Saiyid, Cuddapah.

Malla Reddi, Lingala, Gotur Village, Pulivendla taluk, Cuddapah.
Mannesseh, William, Sidhout.
Narasimha Achariyar, C. S., B.A., Proddatur.
Narasimha Achariyar, Rai Bahadur T. M., B.A., B.L., M.L.C., Cuddapah.
Parasurama Rao, A., Nandalur.
Raghava Reddi, P., Penagalur, Tangatur.
Sesha Reddi, S., Porumamilla.
Subba Reddi, J., Eguvapalli.
Thayalamma, K., Lady Doctor, Cuddapah.
Tiruvengadayya, S., Cuddapah.
Venkata Reddi, T., Patha Cuddapah.
Whyte, the Rev. H. W., M.A., Jammalamadugu.

District Secondary Education Board.

President.

Narasimha Achariyar, Rai Bahadur T. M., B.A., B.L., M.L.C.

Secretary.

Guruswami Reddi, Krishna, B.A. (Hons.), District Educational Officer, Cuddapah.

Members, Non-Official.

Koti Reddi, K., Bar-at-Law, M.L.C., Cuddapah.
Ranga Reddi, N., B.A., B.L., Proddatur.
Satagopa Achariyar, A., B.A., Cuddapah.
Seshachala Ayyar, C., Nandalur.
Subrahmanyam, K., Teacher, Campbell Memorial Middle School, Jammalamadugu.
Whyte, the Rev. H. W., M.A., Manager, Campbell Memorial Middle School, Jammalamadugu.

Ganjam.

District Educational Council.

President.

Gangaraju Pantulu, M., Berhampur.

Vice-President.

Gorachand Patnaik Mahasayo, M., Diwan, Parlakimedi Samasthanam, Parlakimedi.

Members.

Adinarayanarao Nayudu, Rai Sahib S., President, Taluk Board, Chicacole.
Binayak Panigrahi Mahasayo, Berhampur.
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, M.L.C., President, Taluk Board, Chatrapur.
Brojananda Mahanti Mahasayo, Berhampur.
Collector of Ganjam, Chatrapur.
Fyson, P. F., District Educational Officer, Ganjam, Berhampur.
Kanakachalam Pantulu, I., Headmaster, Raja's College, Parlakimedi.
Madan Mohan Ratho Mahasayo, Headmaster, Onslow Institution, Chatrapur.
President, District Board, Ganjam, Chatrapur.
Purnayya Pantulu, Ch., C., Municipal Chairman, Chicacole.
Raghunath Padhi Mahasayo, President, Taluk Board, Goomsur.
Shuja-ud-din Khan Sahib, Berhampur.
Simhachalam, M., Headmaster, Panchama School, Berhampur.
Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Ganjam Girls' Range, Berhampur.
Toumbanatham Pantulu, A., Aska.
Venkatarao Nayudu, A., Chatrapur.

District Secondary Education Board.

President.

Suryanarayanarao Nayudu, H., Chicacole.

Secretary.

Fyson, P. F., District Educational Officer, Ganjam, Berhampur.

Members.

Jagannadha Rao, T., Teacher, Kallikota College, Berhampur.
Jogayya Pantulu, V. V., Berhampur.
Kamayya Chetti, M. V., Chicacole.
Krishnachandra Gajapathi Narayana Deo, Raja of Parlakimedi, Parlakimedi.
Meharban-I-Dostan Ramachandra Maradaraj Deo, Zamindar of Kallikota and Atagada Estates and President, District Board, Ganjam.
Nageswara Rao, B., Teacher, Surangai High School, Ichapur.
Ramakrishna Rath Mabasayo, Berhampur.
Ranganatham, M., Chicacole.

Godavari.

District Educational Council.

President.

Venkatarao, G., B.A., B.L., President, Taluk Board, Cocanada.

Members, Ex-Officio.

Huggins, J. R., Collector, Godavari, Cocanada.

Somasundara Rao, B., M.A., L.T., District Educational Officer, Godavari, Cocanada.

Venkataratnam Nayudu, Rao Sahib M., B.A., B.L., President, District Board, Godavari, Cocanada.

Members, Elected.

Bapanayya, S., B.A., B.L., Rajahmundry.

Bensen, The Rev., R. C., B.A., B.T.H., Principal, McLaurin High School, Cocanada.

Bulli Gangi Reddi, T., Gollalamamidada.

Dorayya, Ch., Peddapuram.

Neudœrffer, The Rev. A. F. A.

Ramamurti, V., Vice-President, Taluk Board, Cocanada.

Rangayya Nayudu, M., B.A., B.L., President, Taluk Board, Rajahmundry.

Seshagiri Rao Pantulu, Ch., Kotipalli.

Subba Rao Pantulu, L., B.A., B.L., Cocanada.

Suryanarayana Raju, A. V., Chintalapalli, Razole taluk.

Varahalayya, T., President, Taluk Board, Peddapur.

Venkataratnam, B., President, Taluk Board, Ramachandrapuram.

Members, Nominated.

Krishnavenamma, Srimati K., Cocanada.

Saiyid Kalimullah Shah Sahib, Pirzada Sahib Bahadur, Ali Janab, Proprietor, Rajahmundry.

Tatayya, K., Razole.

Venkataramanayya, V., Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Godavari Girls' Range, Rajahmundry.

District Secondary Education Board, Rajahmundry.

President.

Venkataratnam Nayudu, Rao Sahib M., B.A., B.L., President, District Board, Godavari, Cocanada.

Member, Ex-officio.

Somasundara Rao, B., M.A., L.T., Acting District Educational Officer, Godavari.

Members, Nominated.

Bhaskaramurti Nayudu, Kommireddi, B.A., Cocanada.

Krishnamma, Mrs. N. R., c/o N. R. Krishnamma, B.A. (Cantab), Principal, Government Arts College, Rajahmundry.

Palmer, A. T., Headmaster, McLaurin High School, Cocanada.

Rangayya Nayudu, M., B.A., B.L., President, Taluk Board, Rajahmundry.

Members, Elected.

Ganganna Pantulu, J., B.A., L.T., Headmaster, Virasalingam High School, Rajahmundry.

Jagannadhaswami, G., M.A., L.T., Headmaster, P.R. College, Cocanada.

Kameswararao Pantulu, N., Municipal Councillor, Rajahmundry.

Lakshmipati Nayudu, K., Municipal Councillor, Rajahmundry.

Ramakrishnarao Pantulu, V., M.A., L.T., Principal, P.R. College, Cocanada.

Venkataratnam Chaudari, B., M.L.C., President, Taluk Board, Ramachandrapuram.

Venkatasubbarao Nayudu, K., Diwan, Pithapur Estate.

Guntur.

District Educational Council.

President.

Ethirajulu Nayudu, Rao Bahadur P. C. N., M.L.C., President, District Board, Guntur.

Secretary.

Tirumala Rao Nayudu, T., B.A., L.T., Deputy Inspector of Schools, Guntur.

Members.

Anjaneyulu Pantulu, P., B.A., Chairman, Municipal Council, Tenali.

Chandrasekhara Rao Pantulu, T., B.A., Pleader, Narasaraopet.

Chennappa Reddi, P., Vice-President, Taluk Board, Sattenapalli.

Firman, the Rev. G. B. J., Manager, R.C.M. Schools, Phirangipuram.

Gopala Ayyar, Miss K., B.A., L.T.

Kesava Reddi, K., President, Taluk Board, Gurazala, Dachepalli.

Lakshmayya Pantulu, P., President, Taluk Board, Sattenapalli.

Lakshminarasamma, Mrs. N.

Martin, the Rev. L. E.

Muhammad Hussain Sahib, Janab T. S., B.A.

Muhammad Khaja Sahib, Vetapalem.

Radhakrishnayya Pantulu, S., B.A., B.L., President, Taluk Board, Ongole.

Rajaratnam, K., Repalle.

Rama Sarma, C. S., Vice-President, Taluk Board, Ongole, Naguluppalapadu, Ammanabrole.

Ramayya, R., Yeddanapudi, Marturu.

Rangayya Sastri, M.

Rutherford, T. G., M.A., I.C.S., Collector, Guntur.

Senaputra Nayudu, Major C. N., Manager, S.A. Schools, Bapatla.

Seshadri Nayudu, T., Vetapalem, M. and S.M. Ry.

Sivaramakrishnayya Chaudari, M., Guntur.

Sriramulu Nayudu, V., Chairman, Municipal Council, Ongole.

Subba Rao Pantulu, R., Chairman, Municipal Council, Chirala.

Subbarayudu Chaudari, J., Duggirala.

Subba Reddi, V.

Subrahmanyam Chetti, G., Guntur.

Subrahmanyam, M., B.A., L.T., District Educational Officer, Guntur.

Thomas, The Rev. M. E.

Tulasidasu Nayudu, B.A., B.L., Pleader, Tenali.

Vandanam, G., B.A., L.T., Headmaster, A.B.M. High School, Ongole.

Venkataraghavan, Ravur.

Venkatarayudu, P., Muppalla, Ipuru.

District Secondary Education Board.

President, Ex-officio.

Ethirajulu Nayudu, Rai Bahadur P. C. N., M.L.C., M.R.A.S., F.R.E.S., President, District Board and District Educational Council, Guntur.

Secretary, Ex officio.

Subrahmanyam Pantulu, M., B.A., L.T., District Educational Officer, Guntur.

Members, Nominated.

Munshi Muhammad Abdur Rahim Sahib, Khan Sahib, Guntur.

Sipes, The Rev. H. H. Guntur.

Srinivasa Rao Pantulu, Rai Bahadur P. V.

Members, Elected.

Koteswara Rao, Chintalacheruvu, Narasaraopet.

Ramachandra Rao, Buddiraju, M.A., L.T., Guntur.

Vandanam, G., B.A., L.T., Ongole.

Venkatakrishnayya Chaudari, Pamulapati, Nidubrole.

Venkataratnam Pantulu, Julluru, Guntur.

Kanara, South.

District Educational Council.

President.

Subba Rao, Rao Bahadur N., Mercara Hill, Mangalore.

Vice-President.

Venkata Rao, N., Mangalore.

Secretary.

Gopal Rao, K., B.A., L.T.

Members.

Angara, K., Kodialbail, Mangalore.

Balakrishna Shetti, A., Attavar, Mangalore.

Burckhardt, The Rev. Dr. Paul E., K.E. Mission, Udipi.

D'Souza, Miss C., Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Kanara Range, Mangalore.

Kassim Sahib, Haji Abdulla Haji, Khan Bahadur, Udipi.

Krishna Rao, K., Bantwal.
Lakshmi Bai, Srimathi M., Mangalore.
Lakshminarayana Kamath, H., Gangolli.
Lakshminarayana Rao, A., B.A., B.L., Udipi.
Manorama Bai, Srimati H., Court Road, Mangalore.
Mascarenhas, The Rev. Fr. Raymond F. C., Bendore, Kankanady.
Muhammad Puttur Sahib, H., Balmata Road, Mangalore.
Narasinga Nayak, K., Kasaragod.
Raghunathayya, Rao Bahadur S., B.A., B.L., Mangalore.
Ramakrishna Punja, M., Moolki.
Ramanna Gowda, M., Sullia.
Ramanna Hegde, A., Hiriadka.
Sadashiva Bhat, K., B.A., B.L., M.L.A., Karkal.
Sankara Menon, K., B.A., District Educational Officer, South Kanara, Mangalore.
Shiva Rao, M., Puttur.
Souter, C. A., I.C.S., Collector of South Kanara, Mangalore.
Srinivasa Hegde, K., Bailur.
Vaikunta Bhakta, M., Kasaragod.

District Secondary Education Board.

President.

Mascarenhas, Rai Sahib E. C. M., Mangalore.

Secretary.

Sankara Menon, K., District Educational Officer, South Kanara, Mangalore.

Members.

Furtado, S. A., Headmaster, K.E.M. High School, Mangalore.
Isabel, Sister, Bendore, Mangalore.
Kasim Saheb, Haji Abdullah Haji, Khan Bahadur, President, Taluk Boad, Udipi.
Meyer, Miss M., Balmatta, Mangalore.
Proserpio, Leo, S.J., The Rev. Fr., Principal, St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.
Srinivasa Pai, A., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Mangalore.
Subba Rao, Rao Bahadur N., President, District Board, South Kanara, Mangalore.

Kistna.

District Educational Council.

President.

Tyler, H. H. F. M., C.I.E., I.C.S., Masulipatam.

Members.

Balaji Rao Nayudu, Rao Bahadur T., President, District Board, Kistna, Masulipatam.
Basavayya, S., Atukur, Gannavaram.
Bhujanga Rao Pantulu, M., Sree Rajah, Ellore.
Cross, H. B., C.B. Mission, Avanigadda.
Gopalakrishnayya, A., Gudivada.
Hanumantha Rao Pantulu, D. V., Bezwada.
Hanumantha Rao Pantulu, Rao Bahadur S., Masulipatam.
Lacey, Miss, A. K., Bezwada.
Lazarus, Miss E. A., Sub-Assistant Inspectress, Kistna Girls' Range, Ellore.
Muhammad Galib Sahib.
Narasimham Pantulu, Rao Sahib V., Godugupet, Masulipatam.
Narasimha Rao Pantulu, V., Rayakuduru, Bhimavaram.
Pezzoni, H. M., R.C. Mission, Frenchpeta, Masulipatam.
Rama Rao, A., B.A., District Educational Officer, Kistna, Bezwada.
Ramjee Rao Pantulu, Robertsonpeta, Masulipatam.
Reddi, Rao Sahib C. K, Bezwada.
Sarvarayudu, K., M.L.C., Kovvur.
Shaik Imam Sahib, Ramanaidupeta, Masulipatam.
Sipes, H. H., A.E.L.M. Mission, Bhimavaram.
Sitarama Rao Nayudu, I., District Board, Kistna, Masulipatam.
Sitaramayya, S., Kanteru, Penukonda.
Subba Rao, B. V., Palacole.
Subba Rao, M., Paidichintalapadu, Kaikalur.
Subba Rao Nayudu, T., Bhimavaram.
Subbayya Nayudu, N. V., Gudivada.
Sudarsana Rao, K., Headmaster, Sharkey Memorial Girls' School, Masulipatam.
Sundararamayya Pantulu, J., Depressed Classes Mission, Narasapur.
Tanner, The Rev. E. S., C.M.S. Mission, Bezwada.
Triambaka Rao Pantulu, P., Doddipatla, Kaikalur.

Venkataraman, A., Narasapur.
Venkataratnam, A., Varighedu, Ralangi.
Viyyanna, B., Gundugolanu.
Yeggenna Pantulu, Rao Sahib K., Narasapur.

District Secondary Education Board.

President.

Balaji Rao Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur T., President, District Board, Kistna, Masulipatam.

Secretary.

Rama Rao, A., B.A., District Educational Officer, Kistna.

Members.

Dorayya, N., Chanta (Kistna).
Harineedu Chaudari, H., Gudivada (Kistna).
Janab Muhammad Shaik Imam Sahib, Ramanayudupet, Masulipatam.
Jayarama Rao, A., B.A., L.T., Narasapur (Kistna).
Kodandaramayya Chaudari, K., Masulipatam.
Pattabhiramayya Pantulu, D. C., B.A., L.T., Masulipatam.
Ramachandra Rao, D., Bezwada.
Ramachandra Rao Pantulu, Diwan Bahadur M., B.A., B.L., M.L.A., Ellore.
Samuel, J. D., B.A., B.L., Masulipatam.
Yeganna Pantulu, K., B.A., Narasapur (Kistna).

Kurnool.

District Educational Council.

President.

Narasimha Rao, Rao Bahadur S. V., B.A.

Vice-President.

Abdus Sattar Sahib, H. M. D., Pleader, Kurnool.

Secretary.

Hanumanta Rao, M., Deputy Inspector of Schools, Kurnool Range.

Members, Ex Officio.

Brackenbury, C. F., I.C.S., Collector of Kurnool.
Krishnamurti Ayyar, T. S., B.A., L.T., District Educational Officer, Kurnool.
Ranga Reddi, Rao Bahadur C. V., B.A. B.L., President, District Board, Kurnool

Members, Elected.

Ali Raza Sahib, H. M. D., Bar.-at-Law, Kurnool.
Emmet, The Rev. P. B., M.A., S.P.G. Mission, Nandyal.
Gurubotham, G., S.P.G. High School, Nandyal.
Nagesa Rao, P., Kapatralla, Pattikonda taluk.
Narasinga Rao, K., President, Taluk Board, Nandyal.
Pedda Rami Reddi, B., Uyyalawada, Koilkuntla taluk.
Ramakrishna Reddi, G., President, Taluk Board, Kurnool.
Ramaswamayya, N., B.A., B.L., Pleader, Kurnool.
Ramayya, P., President, Taluk Board, Koilkuntla.
Sarabha Reddi, K., M.L.C., President Taluk Board, Markapur.
Smith, The Rev. Ernest, London Mission, Gooty.
Venkata Narasimham, A., Yerragundapalem, Markapur.
Venkata Reddi, M., Pullagummi, Dhone.

Members, Nominated.

Dinker, Miss F., Headmistress, Government Middle Girls' School, Kurnool.
Muhammad Sultan Sahib, H. M. D., Retired Tahsildar, Nandyal.
Rukmani Amma, Srimati K., Deputy Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Kurnool.
Venkataswami, W., Clerk, Registrar's Office, Kurnool.

District Secondary Education Board.

President.

Ranga Reddi, Rao Bahadur C. V., B.A., B.L., President, District Board, Kurnool.

Secretary.

Krishnamurti Ayyar, T. S., B.A., L.T., District Educational Officer, Kurnool.

Members, Elected.

Gurubotham, G., B.A., L.T., Headmaster, S.P.G. High School, Nandyal.

Narasimhulu Pantulu, M., B.A., B.L., Chairman, Municipal Council, Kurnool.

Narasinga Rao, K., Chairman, Municipal Council, Nandyal.

Ramakrishna Reddi, G., Member, District Board, Kurnool.

Rockwood, The Rev. B. J., M.A., B.D., Principal, Cole's Memorial High School, Kurnool.

Members, Nominated.

Hussain Khan Sahib, J., Retired Deputy Collector, Kurnool.

Narasimha Rao, Rao Bahadur S. V., B.A., Pleader, Kurnool.

Venganna Chetti, Medam, Merchant, Kurnool.

Madras.

District Educational Council.

President.

Swaminathan, Dr. S., 118, Armenian Street, Madras, E.

Vice-President.

Madanagopal Nayudu, R., B.A., B.L., 1/40, Adiappa Naicken Street, Georgetown, Madras.

Members.

Arogyaswami Pillai, A., B.A., L.T., 9, First Street, Pudupet, Madras.

Arulanandam Pillai, S., B.A., L.T., San Thome High School, Mylapore, Madras.

Collector of Madras, Old High Court Buildings, Madras.

District Educational Officer, Madras, North Beach Road, Old College, Nungambakam, Madras.

Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle, "Old College," Nungambakam, Madras.

Kelly, Miss, Church of Scotland Mission, Kilpauk, Madras.

Leith, The Rev. D. G. M., M.A., Wesley House, Royapetta, Madras.

Meston, The Rev. W., M.A., College Park, Kilpauk, Madras.

Ramanujam Pillai, K., 1/34, Venkatachala Naicken Street, Rayapuram, Madras.

Rama Rao, Mrs. B., M.A. c/o B. Rama Rao, I.C.S., Kilpauk, Madras.

Ramayya Chetti, K., 39, Coral Merchant Street, Madras.

Sadulla Badsha Sahib, Khan Bahadur, "Thaxted," 9, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.

Somasundaram Pillai, S., B.A., B.L., 48, Ramaswami Street, Madras, E.

Subrahmanya Pillai, P. V., 2, Broadway, Madras.

Thanikachalam Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur O., B.A., B.L., M.L.C., 305, Linghi Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.

Usman Sahib, Khan Bahadur Dr., B.A., 138–139, Broadway, Madras.

Varada Achariyar, T. E., Secretary, Poor School Society, Nungambakam Madras.

Varadarajulu Nayudu, Rao Bahadur T., B.A., B.L., 24, Harris Road, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.

Zynu-ud-din Sahib, Mir, Bar-at-Law, Dares Garden, Chetput, Madras.

District Secondary Education Board.

President.

Swaminathan, Dr. S., Bar-at-Law, 118, Armenian Street, Georgetown.

Secretary.

Hart, H. A., M.A., L.T., 12, Church Road, Vepery.

Members.

Arulanandam Pillai, S., B.A., L.T., Assistant, San Thome High School, Mylapore.

Bain, Miss E. M., M.A., C.S.M. Girls' High School, Kilpauk.

Charrion, The Rev. Father, S.J., St. Gabriel's High School, Madras.

Kamakshi Prasad Laljee, B., Correspondent, Chintadripet High School.

MacPherson, The Rev. Kenneth, M.A., Correspondent, St. Paul's High School, Vepery.

Narayanaswami Chetti, Diwan Bahadur G., "Gopathy Villa," San Thome High Road, Mylapore.

Neill, The Rev. J. E., B.A., Principal, Wesley College, Royapetta.

Paul, Miss N., B.A., L.T., Principal, U.F.C.M. Girls' High Day School, Acharappan Street, Georgetown.

Ramaswami Ayyangar, Rao Sahib, B.A., Ramakrishna Students' Home, Mylapore.

Ratnam Pillai, G., B.A., L.T., Headmaster, Govinda Naicker's Secondary School, Madras.

Sivaraju, N., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Royapetta.

Somasundara Mudaliyar, A., 39, Sami Pandaram Street, Chintadripet.

Subrahmanya Ayyar, P. A., B.A., L.T., Headmaster, Hindu High School, Triplicane.

Usman Sahib, Khan Bahadur Dr., B.A., 138-139, Broadway, Madras.

Varadarajulu Nayudu, Rao Bahadur T., B.A., B.L., 24, Harris Road, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.

Venkatachalam Chetti, Sami, M.L.C., Correspondent, C.C.C. High School, Perambur, 224, Govindappa Naicker's Street, Georgetown.

Venkataranga Rao, Rao Sahib G., M.A., Correspondent, Hindu High School, Triplicane.

Vorley, Miss A. M., B.A., Principal, London Mission Bentinck Girls' High School, Vepery.

Madura.

District Educational Council.

President.

Foulkes, R., Madura.

Secretary.

Venugopala Ayyar, C., B.A., L.T., Deputy Inspector of Schools, Madura Range.

Members, Ex-Officio.

Collector of Madura.
District Educational Officer, Madura.
President, District Board, Madura.

Members, Elected.

Abraham, G. S., B.A., L.T., Headmaster, Union Christian High School, Madura.

Annamalai Chettiyar, V., Municipal Council, Palni.

George, The Rev. G. P., Municipal Council, Kodaikanal.

Miller, The Rev. J. X., D.D., Pasumalai.

Muttu Chettiyar, P. C., President, Taluk Board, Madura.

Muttukrishna Ayyar, M., B.A., Vakil, Periyakulam.

Narasimha Acharya, T. M. B., B.A., L.T., 77, East Marret Street, Madura.

Ponnuswami Nayudu, C., B.A., President, Taluk Board, Dindigul.

Rajayya Lazarus, B.A., Vice-President, Taluk Board, Dindigul.

Ramalinga Ayyar, V. M., B.A., B.L., Dhanappa Mudali Street, Madura.

Ramaswami Ayyar, M. V., Vannambaraipatti, Melur taluk.

Ramaswami Pillai, K., Palni.

Sankararama Ayyar, M. K., B.A., B.L., New Street, Madura.

Santappan, The Rev. Father Clemns, S.J., Catholic Church, Dindigul.

Srikrishna Nayudu, R., Municipal Council, Periyakulam.

Subbayya Nayudu, R., Proprietor, S. Miller & Co., Dindigul.

Tiruttuvadasan, The Rev. M. S., President, Taluk Board, Melur.

Varadaraja Ayyar, B. M., Municipal Councillor, Bodinayakkanur.

Vedanayaga Tevar, Rao Sahib J. A., President, Taluk Board, Usilampatti.

Members, Nominated.

Karamony Kalyana Tevar, Kila Urappanur, Tirumangalam taluk.

Karuppana Kudumban, K., Village Munsif, Nilakkottai.

Narayani Velayudha Menon, Mrs., Madura.

Raja Ayyar, Rao Bahadur A. K., Special Superintendent of Police for Kallars, Madura and Ramnad districts.

Rozario, Miss M. D., Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Madura Girls' Range, Madura.

Shamsh-ud-din Sahib, Haji B. Saiyid, Vittavasal Street, Madura.

District Secondary Education Board.

President.

Rajan, P. T., Bar.-at-Law, M.L.C.

Secretary.

Thompson, M. S. H., District Educational Officer, Madura.

Members, Ex-Officio.

District Educational Officer, Madura.
President, District Board, Madura.

Members, Nominated.

Ponnuswami Nayudu, C., B.A., President, Taluk Board, Dindigul.

Wilcox, Miss, Correspondent, Capron Hall Girls' High and Training Schools, Madura.

Members, Elected.

Abraham, G. S., B.A., Headmaster, Union Christian High School, Madura.

Manikkam, V. S., B.A., Municipal Councillor, Dindigul.

Muttuswami Mudaliyar, S., Municipal Councillor, Palni.

Santappan, The Rev. Father Clemns, S.J., Correspondent, R.C. St. Mary's High School, Dindigul.

Shanmukham Chettiyar, P. M., Member, District Board, Madura.

Malabar.

District Educational Council.

President.

Madhava Raja, V.

Vice-President.

Ammu Sahib, Khan Bahadur P. A., Revenue Divisional Officer, Calicut.

Secretary.

Raman Menon, V. K., M.A., Bar.-at-Law.

Members.

Achyutha Menon, P., Member, Walluvanad Taluk Board, Thiruvazhamkunnur—Perintalmanna.

Ali Barami Sahib, Khan Sahib Haji V., Calicut.

Barboza, The Rev. Father M. F., S.J., R.C. Church, Calicut.

Bastian, Charles K., Member, Municipal Council, Cochin.

Chalisseri, The Rev. Father Paul, Member, Ponnani Taluk Board, Mullasseri, via Chowghat.

Chandu Nambiyar, K. T., President, Kottayam Taluk Board, Tellicherry.

Chantan, K., Chairman, Municipal Council, Cannanore.

Collector of Malabar, Calicut.

District Educational Officer, Malabar.

Elizabeth Vincent, Miss, Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Palghat Girls' Range, Palghat.

George, A. T., Kottapadi, via Pattambi.

Gopala Mannadiyar, P., Member, Palghat Taluk Board, Thenkurissi, Kuzhalmannam.

Gopalan, P. V., Honorary Magistrate, Calicut.

Hussain Kutti Sahib, P., Deputy Inspector of Schools, Cannanore Mappilla Range.

Kausalya Amma, Srimati M. P., Headmistress, Municipal Girls' School, Chalapuram.

Kerala Varma Raja, C. K., Chirakkal, Cannanore.

Kochunni Nayar, K. E., Member, Ernad Taluk Board, Vakil, Manjeri.

Krishnan, C., President, Taluk Board, Calicut.

Kunhammad Sahib, P., Member, Ponnani Taluk Board, Kuttipuram.

Kunhi Raman Nayanar, V., Payyannur, via Cannanore.

Madhavan, C. V., Member, Palghat Taluk Board, Alattur.

Mukunda Mallar, R., Member, Tellicherry Municipal Council, Tellicherry.

Narayanan Nambudiripad, O. M., President, Taluk Board Walluvanad, Cherpalcheri.

Nicholas, Jonathan, Calicut.

President, District Board Malabar, Calicut.

Raman Menon, K. P., Member, Calicut Municipal Council, Calicut.

Raman Menon, V., Vakil, Parappanangadi.

Raman Menon, V. K., Badagara.

Raman, Rao Bahadur P., Member, Tellicherry Taluk Board, Tellicherry.

Ramaswami Ayyar, N. R., Member, Palghat Municipal Council, Nurani, Palghat.
Sama Rao, D. V., Member Wynaad Taluk Board, Manantoddy.
Sankara Varma Raja, A. K., Badagara.
Shaik Davud Sahib, Member, Wynaad Taluk Board, Manantoddy.
Verghese, Diwan Bahadur G. T., Vice-President, Malabar District Board, Calicut.

District Secondary Education Board.

President.

Madhava Raja, V., M.L.C., Kollengode Palace, Kollengode.

Secretary.

Raman Menon, V. K., M.A. (Oxon), Bar.-at-Law, District Educational Officer, Malabar.

Members, Elected.

Chandu Nambiyar, K. T., President, Taluk Board, Kottayam.
Gerard, C. D., The Rev. Father, St. Joseph's High School, Pavaratti.
Kesava Menon, V., Late Headmaster, Himayathul Islamiah High School, Puthiyara, Calicut.
Kunhunni Menon, P., President, Taluk Board, Ponnani.
Leonara, M., Sister, Correspondent, Providence Secondary School, Calicut.
Philips, J. E., The Rev., Correspondent, M.M. Girls' High School, Calicut.
Placide, M., Sister, Headmistress, St. Theresa's Girls' High School, Tellicherry.
Ramaswami Ayyar, N. R., Manager, Nurani High School, Palghat.
Sankaran, P., Municipal Council, Cannanore.
Sarvothama Rao, G., Manager, Native High School, Calicut.
Subrahmanya Ayyar, K. K., Headmaster, M.M. High School, Tellicherry.
Venkatarama Ayyar, N., Headmaster, Zamorin's College High School, Calicut.
Verghese, Diwan Bahadur G. T., Retired Deputy Collector, Calicut.

Members, Nominated.

Bavotti Sahib, A. D. M., Tellicherry.
Chinnammu Mannadisiyar, C., B.A., Headmistress, Moyan Girls' High School, Palghat.
Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M., M.L.C., Palghat.
Parasurama Ayyar, N. R., Headmaster, Board High School, Angadipuram.

Nellore.

District Educational Council.

President.

Krishna Rao Pantulu, Rao Bahadur A. S., President, District Board, Nellore.

Vice-President.

Balarami Reddi, D., Buchireddipalem.

Members.

Abdur Rahim Sahib, ., Barracks, Nellore.
Adivayya, D., Ulavapadu.
Gopala Rao, V., Kanigiri.
Govindu Reddi, P., Allur.
Gulam Dastagir Sahib, District Educational Officer, Nellore,
Krishnaswami Rao, V., President, Taluk Board, Kavali.
Linga Reddi, K., Mypadu, Nellore taluk.
Lingayya Nayudu, D., Kandukur.
Manley, The Rev. E. P., Principal, C.A.M. High School, Nellore.
Muhammad Yahya Ali Sahib, Bazaar Street, Nellore.
Narasinga Rao, V., Pleader, Mungamurivari Street, Nellore.
Oberdorfer, The Rev. Carl W., O.E.L. Mission, Gudur.
Perumal Nayudu, B., Kandukur.
Ramachandrappa Nayudu, M., Kavalimustapuram, Atmakur taluk.
Rawson, H., Adjutant Manager, Salvation Army School, Mulapet, Nellore.
Robertson, F. W. R., Collector of Nellore.
Rose Viswasan, Miss Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Girls' Range, Nellore.
Shaik Khaja Miah Sahib, Udayagiri.
Shaik Rahimt-ul-lah Sahib, Damaramadugu, Kovur taluk.

Singarachari, N., Teacher, V.R. High School, Nellore.
Sriramulu Chetti, S., Barracks, Nellore.
Venkambhotlu, B., Pothakamur, Darsi Division.
Venkatasubbamma, B., c/o B. Gurava Reddi, Fathekhanpet, Nellore.
Venkatasubba Reddi, P., President, Taluk Board, Gudur.
Viraraghavayya, B., Biradavolu, Rapur taluk.
Visweswaram, B., Venkatagiri.
Williams, J., Nayudupet, Nellore.
Vacant.

District Secondary Education Board.

President.

Muhammad Yahya Ali Sahib, M.A., B.L., M.L.C., Chairman, Municipal Council, Nellore.

Secretary.

Ghulam Dastagir Sahib, B.A., L.T., District Educational Officer, Nellore.

Members.

Krishna Rao, Rao Bahadur A. S., B.A., B.L., M.L.C., President, District Board, Nellore.
Manley, F. P., M.A.
Narasimha Achariyar, M., B.A., B.L.
Narayanaswami Reddi, C., B.A., B.L.
Ramachandra Reddi, B., B.A., M.L.C.
Shanmukham Pillai, T., B.A., B.L.
Singarachariyar, N.

Nilgiris, The.

District Educational Council.

President.

McFarland, W. G., I.C.S., Collector, Ootacamund.

Vice-President.

Gonsalves, S. J., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Ootacamund.

Members.

Arumugam Pillai, T. M., Ootacamund.
Cassim Abdulla Sait Sahib, Ootacamund.
Champion, H., M.A., District Educational Officer, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris, Coimbatore.
Crayssac, The Rev. Father, Parish Priest, St. Mary's Hill, Ootacamund.
Gulliford, The Rev. H., Sunnyside, Coonoor.
Haughten, Frederic Walter, St. Joseph's College, Coonoor.
Krishnaswami Mudaliyar, Manimangalam.
Ling, Miss C. F., Dunmere, Fernhill, Ootacamund.
Moorhouse, The Rev. H. A. D., Cottissa, Ootacamund.
Muniswami Pillai, V. I., Chief Clerk, Messrs. Barber and Pascoe, Ootacamund.
Pangunni Menon, M. M., B.A., L.T., Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Nilgiri Range, Ootacamund.
Philip Smith, Miss W., B.A., L.T., Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Coimbatore Girls' Range, Coimbatore.
Sulaiman Soomar Sait Sahib, Coonoor.

Note.—No Secondary Education Board for the Nilgiris.

Ramnad (at Madura).

District Educational Council.

President.

Srinivasa Ayyangar, T. C., B.A., B.L., Madura.

Vice-President.

Gomez, The Rev. Father G. J, S.J., Madura.

Secretary.

Deputy Inspector of Schools, Ramnad Muhammadan Range at Madura.

Members, Ex-Officio.

The District Collector of Ramnad at Madura.
The District Educational Officer of Ramnad at Madura.
The President, District Board, Ramnad at Madura.

Members, Non-Official.

Chidambaram Chettiyar, A. V. P. L., Correspondent, Sri Minakshi Sundareswara Vidyasala High School, Karaikkudi.

Chidambara Nadar, A., B.A., B.L., Vakil, Sivakasi.

Kanthimathi, Miss P., Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Ramnad Girls' Range, Madura.

Karpura Sundarapandyam Pillai, M., Member, Taluk Board, Sivaganga.

Maduram, The Rev. S. G., B.A., L.T., S.P.G. and C.M.S. Mission, Kovilpatti.

Manikkavasagam Pillai, Mrs., c/o Manikkavasagam Pillai, Vakil, Madura.

Miller, The Rev. J. X., M.A., D.D., A.M. High School, Pasumalai.

Muhammad Abbas Ali Khan, M.L.C., Bar.-at-Law, Madura.

Mutturamaswami Ayyar, S., District Board Member, Ramnad.

Nallakuttalam Pillai, R. G., B.A., Secretary, Social Service League, Srivilliputtur.

Periyanayagam, A., B.A., L.T., Headmaster, C.M.S. High School, Srivilliputtur.

Rajam Nayudu, M., President, Taluk Board, Ramnad.

Ramasundaram Pillai, R. V., District Board Member, Rajapalaiyam.

Shanmukhasundara Nadar, S. P., Municipal Councillor, Srivilliputtur.

Srinivasa Ayyangar, Rao Sahib K., Pleader and Municipal Councillor, Srivilliputtur.

Sundaram Ayyar, C., Member, Taluk Board, Devakottai.

Tyagaraja Chettiyar, M. T. N., Member, Taluk Board, Sivaganga (Karaikkudi).

District Secondary Education Board.

President.

Raja Rajeswara Setupati alias Mutturamalinga Setupati, B., Raja of Ramnad.

Secretary.

The District Educational Officer, Ramnad at Madura.

Members.

Chidambaram Chettiyar, A. V. P. L., Correspondent, Sri Minakshi Sundareswara Vidyasala, Karaikkudi.

Kaliyappa Nadar, K. A. M. A., Director, The Sivakasi Hindu Nadars' Victoria High School, Sivakasi.

Lamb, The Rev. G. H., Correspondent, The Schwartz High School, Ramnad, at the Parsonage, Madura.

Manikkavasagam Pillai, M., B.A., B.L., Vice-President, Ramnad District Board at Madura.

Narayanaswami Ayyar, C., B.A., L.T., Headmaster, Raja's High School, Ramnad.

Shanmukhasundara Nadar, S. P. P., Manager, Kshatriya Vidyasala, Virudunagar.

Soundararaja Ayyangar, C., B.A., Assistant Master, Hindu High School, Srivilliputtur.

Salem.

District Educational Council.

President.

Subrahmanya Pillai, E., B.A., Vakil, Lex Villa, Hosur.

Members.

Abdul Rahim Sahib, S. K. I., Salem.

Balakrishna Chettiyar, T. K., Municipal Councillor, Salem.

Bhore, J. W., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., Collector of Salem.

Briant, Mrs. M., Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Salem.

Bunyere, The Rev J., Correspondent, R.C. Schools, Salem.

Chidambara Reddiyar, Namakkal.

Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Sahib S., Vice-President, Salem.

Foulkes, G. F. F., President, District Board, Salem.

Hatch, the Rev. W. J., London Mission School, Salem.

Kandaswami, K., Tiruchengode.

Masilamani, Mrs. M. M., Thottam, Salem.

Narasimha Achariyar, . R., President, Taluk Board, Dharmapuri.

Prabalam Pillai, N., Sankari.

Qadir Batcha Sahib, N., Attur.

Ramaswami Nayakar, P. L., Mittadar, Paghelpatti.

Singayya Kavandar, P., President, Taluk Board, Namakkal.

Steele, S. A., B.A., District Educational Officer, Salem.

Subba Rao, K. V., B.A., B.L., Municipal Councillor, Salem.

Subrahmanyam, K., Salem.
Venkoba Rao, B., Venkatesa Farm, Anandur via Morappur.
Venkoba Rao, N., Mittadar, Narayanakuppam, Krishnagiri.
Virappa Chettiyar, S., Dharmapuri.

District Secondary Education Board.

President.

Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Sahib S., M.L.C., President, District Board, Salem.

Secretary.

Steele, S. A., B.A., District Educational Officer, Salem.

Members.

Balakrishna Mudaliyar, E. T., Headmaster, Velaswami Chettiyar Secondary School, Omalur.
Kandaswami Kavandar, S., Nanjai Edayar Namakkal Taluk.
Subrahmanya Ayyar, T., B.A., B.L., Vakil, Extension, Salem.
Sundaram, P., B.A., Principal, London Mission High School, Salem.
Venkatappa Chettiyar, S. C., B.A., B.L., Chairman, Municipal Council, Salem.

Tanjore.

District Educational Council.

President.

Pannirselvam, A. T., Tanjore.

Secretary.

Deputy Inspector of Schools, Tanjore.

Members.

Appaswami Pillai, A. C. M., B.A., 2799, R.C. High School, Pookara Street, Tanjore.
Bradley, Mrs. P. I., Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Tanjore Girls' Range.
Collector of Tanjore.
Danial, D., B.A., L.T., Headmaster, E.L.M. School, Manambuchavadi, Tanjore.
David Nadar, N., Municipal Chairman, Mayavaram.
Devasirvatham, A. V., Landholder, Anaikadu, Pattukkottai.
District Educational Officer, Tanjore.
Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Bava C., President, Taluk Board, Nannilam.
Hamid Sultan Marakkayar, V. H., M.L.C., Town Kazi, Negapatam.
Lakshmivaraha Ayyangar, Rao Sahib C. R., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Kumbakonam.
Nagappa Manniyar, S., Taluk Board Member, Mannargudi.
Ponnayya, the Rev. N. G., Findlay College, Mannargudi.
Rajagopala Ayyangar, R., Taluk Board Member, Mannargudi.
Rajagopala Nayudu, V. P., V.P.V. Nayudu Dispensary, Vallam Road, Tanjore.
Ramayya Nayudu, A. V., Pattukkottai.
Rangaswami Mudaliyar, K. G., Municipal Councillor, Mannargudi.
Ratnaswami Pillai, M. S., Landholder, Pichakatlai, Thagattur.
Samiyappa Mudaliyar, N. R., Landholder, Nedumbalam, Tirutturaippundi.
Samuel, the Rev. D. A., Principal, Wesleyan Mission High School, Negapatam.
Santanakrishna Chetti, V., General Merchant, Mayavaram.
Sarangapani Ayyangar, N. S., Tiruvadi.
Singaram Chettiyar, K. R. M., Kumbakonam.
Somasundara Nayanar, Magathalampet Street, Kumbakonam.
Srinivasa Mudaliyar, C. S., Landholder, Shiyali.
Tyagaraja Gnaniyar, T. S., Municipal Councillor, Tiruvalur.
Umamaheswaram Pillai, T. V., President, Taluk Board, Tanjore.
Venkatanarayana Pillai, A. T., Mirasidar, Kumbakonam.
Venkatarama Ayyar, Rao Bahadur K. S., Negapatam.

District Secondary Education Board.

President.

Pannirselvam, A. T., President, District Board, Tanjore.

Secretary.

Subrahmanya Chetti, C. D., District Educational Officer, Tanjore.

Members.

Appu Sastrigal, Rao Bahadur S., Native High School, Kumbakonam.
Kandaswami Muppanar, S., Tanjore.
Mahadeva Ayyar, V., Assistant, Native High School, Kumbakonam.
Patterson, Miss J., Correspondent, C.M.S. Girls' School, Tanjore.
Ramanuja Ayyangar, K., Kalyanasundaram High School, Tanjore.
Somasundaram Pillai, E. N., Mayavaram.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, R., Victoria High School, Kumbakonam.
Subrahmanya Chettiyar, K. C., Bar.-at-Law, Negapatam.
Swaminatha Ayyar, R., Town High School, Kumbakonam.
Umamaheswaram Pillai, T. V., President, Taluk Board, Tanjore.

Tinnevelly.

District Educational Council.

President.

Vacant.

Vice-President.

Moore, The Rev. E. A. L., M.A., Tinnevelly.

Secretary.

Natesa Ayyar, K. S., B.A., L.T., Deputy Inspector of Schools, Tinnevelly Range.

Members.

Abjimiah Sahib, R. M., Panagudi, Nanguneri.
Amalorpavanathar, the Rev. Father M., S.J., B.A., Manager, St. Francis Xavier's High School, Tuticorin.
Burkitt, H. H., I.C.S., Collector, Tinnevelly.
Evans, Rev. W. E., S.P.G., Tuticorin.
Ganapati Pantulu, Sadhu, President, Taluk Board, Tinnevelly.
Gopala Ayyar, S., President, Taluk Board, Tuticorin at Srivaikuntam.
Howard, Miss R. E., Principal, Sarah Tucker College, Palamcottah.
Kanthimathinatha Pillai, V. P., President, Taluk Board, Sermadevi at Ambasamudram.
Kondalrayaswami Nayudu, P. N., President, Taluk Board, Kovilpatti.
Kumaraswami Pillai, S., B.A., Tuticorin.
Muttukumaraswami Pillai, G. S., Ilanji, Tenkasi.
Papanasaperumal Samban, Thorana Kurichi, Nanguneri.
Paul Muhammad Hussain Sahib, Police Hospital Street, Palamcottah.
Ponnayya Nadar, A. S., Arumuganeri.
Ponnuswami, Mrs. H. Saragon, M.B.E., Palamcottah.
Sankaravadivelu Pillai, K., Banker, Vannarpettai.
Saunders, H. F., M.A., I.E.S., District Educational Officer, Tinnevelly.
Shenbaga Nadar, A. R. A., Timber Merchant, Tinnevelly Bridge.
Subbayya Pillai, V. M., B.A., B.L., Vakil, Kovilpatti.
Subrahmanya Mudaliyar, V. P., Vellakal, via Surandai.
Tremenhere, Mrs. T. E., Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Range, Palamcottah.
Tyagaraja Pillai, J., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Palamcottah.

District Secondary Education Board.

President.

Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Rao Bahadur S., B.A., B.L.

Secretary.

Saunders, H. F., M.A., I.E.S., District Educational Officer, Tinnevelly.

Members.

Anbudayan, J., B.A., L.T., Headmaster, C.M. College, Tinnevelly.
Cruz Fernandez, Rao Bahadur, M.L.C., Tuticorin.
Gopala Ayyar, S., President, Taluk Board, Tuticorin.
Harihara Ayyar, V. R., B.A., L.T., Headmaster, High School, Gopalasamudram.
Hartenstein, S.J., The Rev. Father, Science Professor, St. Xavier's High School, Palamcottah.
Howard, Miss R. E., M.A., Sarah Tucker College, Palamcottah.
Kerslake, The Rev. Percy C., Correspondent, Caldwell High School, Tuticorin.

Lebeau, S. J., The Rev. Father A., Principal, St. Xavier's College, Palamcottah.

Ramaswami Ayyangar, K., B.A., B.L., Correspondent, S.A.V. High School, Tuticorin.

Selwyn, The Rev. C. T., Correspondent, C.M.S. Secondary Training School, Palamcottah.

Subrahmanya Ayyar, R., B.A., L.T., Assistant Headmaster, Tirthapathi High School, Ambasamudram.

Thangaswami, S. G., B.A., L.T., First Assistant, Caldwell High School, Tuticorin.

Trichinopoly.

District Educational Council.

President.

Pethachi Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S. R. Rm. M. Ct., M.R.A.S., M.L.C., Zamindar of Andipatti, Bishops Garden, Puttur, Trichinopoly.

Vice-President.

Devasikhamani, S. K., B.A., L.T., Headmaster, Bishop Heber High School, Trichinopoly.

Members.

Ayyaswami Pillai, A., President, Taluk Board, Trichinopoly.

Balakrishnan, M., Thiruthanthoni, Woraiyur, Trichinopoly.

Balakrishnam Pillai, S., President, Taluk Board, Udaiyarpalaiyam.

Cere, The Rev. Father J., S.J., Malaidipatti, via Manapparai.

Collector of Trichinopoly.

Dananjaya Nayakar, C., Zamindar of Marungapuri, Kulittalai taluk.

District Educational Officer, Teppakulam.

Ganapati Sastrigal, B. S., Member, Taluk Board, Musiri.

Garman, The Rev. W. E., Wesleyan Mission, Woraiyur, Trichinopoly.

Gnanadurai, Mrs. S. Hilda, M.A., Puttur, Trichinopoly.

Jambunatha Ayyar, K. V., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Kothavalchavadi, Trichinopoly.

Karney, Miss M. C. E., B.A., L.T., Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle, Trichinopoly.

Khalif-ul-lah Sahib, Khan Bahadur P., M.A., B.L., Khalif Mahal, Palakarai, Trichinopoly.

Krishnaswami Reddiyar, P. B., President, Taluk Board, Lalgudi.

Miranda, The Rev. Father T. L., S.J., St. Joseph's Industrial School, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.

Muttuvenkatachala Reddiyar, P., Member, Taluk Board, Trichinopoly.

Narasimha Achariyar, N. C., B.A., Vice-President, Taluk Board, Karur.

Peter, The Rev. R. J., B.A., S.P.G. Mission, Irangalur.

President, District Board, Trichinopoly.

Ramanuja Ayyangar, S., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Srirangam, Trichinopoly.

Ramaswami Pillai, Subadar K. V., Member, Municipal Council, Karur.

Sama Rao, B., Mirasidar, Musiri.

Seturatnam Ayyar, M. R., M.L.C., President, Taluk Board, Kulittalai.

Shams-ud-din Sahib, P., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Khalif Mahal, Palakarai, Trichinopoly.

Sundaram Ayyangar, K., B.A., President, Taluk Board, Lalgudi at Musiri.

Swaminatha Ayyar, V., B.A., Pleader, Ariyalur.

District Secondary Education Board.

President.

Desika Achariyar, Diwan Bahadur Sir T., B.A., B.L.

Secretary.

Subbayya Ayyar, K. V., M.A., L.T., M.R.A.S., District Educational Officer.

Members.

Bertram, S. J., The Rev. Father, Principal, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

Chinnaswami Odaiyar, K., Chairman, Municipal Council, Srirangam.

Devasikhamani, S. K., B.A., L.T., Headmaster, Bishop Heber College High School, Trichinopoly.

Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P., M.A., B.L., M.L.C., Kaliph Mahal, Trichinopoly.

Kuppu Rao, V., B.A., B.L., Vakil, Karur.

Mellor, Miss M. A., Correspondent, Wesleyan Mission Girls' High School, Woraiyur.

Nataraja Ayyar, R., B.A., B.L., Correspondent, Hindu Secondary School, Trichinopoly.

Natesa Ayyar, L. R., B.A., L.T., Assistant, National High School, Trichinopoly.

Savarinatha Pillai, A., B.A., L.T., Assistant, St. Joseph's High School, Trichinopoly.

Sophie, Sister, Headmistress, R.C. Fort Girls' High School, Trichinopoly.

Vizagapatam.

District Educational Council.

President.

Narasimha Raju, C. V. S.

Vice-President.

Venkatapati Raju, P. C., Vizagapatam.

Secretary.

Narasimharayudu, V., District Educational Officer, Vizagapatam.

Members.

Agnes DeRozario, Miss, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Northern Circle, Waltair.

Appalanarasayya Pantulu, K., Pleader, Parvatipur.

Dharma Rao, C., Fruit Merchant, Rellividhi, Vizagapatam.

Elliot, Walter, Municipal Councillor, Bimlipatam.

Gullison, The Rev. E., M.A., C.B. Missionary, Bimlipatam.

Henderson, C. A., I.C.S., District Collector, Vizagapatam.

Jagannadham Pantulu, A., Pleader, Parvatipur.

Janardhana Tatraj, V. T., Zamindar of Belgaum, Parvatipur.

Mallikarjuna Rao Pantulu, S., Pleader, Parvatipur.

Narasimharaju, P. L., Jonnavalasa, Vizianagram taluk.

Narasimharayudu, V., District Educational Officer, Vizagapatam.

Ramadas Pantulu, K., Member, Municipal Council, Anakapalli.

Rama Rao Pantulu, D., Vice-President, Taluk Board, Narasapatam.

Shaik Moula Sahib, Munshi, Fort, Vizagapatam.

Solomon, J. B., The Rev., R.C. Missionary, Palkonda.

Somasundaram Pantulu, V., Pleader, Vizianagram.

Subba Rao Pantulu, C. H., Municipal Councillor, Vizianagram.

Subba Rao Pantulu, M., Pleader, Chodavaram.

Venkatapatiraj, B., M.L.A., Vizagapatam.

District Secondary Education Board.

President.

Suryarao, R., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Vizagapatam.

Secretary.

Narasimharayudu, V., B.A., L.T., District Educational Officer, Vizagapatam.

Members, Ex-Officio.

Narasimha Raju, Rao Bahadur C. V. S., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil and President, District Board, Vizagapatam.

Members.

Krishnaswami Ayyar, S., B.A., L.T., Principal, Mrs. A.V.N. College, Vizagapatam.

Lakshminarasimham Pantulu, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Vizagapatam.

Nayakulu Patrudu, S. B., Chairman, Municipal Council, Anakapalli.

Sanjivarao Nayudu, Rao Sahib, Chairman, Municipal Council, Bimlipatam.

Sivaramayya Pantulu, B.A., L.T., Teacher Maharaja's College, Vizianagaram.

Sri Vikaram Deo Varma, Vizagapatam.

Subba Rao Pantulu, C., B.A., L.T., Teacher, Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.

Subba Rao Pantulu, M., B.A., B.L., Vakil, Chodavaram.

Members of Bar Associations.

MADRAS BAR ASSOCIATION.

N.B.—For addresses of the members of Bar Association please see the alphabetical list of residents at the end.

ABBREVIATIONS.—M. = Middle Temple; I. = Inner Temple; L. = Lincoln's Inn; G. = Gray's Inn; A. = Advocate. The dates against names denote the dates of call in England.

President.

Adam, J. Collyer, M. Public Prosecutor. 26 Jan. 1905.

Honorary Secretary.

A. H. Chowyrrappah, Bar.-at-Law, M. 20 Apr. 1921.

Members.

Appa Rao, D., L. 4 June 1913.
Ayyangar, R. N., L. 25 Oct. 1911.
Azeem, Muhammad Abdul, L. 11 May 1921.
Badsha, M. A., I. 26 Jan. 1923.
Balakrishnan, A. K., M. 29 July 1922.
Chamier, D., I. 10 June 1891.
Chari, P. K., G. 14 April 1920.
Chenchayya, P., A. 18 July 1913.
Cornish, H. D., I. Administrator-General and Official Trustee of Madras. 11 June 1902.
Etiraj, V. L., L. 4 June 1913.
Ganpati, K. N., G. 18 Nov. 1918.
Govindarajulu, S., L. 7 Dec. 1922.
Grant, Nugent, I. 1 May 1901.
Hakim, M. H., M. Deputy Official Assignee. 17 Nov. 1909.
Kameswara Rao, P., A. 1 Oct. 1923.
Krishna Menon, K., M. 31 Jan. 1921.
Kunhi Raman, C., M. 20 Apr. 1921.
Kurup, T. C. K., G. 4 June 1913.
Kurup, T. Krishna, G. 17 Nov. 1913.
Menon, K. P. M., M. Crown Prosecutor. 17 Nov. 1904.
Mockett, Vere, I. 13 May 1908.
Nambiyar, O. T. G., A. 5 Dec. 1919.
Narasimham, M., I. 17 Nov. 1911.
Noordin, M., L. 7 Apr. 1920.
Padmanabha Pillai, K. P., L. 26 Feb. 1917.
Rai Rajagopalan, B. L. N., A. 13 July 1923.
Ramaswami Ayyar, the Hon'ble Mr. C. P., A. 14 July 1903.
Sambasiva Rao, C., M. 4 June 1913.
Sankara Narayana, B. C. 17 Sep. 1917.
Shenai, K. Ramanath, A. 8 Oct. 1906.
Smith, C. Sidney, G. 27 June 1900.
Srinivasagopala Achari, S. T., A. 7 Apr. 1909.
Subbarayan, P., I. 28 Jan. 1918.
Sundaram, G. S., M. 27 Jan. 1913.
Tanikachala Chetti, Rao Bahadur, O., M.L.C., A.
Thornton, E. L. R., I. 8 June 1910.
Unger, C. Ramsay, M. 26 Nov. 1919.
Vaz, F. S., L. 5 Apr. 1921.
Venkatasubrahmanya Ayyar, K. V., A. 28 Nov. 1917.

MADRAS ATTORNEYS' ASSOCIATION.

N.B.—For addresses of the members of Attorney Association please see the alphabetical list of residents at the end. The dates against names denote the dates of enrolment.

President.

C. Moresby.

Vice-President.

P. W. Partridge, M.L.C.

Committee Members.

Rao Bahadur O. Thanikachalam Chetti, B.A., B.L., M.L.C.
A. E. Rencontre, M.L.C.
E. F. Greatorex.

Honorary Secretary.

P. Ramanathan, B.A., M.R.A.S., F.R.E.S.

Members.

Arunachala Ayyar, S. 16 Sep. 1919.
Atkinson, J. R. 17 Sep. 1884.
Balasubrahmanyan, P. 21 Aug. 1922.
Bewes, L. H., Notary Public. 14 Sep. 1904.
Chokkalingam, M. C., B.A. 25 Jan. 1921.
Greatorex, E. F. 24 Apr. 1891.
Jagannadha Rao Nayudu, P. 1 Aug. 1921.
Jagannadha Rao Nayudu, T. 29 Aug. 1921.
Jones, H. J. M., c/o King and Partridge. 29 July 1920.
Kandaswami, A. 7 Dec. 1918.
Krishnan, V. 6 Feb. 1919.
Moresby, C., Government Solicitor. 19 Nov. 1896.
Partridge, P. W., M.L.C., Notary Public. 3 Dec. 1903.
Rajamanikka Mudaliyar, S., B.A., B.L., c/o Short and Bewes & Co. 4 Dec. 1916.
Ramachandra Chetti, P., B.A., B.L., c/o Short and Bewes & Co. 19 Sep. 1921.
Ramanathan, P., B.A., M.R.A.S., F.R.E.S. 2 May 1910.
Rencontre, A. E., M.L.C. 10 July 1889.
Sadagopa Mudaliyar, S. G., B.A. 11 Sep. 1916.
Sell, c/o King and Partridge. 17 Aug. 1911.
Sudarsana Raju, P. V., B.A. 19 Dec. 1921.
Sundararaja Ayyar, S. 21 Apr. 1920.
Taylor, L. M., c/o Government Solicitor. 6 Sep. 1922.
Thanikachalam Chetti, Rao Bahadur O., B.A., B.L., M.L.C. 15 June 1910.
Varadaraja Mudaliyar, V. 6 Sep. 1912.

Non-Members.

Alagasingarachari, M. O. 16 Oct. 1882.
Narasayya, T. S. 27 Sep. 1883.
Tirumalai Pillai, V. 27 Apr. 1892.
Tiruvengadam, P. 9 Sep. 1920.
Vijayaraghavalu Nayudu, C. 22 Apr. 1892.

Officials.

Kandaswami, P., First Assistant Registrar, Original Side. 5 Sep. 1913.
White, G. S., Deputy Registrar, Original Side. 20 Mar. 1906.
Wilson, F. H., Official Assignee, Madras. 20 Apr. 1906.

Mufassal.

Anantaranga Pillai, N., Cuddalore. 10 Mar. 1919.
Muttuswami Pillai, C., Tanjore. 3 Oct. 1918.

MADRAS HIGH COURT VAKILS' ASSOCIATION.

N.B.—1. The date against the name is the date of enrolment.
2. For addresses of the members of the High Court Vakils' Association, please see the alphabetical list of residents at the end.

President.

T. R. Ramachandra Ayyar.

Secretaries.

T. V. Muttukrishna Ayyar and P. Venkataramana Rao.

Members.

Abdulla Kutti, K. P. 24 Aug. 1921.
Alasingrachariyar, S. 14 July 1903.
Anandalwan Ayyangar, T. C. A. 6 Aug. 1917.
Ananda Rao, T. 29 July 1913.
Ananta Ayyar, T. A. 13 Dec. 1916.
Anantakrishna Ayyar, C. V. 15 July 1898.
Anantarama Ayyar, S. 6 Aug. 1918.
Anantarama Ayyar, T. S. 19 Dec. 1918.
Anantarama Ayyar, T. S. 5 Dec. 1917.
Appaji Rao, T. 5 Jan. 1922.
Appuswami, P. N. 12 Feb. 1917.
Aravamudan, T. G.
Aravamudu Ayyangar, K. 22 Feb. 1915.
Aravamudu Ayyangar, S. 12 Aug. 1915.
Arumainatham Pillai, T. 12 July 1906.
Arunachalam, T. R. 19 Sep. 1917.
Babu Rao, N.
Balakrishna Chetti, T. 2 Aug. 1911.
Balakrishna Menon, P.

Balasingam Satya Nadar, S. 19 Mar. 1917.
Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, K. 14 Oct. 1910.
Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar, M.
Balasundaram, V.
Bapiraju, P. 29 July 1920.
Bhaktavatsalam, M.
Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, C. 30 Nov. 1916.
Bhashyam Ayyangar, K. 18 July 1907.
Bhashyam Ayyangar, T. C. A.
Bhupati Chetti, S. 10 Nov. 1920.

Chakravarti Ayyangar, T.
Champakesa Ayyangar, K. S. 13 Dec. 1916.
Chandrasekhara Ayyar, N. 22 July 1910.
Chandrasekhara Ayyar, P. S. 22 Aug. 1921.
Chellam Ayya, V. 29 July 1919.
Chidambaram Pillai, E. S. 28 July 1911.
Chokkanatham Chetti, M.

Deivanayagam Pillai, A.
Desika Achariyar, K. C. 5 Apr. 1898.
Desika Achariyar, S. 27 July 1914.
Desika Achari, W. V. 22 Nov. 1917.
Desikan, K. S. 18 Dec. 1916.
Devanatha Ayyangar, V. V. 8 Dec. 1916.
Devasagayam, G. 10 Aug. 1896.
Duraiswami Ayyangar, K. 21 July 1910.
Duraiswami Ayyangar, M. N. 7 July 1909.
Duraiswami Ayyangar, P. 25 Apr. 1898.
Duraiswami Ayyangar, S. P. 23 Aug 1920.
Duraiswami Ayyar, A. 12 July 1906.
Duraiswami Ayyar, E. 28 Nov. 1910.
Duraiswami Ayyar, S. 4 May 1908.

Eachara Menon, M. 10 Aug. 1921.

Ganapati Ayyar, K. S. 3 Aug. 1899.
Ganapati Ayyar, P. R. 2 May 1895.
Ganapati Ayyar, R. 7 Aug. 1916.
Ganapati Ayya, V. 1 Dec. 1916.
Ganesa Ayyar, A. 23 July 1914.
Gnanasambandham, R. 9 Jan. 1914.
Gopalakrishna Ayyar, L. A.
Gopala Menon, N.
Gopalaswami, T. V.
Gopalaswami Ayyangar, R. 12 Jan. 1914.
Gopalaswami Ayyangar, S. 10 Mar. 1890.
Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, T. V. 23 July 1902.
Govinda Achariyar, V. S. 9 Dec. 1907.
Govinda Marar, K. 26 Sep. 1907.
Govinda Menon, P.
Govindan, B.
Govindaraghava Ayyar, L. A. 8 Aug. 1895.
Govindaraja Achariyar, V. 15 Sep. 1921.
Govindaraju Mudaliyar, C. S. 12 Aug. 1903.
Govindarajulu, Y.

Hamid Ali, P.
Hari Rao, P. 10 Mar. 1915.

Imamuddin Saiyid.

Jagadisa Ayyar, S. 22 Nov. 1916.
Jagannatha Ayyangar, R.
Jagannatha Ayyar, K. 4 May 1899.
Jagannatha Rao Nayudu, A. 28 Nov. 1918.
Jagannatha Doss, B. 6 Aug. 1917.
Janakiram, P. K.
Jayarama Ayyar, K. S. 6 Aug. 1912.

Kallapiran Ayyangar, V. S. 9 Dec. 1908.
Kamanna, K. 7 Aug. 1917.
Kesava Ayyangar, R. 5 Dec. 1917.
Kothandarama Ayyar, W.
Krishna Arya, G. 19 July 1917.
Krishna Ayyar, N. A. 19 Dec. 1910.
Krishna Ayyar, P. G. 28 July 1916.
Krishnabharati, M. 9 Apr. 1919.
Krishnama Acharya, V.
Krishnamurti, E. 27 July 1921.
Krishnama Achariyar, C. 15 Mar. 1909.
Krishnama Achariyar, K. 11 July 1887.
Krishnama Achariyar, S. 31 July 1901.
Krishna Menon, A. V. K. 5 Aug. 1913.
Krishna Mohan, V. 30 July 1917.
Krishna Rao, A. V.
Krishna Rao, R. 10 Sep. 1914.
Krishnaswami, P. V. 17 Aug. 1920.
Krishnaswami Ayyangar, K. 16 Dec. 1913.
Krishnaswami Ayyangar, K. S. 20 Apr. 1909.
Krishnaswami Ayyangar, S. 11 Aug. 1920.
Krishnaswami Ayyar, A. 18 July 1907.
Krishnaswami Ayyar, G. 15 July 1903.
Krishnaswami Ayyar, K. V. 25 Apr. 1907.

Krishnaswami Ayyar, T. M. 25 Apr. 1907.
Krishnaswami Ayyar, T. R. 6 Apr. 1900.
Kulandai, D.
Kumaraswami Ayya, T. 5 Aug. 1918.
Kunjitapadam Ayyar, N. 15 Dec. 1915.
Kuppanna Rao, P. J. 26 Oct. 1916.
Kuppuswami Ayyar, A. 5 Dec. 1917.
Kuppuswami Ayyar, R. 22 July 1892.

Lakshmana Ayyar, K. S. 16 Aug. 1917.
Lakshmana, G. 4 Dec. 1907.
Lakshmikanta Mudaliyar, C. R. 23 Oct. 1918.

Madhava Nayar, K. V. 24 July 1914.
Madhavaraya Mudaliyar, C. 23 July 1913.
Mahadeva Ayyar, C. V. 5 Aug. 1918.
Mahalingam, S., Avanti.
Martandam Pillai, P. N. 6 Oct. 1914.
Mohanarangam Pillai, N. K. 25 Aug. 1915.
Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib. 9 Apr. 1900.
Musalappa Reddi, G.
Muttayya Mudaliyar, S. 12 July 1906.
Muttukrishna Ayyar, T. V. 12 Oct. 1903.
Muttuswami Ayyar, N. 14 Dec. 1916.

Nagaswami Ayyar, P. S. 12 Aug. 1920.
Nageswara Ayyar, C. S. 15 Sep. 1915.
Nageswara Ayyar, V.
Nallasivam Pillai, T. 6 Jan. 1914.
Narasimha Achariyar, R.
Narasimha Acharya, A. 4 Dec. 1913.
Narasimha Acharya, Akur. 22 July 1914.
Narasimha Acharya, C. 6 Jan. 1905.
Narasimha Acharya, S. K. 6 Aug. 1917.
Narasimha Acharya, V. S. 31 Aug. 1915.
Narasimha Ayyangar, K. 6 Aug. 1914.
Narasimha Ayyangar, T. 3 May 1898.
Narasimha Ayyangar, V. 7 July 1909.
Narasimha Ayyar, A. 16 Aug. 1916.
Narasimha Ayyar, K. 24 Apr. 1906.
Narasimha Ayyar, N. P. 25 July 1913.
Narayana Ayyangar, K. S., Advocate. 30 Aug. 1915.
Narayana Ayyangar, S.
Narayana Ayyar, K. R. 13 Aug. 1919.
Narayana Ayyar, T. S.
Narayana Ayyar, V. 15 Apr. 1898.
Narayanamurti Pantulu, P. 20 Sep. 1905.
Narayanaswami Ayyangar, K. P.
Narayanaswami Ayyar, A. V. 27 Aug. 1920.
Narayanaswami Ayyar, K. 17 Sep. 1912.
Narayanaswami Ayyar, P. S. 25 Sep. 1913.
Narayanaswami Ayyar, R. 10 Dec. 1908.
Nataraja Mudaliyar, P. V. 18 Nov. 1909.
Natarajan, A. S.
Natesa Sastriyar, S. 1 Aug. 1912.
Natesa Sastriyar, T. S. 29 Mar. 1901.
Nilakantam, C. L. 17 Feb. 1916.
Nilamega Achariyar, D. V. 26 Nov. 1909.

Padmanabha Ayyangar, C. 27 July 1910.
Panchanatha Ayyar, N.
Panchapakesa Sastriyar, S.
Panini Rao, P. 12 Sep. 1921.
Paravastu Srinivasa Acharya. 16 Dec. 1915.
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, B.
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, S.
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, S. K. 26 Aug. 1915.
Patanjali Sastriyar, M. 5 Jan. 1914.
Pattabhirama Ayyangar, C. 18 Jan. 1906.
Pattabhirama Ayyar, T. 19 July 1900.
Periyaswami Goundar, K. 9 Aug. 1920.
Pinto, J. A. 12 Sep. 1921.
Pocker, B.
Ponnuswami Ayyar, S. 26 July 1912.
Purushottama Ayyangar, R.

Radhakrishna Ayyar, V. 13 July 1904.
Raghava Achariyar, T. G.
Raghava Acharya, V.
Raghava Rao, Ch. 22 Aug. 1919.
Raghunatha Rao, A. 24 Mar. 1916.
Raghunatha Rao, T. S. 24 Nov. 1910.
Raghunatha Sastri, V. 13 Oct. 1903.
Raja Ayyar, K. 6 Aug. 1912.
Rajagopala Achariyar, C. V. 20 Dec. 1915.

Rajagopala Achariyar, M. 29 Aug. 1921.
Rajagopala Achariyar, N. 24 May 1901.
Rajagopala Acharya, P. 9 Dec. 1908.
Rajagopala Acharya, P. C. 9 Jan. 1918.
Rajagopala Ayyangar, K. S.
Rajagopala Ayyangar, R. 26 Feb. 1915.
Rajagopala Ayyangar, S.
Rajagopala Ayyar, T. S. 12 July 1906.
Rajagopala Ayyar, V. 24 Aug. 1917.
Rajagopala Mudaliyar, V. F.
Rajagopalan, K. V. 22 July 1920.
Rajagopala Sastri, K. N.
Rama Ayyar, K. R.
Rama Ayyar, N. 2 Sep. 1914.
Ramabhadra Achariyar, T. E.
Ramachandra Ayyar, A. 12 July 1906.
Ramachandra Ayyar, K. 22 July 1902.
Ramachandra Ayyar, K. V. 30 July 1919.
Ramachandra Ayyar, P. S. 22 Nov. 1918.
Ramachandra Ayyar, S. S. 1 Aug. 1913.
Ramachandra Ayyar, T. R. 1 May 1885.
Ramachandra Nayudu, P. 4 Dec. 1916.
Ramachandra Raju, P. V. 16 Dec. 1903.
Ramachandra Rao, M. 10 Apr. 1894.
Ramachandra Rao, T. 28 Aug. 1900.
Ramadoss Pantulu, V. 8 Sep. 1908.
Ramayya, T. D. 27 Aug. 1917.
Ramakrishna Ayyar, G. 26 Sep. 1918.
Ramakrishna Ayyar, K. P. 27 July 1914.
Ramakrishna Ayyar, P. R. 10 Sep. 1914.
Ramalinga Ayyar, C. M.
Ramanatha Ayyar, T. V. 5 Aug. 1918.
Ramanathan, V. K. 15 July 1918.
Ramanatha Rao, V. N. 5 Dec. 1917.
Raman Menon, K. P.
Ramanuja Ayyangar, M. S. 25 Aug. 1915.
Rama Rao, C.
Rama Rao, N. 16 Aug. 1915.
Rama Rao Sahib, C. S.
Ramaswami Ayyangar, A.
Ramaswami Ayyangar, D. 5 Aug. 1920.
Ramaswami Ayyangar, P. S. 16 July 1919.
Ramaswami Ayyangar, V. 22 Nov. 1910.
Ramaswami Ayyar, A. 18 Dec. 1908.
Ramaswami Ayyar, S. 20 Aug. 1917.
Ramaswami Ayyar, S. 20 July 1910.
Ramaswami Ayyar, Salem.
Ramaswami Ayyar, T. M. 31 July 1916.
Ramaswami Ayyar, T. S. 22 Nov. 1910.
Ramaswami Ayyar, V. 3 May 1894.
Ramaswami Mudaliyar, A. 29 July 1912.
Ramaswami Mudaliyar, V. M.
Ramaswami Nayudu, M. V.
Ranga Achariyar, T. 23 Mar. 1891.
Ranga Acharya, N.
Ranga Acharya, R. 6 Aug. 1914.
Ranga Acharya, S. 20 July 1917.
Ranganatha Ayyar, K. K. 23 Aug. 1920.
Ranganatham Chetti, A.
Rangaramanujam, S. G. 25 Jan. 1918.
Ranga Rao, P. V.
Rangasesha Ayyangar, K.
Rangaswami Ayyangar, K. R. 11 Sep. 1912.
Rangaswami Ayyangar, N.
Rangaswami Ayyangar, N.
Rangaswami Ayyangar, N. S. 14 Sep. 1910.
Rangaswami Ayyangar, S. 4 Dec. 1913.
Rangaswami Ayyangar, W. V. 21 Sep. 1905.
Rangaswami, T. K. 21 Dec. 1917.
Sadagopa Achariyar, R. 18 Feb. 1880.
Sambandam Mudaliyar, P. 15 July 1898.
Sampath Ayyangar, A. C. 24 Aug. 1916.
Sanjiva Kamath, K.
Sankara Ayyar, K. S. 16 Aug. 1916.
Sankara Ayyar, S. 4 Mar. 1914.
Sankara Ayyar, S. E. 13 Dec. 1906.
Sankara Mudaliyar, S. S. 20 Aug. 1918.
Sankaran Unni, E. 17 Dec. 1917.
Sankara Sastri, K.
Sarvottama Rao, K. P.
Satyamurti, S. 17 July 1913.
Satyanarayana, A. 22 Aug. 1919.
Satyanarayana, B. 16 Aug. 1915.
Satyanarayanamurti, K. 15 Nov. 1917.
Satyanarayana, P. 29 July 1919.
Satyanarayana Rao, P. 29 July 1919.
Seshachala Ayyar, B. C. 13 Dec. 1915.
Seshachalam Ayyar, T. N.
Seshadri Ayyangar, R.
Seshayya, A. V. 19 Jan. 1914.

Sesha Achariyar, V. C. 27 Apr. 1891.
Sesha Ayyangar, K. V. 7 Jan. 1915.
Sesha Ayyar, N. R. 14 Aug. 1918.
Seshagiri Rao, R. V. 15 Dec. 1905.
Seshagiri Sastriyar, C. A. 31 Jan. 1912.
Seshan, T. K. 1 Dec. 1920.
Seturama Sastriyar, R. 10 Aug. 1916.
Shanmukha Nayanar, A. C. 29 July 1918.
Sitarama Rao, B. 15 July 1904.
Sitaramayya, C. 30 July 1913.
Sivagnana Mudaliyar, P. M. 14 Apr. 1887.
Sivaprakasa Mudaliyar, V. 12 Dec. 1910.
Sivarama Menon, A. 11 July 1907.
Somasundaram, P. 31 July 1911.
Somasundaram Pillai, S. 17 Jan. 1908.
Somayya, B. 24 July 1912.
Srinivasa Achariyar, M. M.
Srinivasa Achariyar, N. 27 Nov. 1906.
Srinivasa Acharya, N.
Srinivasa Acharya, R.
Srinivasa Acharya T. D. 11 Dec. 1918.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, A. 10 Nov. 1910.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, N. 8 Aug. 1919.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, R. 29 Apr. 1892.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, S. 5 Apr. 1898.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, T. R.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, V. K. 5 Jan. 1914.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, V. V. 18 Apr. 1898.
Srinivasa Ayyar, K. G. 17 Aug. 1920.
Srinivasa Ayyar, N. S. 4 Sep. 1918.
Srinivasa Ayyar, S. 6 Jan. 1915.
Srinivasamurti, C. 30 Dec. 1911.
Srinivasan, T. S.
Srinivasaraghavan, S. 26 July 1920.
Srinivasaraghavan, S.
Srinivasarajagopala Ayyangar, T. R. 13 Sep. 1917.
Srinivasa Rao, K. 19 Dec. 1917.
Srinivasa Rao, T. S. 14 Aug. 1918.
Srinivasa Sastriyar, T. N. 19 July 1920.
Srinivasa Tatacharya, T. K.
Srirama Acharya, R.
Subba Rao, K.
Subba Rao, T. V. 18 Sep. 1916.
Subbaraya Ayyar. 27 July 1910.
Subrahmanya Ayyar, K. I. 28 July 1915.
Subrahmanya Ayyar, P. N. 25 July 1916.
Subrahmanya Ayyar, S. 7 Jan. 1914.
Subrahmanya Ayyar, S. 12 Aug. 1915.
Subrahmanya Ayyar, T. R.
Subrahmanya Ayyar, T. S. 6 Oct. 1915.
Subrahmanya Ayyar, V.
Subrahmanyam, N. 3 Aug. 1916.
Subrahmanyam, P. V.
Subrahmanyam, V.
Subrahmanya Mudaliyar, M. 10 Feb. 1919.
Sundaram, P. C.
Sundaram Ayyar, M. 19 July 1917.
Sundaram Ayyar, M. R.
Sundararaja Ayyangar, S. 17 July 1906.
Sundara Rao, K. 1 Aug. 1912.
Sundara Reddiyar, E. V. 3 Dec. 1919.
Sundaresa Ayyar, V. 2 Aug. 1920.
Suryanarayanayya, A. 26 July 1911.
Suryanarayanayya, V. 20 Aug. 1917.
Suryanarayana, Y. 5 Aug. 1907.
Swaminatha Ayyar, A. 27 Oct. 1911.
Swaminatha Ayyar, N. 27 July 1910.
Swaminathan, C. S.
Swaminathan, G.
Swaminathan, N. 29 July 1918.

Thanikachala Mudaliyar, E. N. 23 Nov. 1921.
Thanikesan Pillai, T. S. 28 July 1916.
Thathachariyar, N. R. K. 10 July 1905.
Tirumala Acharya, G. N. 25 July 1918.
Tirumalai Thathacharya, R. 26 Jan. 1920.
Tiruvenkata Acharya, G. 26 Aug. 1918.
Tyagaraja Ayyar, T. 27 Nov. 1919.
Tyagaraja Ayyar, V.

Vaidyanathan, K. S.
Vallabha Acharyulu, P. V.
Varada Achariyar, K. 6 Jan. 1916.
Varada Achariyar, M. S.
Varada Achariyar, S. 22 July 1908.
Vasudeva Rao, R. 31 Aug. 1917.
Vedachalam Pillai, N. 9 Jan. 1917.
Vedantam, T. M. 6 Dec. 1912.
Venkatachala Ayyar, K. B. 10 Oct. 1915.
Venkatachalam, A. 26 July 1917.
Venkata Achariyar, C. S.
Venkatanarasayya, L. 3 Sep. 1917.
Venkataraghava Acharya, O. P.
Venkataraman, K. S.
Venkataraman, S.
Venkataramana Rao, P. 11 July 1907.
Venkataramani, K. S. 24 July 1918.
Venkatarama Raju, K.

Venkatarama Sastriyar, T. R. 6 Apr. 1899.
Venkatarayalayya, A. 20 July 1911.
Venkatasubbarama Ayyar, C. 10 Apr. 1894.
Venkatarama Sarma, E. 1 Apr. 1891.
Venkatarama Ayyar, S. 5 Jan. 1922.
Venkatarama Ayyar, M. S. 30 July 1914.
Venkatarama Ayyar, T. L. 8 Aug. 1917.
Venkatasubba Rao, A.
Venkatavarada Acharya, V. N.
Venkatesa Ayyangar, S.
Venkatesa Ayyar, T. S.
Venku Ayyar, A. S. 20 July 1906.
Venugopal Chetti, S. 22 July 1903.
Venugopala Mudaliyar, T. M.
Vijayaraghava Acharya, B. R. 5 Sep. 1917.
Vijayaraghava Acharya, N. C. 13 Aug. 1913.
Vijayaraghava Acharya, T. A.
Vijayaraghava Acharya, T. R. 2 Feb. 1921.
Vinayaka Rao, E. 10 Aug. 1917.
Viraraghava Acharya, V. C. 27 Jan. 1919.
Viraraghava Ayyar, C. 8 Jan. 1915.
Viraraghava Ayyar, L. S. 22 Apr. 1909.
Viraraghavalu Chetti, C. 13 Dec. 1916.
Viswanatha Ayyar, A. 26 July 1911.
Viswanatha Ayyar, A. S.
Viswanatha Ayyar, R. 18 Oct. 1917.
Viswanatha Ayyar, T. S.
Viswanathan, C.
Viswanatha Sastri, A. V. 7 Aug. 1914.
Viswanatha Sastri, K. S.
Viswanatha Sastriyar, V. 17 July 1899.
Viyanna, V. 29 July 1920.
Yegnanarayana Adiga, K. 20 July 1906.

MUFASSAL.

ABBREVIATIONS.—*A.* = Advocate. *B.* = Barrister. *P.* = Pleader. *V.* = High Court Vakil. [In the case of High Court Vakils and Barristers the date of enrolment or admission is given.]

Anantapur.

Address—Anantapur. *Secretary*—G. Subbanna, M.A., B.L.

Adimurti Rao, Rao Sahib P. *P.*
Appaji Rao, Y. V., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Bayyappa Reddi, P., Bar.-at-Law. 29 Mar. 1917. *B.*
Chengal Rao, N. *P.*
Chidambarayya, T., B.A. *P.*
Hanumanta Rao, P., B.A., B.L. 15 Mar. 1918. *V.*
Kondappa, A., B.A., B.L., 13 Aug. 1913. *V.*
Krishnamurti Rao, K. B., M.A., B.L. *P.*
Krishna Rao, K., M.A. *P.*
Krishna Rao, P., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Narayana Acharlu, M., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Narayana Rao, H., B.A., B.L. 23 Apr. 1913. *V.*
Narayana Rao, M., B.A. *P.*
Obi Reddi, C., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Ramachandra Rao, V., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Ramadasa Rao, K., B.A., B.L. 29 July 1918. *V.*
Rama Rao, B., B.A. P.
Rameswara Rao, G., B.A., B.L., M.L.C. 30 July 1914. *V.*
Sabhapati Rao, R., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Sarma, B. N., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Seshagiri Rao, H., B.A. *P.*
Siva Rao, H. *P.*
Sriramulu, G., B.A. *P.*
Srinivasa Rao, D. D., B.A, *P.*
Srinivasulu, S., B.A. *P.*
Subbanna, G., M.A., B.L. 6 Jan. 1920. *V.*

Arcot, North.

Address—Vellore. *Secretary*—T. M. Srinivasa Achariyar.

Ananta Acharya, P. *P.*
Arunachala Ayyar, K. R. *P.*
Chakravarti Ayyangar, C. *P.*
Chengalraya Ayyar, T. K. *P.*
Duraiswami Ayya, C. *P.*
Duraiswami Ayyar, N. *P.*
Gangadhara Sastri, A. V. *P.*
Gopalaratnam Ayyangar, P. *P.*
Katchapeswara Ayyar, V. *P.*
Krishnaswami Ayyar, V. S. *P.*
Muhammad Ghatala Sahib, M.L.C. *V.*
Margabandhu Ayyar, P. *P.*
Nageswara Ayyar, V. A. *P.*
Narasa Ayyar, C., *P.* (Public Prosecutor).
Natesa Ayyar, P. S. *P.*
Nilakanta Ayyar, *P.*
Padmanabha Mudaliyar, V. S. 31 Mar. 1922. *V.*
Padmanabha Nayudu, V. Apr. 1923. *V.*
Padmanabha Rao, K. 16 Dec. 1910. *V.*
Raghava Ayyar, A. *P.*
Rajuvelu Mudali, P. *P.*
Ramachandra Rao, B. *V.*
Ramanujachar, M. *P.*
Ramaswami Ayyangar, W. T. 30 July 1918. *V.*
Ramaswami Ayyar, P. *P.*
Ramaswami Ayyar, Pivayur. *P.*
Ranga Acharya, C. 11 Jan. 1907. *V.*
Ranga Acharya, P. *P.*
Rangaswami Ayyangar, P. 11 July 1920. *V.*
Rangaswami Ayyangar, U. *P.*
Rangaswami Ayyangar, V. T. *P.*
Sabesa Ayyar, P. S. 21 Jan. 1921. *V.*
Sitarama Ayyar, P. R. *P.*
Sivarama Ayyar, P. R. *P.*
Sivasankara Mudaliyar, P. *P.*
Srinivasa Acharya, P. *P.*
Srinivasa Acharya, T. M. 13 Dec. 1910. *V.*
Srinivasa Ayyangar, H. R. *P.*
Subrahmanya Ayyar, A. *P.*
Subrahmanya Ayyar, N. *P.*
Vaidyanatha Ayyar, R. *P.*
Vaidyanatha Rao, C. 25 Jan. 1917. *V.*
Varada Acharya, C. *P.*
Venkata Acharya, V. A. *P.*
Venkataramana Ayyar, M. *P.*
Venkatavarada Acharya, P. S. 5 Aug. 1920. *V.*
Viraraghava Ayyangar, C. 15 Sep. 1915. *V.*

Arcot, South.

Address—Cuddalore. *Secretary*—A. Chakrapani Ayyar, B.A., B.L.

Ananta Achariyar, G. *P.*
Anantaranganatham Pillai, *P.*
Chakrapani Ayyangar, S. *P.*
Chakrapani Ayyangar, T. R. *P.*
Chakrapani Ayyar, A. 7 Nov. 1910. *V.*
Chakravarti Ayyangar, P. S. *P.*
Duraiswami Ayyangar, P. *P.*
Duraiswami Mudaliyar, C. R. 2 Dec. 1910. *V.*
Krishna Ayyar, 20 Dec. 1910. *V.*
Krishnama Achariyar, C. R. 24 July 1908. *V.*
Krishna Rao, V. *P.*
Krishnaswami Ayyangar, R. 17 Sep. 1907. *V.*
Krishnaswami Ayyar, A. R. *P.*
Krishnaswami Ayyar, A. D. *P.*
Krishnaswami Rao, P. B. *P.*
Kumaraswami Mudaliyar, S. *P.*
Kuppuswami Ayyangar, Rao Bahadur A. V. 6 Sep. 1910. *V.*
Muttayya Chettiyar. 18 Nov. 1909. *V.*
Nagasundaram, D. *P.*
Narayanaswami Ayyar. *P.*
Nataraja Ayyar, C. S. *P.*
Nataraja Ayyar, M. *P.*
Nataraja Pillai, T. S. 6 Jan. 1921. *V.*
Paul Pushpavathan Pillai. *P.*
Raghava Achariyar, T. V. 12 Dec. 1910. *V.*
Raghupati Sastriyar, O. R. *P.*
Rajagopala Ayyangar, P. T. *P.*
Rajagopala Chettiyar, V. *P.*
Rajaratna Mudaliyar. *P.*
Raju Mudaliyar, V. 2 Dec. 1910. *V.*
Ramachandra Ayyar, C. *P.*
Ramanuja Achariyar, V. 16 Nov. 1922. *V.*
Ramanuja Achariyar, V. S. *P.*
Ranga Achariyar, P. B. 4 May 1899. *V.*

For abbreviations see page 750.

Rangaswami Ayyangar, C. N. *P.*
Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar. *P.*
Sarguna Nadar, P. D. *P.*
Satagopa Achariyar, T. E. 9 Dec. 1910. *V.*
Satagopa Achariyar, T. V. *P.*
Satagopa Achariyar, V. E. 24 Mar. 1919. *V.*
Sitarama Reddiyar, K. 9 Dec. 1913. *V.*
Srinivasa Ayyangar, R. *P.*
Srinivasa Ayyangar, P. *P.*
Srinivasa Achariyar, V. 15 Dec. 1905. *V.*
Srinivasa Achariyar, T. S. *P.*
Srinivasa Ayyangar, P. T. *P.*
Srinivasa Desika Achariyar, R. *P.*
Srinivasaraghava Achariyar, V. *P.*
Srirama Achariyar, N. D. *P.*
Subbarama Ayyar, G. K. 15 Sep. 1921. *V.*
Subrahmanya Ayyar, G. *P.*
Subrahmanya Ayyar, P. S. *P.*
Sundaram Ayyangar, K. V. *P.*
Swami Pillai, V. T. *V.*
Tatachariyar, S. R. *P.*
Tiruvenkata Achariyar, T. S. *P.*
Vaidyanatha Ayyar, S. *P.*
Vaidyanatha Ayyar, T. S. *P.*
Varada Achariyar, D. *P.*
Varada Achariyar, T. C. *P.*
Venkata Achariyar, R. T. 22 Dec. 1910. *V.*
Venkatarama Ayyar, M. *P.*
Venkatarama Ayyar, G. *P.*
Venkatasubbayya, A. *P.*
Venkatesa Ayya, C. *P.*
Viraraghava Achariyar, T. N. *I.*
Viraraghava Ayyangar. *P.*
Viswanatha Ayyar, K. *P.*

Bellary.

Address—Bellary. *Secretary*—K. Gururaja Rao.

Anjaneyulu, S. 10 Nov. 1910. *V.*
Balaji Rao, C. 17 Nov. 1919. *V.*
Bhima Rao, B. 22 Mar. 1917. *V.*
Bhima Rao, K. V. *P.*
Devendra Nayudu, O. M. *P.*
Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, M. 4 Dec. 1900. *V.*
Govinda Rao, D. 28 Dec. 1921. *V.*
Govindaswami Rao, D. *P.*
Gundachar, K. *P.*
Gundu Rao, P. *P.*
Gunsalves, P. S. 5 Jan. 1921. *V.*
Gururaja Rao, K. 5 Jan. 1921. *V.*
Hanumanta Rao, D. S. *P.*
Haridoss Nayudu. 19 Dec. 1910. *V.*
Kesava Rao, K. *P.*
Krishnama Chetti, V. 11 Nov. 1910. *V.*
Lakshmana Rao, H. 5 Nov. 1909. *V.*
Lakshmikanta, K. *P.*
Machaya, C. T. 17 Mar. 1903. *B.*
Mrutyunjaya Sastri, N. *P.*
Narasimha Acharya, T. *P.*
Narasimhulu, S. *P.*
Narasinga Rao, S. *P.*
Narayana Ayyangar, M. A. *P.*
Narayana Chetti, V. 22 Dec. 1914. *V.*
Narayana Rao, C. *P.*
Narayana Rao, O. N. 19 Dec. 1910. *V.*
Purnapregna Rao, S. 31 Aug. 1900. *V.*
Raghavendra Acharya, P. *P.*
Raghava Achari, T. 19 Dec. 1910. *V.*
Ramachandar, K. 19 Mar. 1907. *B.*
Rama Doss Rao, N. K. 9 Dec. 1921. *V.*
Rama Sastri, K. *P.*
Rangappa Nayudu, K. *P.*
Saiyid Muhammad Badsha Sahib. *P.*
Sankaralingam Pillai, T. *P.*
Sanjiva Rao, N. *P.*
Seshagiri Rao, K. *P.*
Siva Rao, P., M.L.C. 25 July 1902. *V.*
Srinivasa Ayyar, S. *P.*
Srinivasa Rao, P. *P.*
Srinivasachar, K. T. *P.*
Sripati Rao, D. *P.*
Tagat, A. M. S. 19 Dec. 1917. *V.*
Timmakrishna Rao, H. 24 Mar. 1890. *V.*
Vaidyeswaram, P. S. *P.*
Venkata Rao, K. *P.*
Venkatasubba Rao, P. *P.*
Venkoba Acharya, *P.*
Venkoba Rao, K. 14 Apr. 1887. *V.*
Venugopal, D. *P.*
Venugopal, K. *P.*

Chingleput.

Address—Chingleput. *Secretary*—M. Vedachala Ayyar, B.A. Pleader.

Ananta Achariyar, P. N., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Anantarama Ayyar, V., B.A. B.L. 1916. *V.*
Aravamuda Ayyangar, P. *P.*
Bhashyam Ayyangar, P. B. *P.*
Chakravarti, B. *P.*
Chakravarti, N. C. *P.*
Chandramouli Ayyar, A. *P.*
Chengalraya Ayyar, K. *P.*
Chinnaswami Ayyangar, P. 1910. *V.*
Desika Acharya, P. N. *P.*
Desika Acharya, U. V. *P.*
Duraiswami Ayyangar M. 1919. *V.*
Gurunadha Mudaliyar, T. M. *P.*
Iswarayya, P. R. *P.*
Krishnama Achariyar, E. A. *P.*
Krishnama Achariyar, G. 1917. *V.*
Krishnama Achariyar, P. B. *P.*
Krishnaswami Ayyar, C. R. *P.*
Krishnaswami Ayyar, T. S. *P.*
Krishnaswami Dikshidar, T. 1914. *V.*
Krishnaswami, P. V. *P.*
Kuppuswami Ayyangar, P. N. *P.*
Kumara Thatha Achariyar, R. 1916. *V.*
Lakshmana Ayyar, A. *P.*
Narasimha Achariyar, M. E. 1918. *V.*
Narasimha Sarma, M. R. *P.*
Nataraja Ayyar, M. *P.*
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, P. *P.*
Raghava Achariyar, M. 1916. *V.*
Raghava Achariyar, P. *P.*
Raghava Achariyar, T. E. *P.*
Raghava Ayyar, P. *P.*
Rajagopala Achariyar, P. 1903. *V.*
Rajagopala Achariyar, T. E. *P.*
Ramamritham Ayyar, N. *P.*
Ramanuja Achariyar, A. *P.*
Ramanuja Achariyar, K. V. *P.*
Ramanuja Achariyar P. S. 1918. *V.*
Ramaswami Ayyangar, K. M. 1919. *V.*
Ranga Achariyar, A. G. 1918. *V.*
Ranga Achariyar, V. *P.*
Ranganatha Rao, A. S. *P.*
Rangaswami Ayyangar, A. 1913. *V.*
Rangaswami Ayyangar, P. *P.*
Seshadri Ayyangar, P. K. *P.*
Sivakolundu Mudaliyar, T. *V.*
Srinivasa Achariyar, N. C. *P.*
Srinivasa Achariyar, T. M. *P.*
Srinivasa Raghava Ayyangar, A. *P.*
Subbarayalu Nayudu, P. V. *P.*
Sundara Rama Ayyar, S. A. *P.*
Sundara Rama Ayyar, P. *P.*
Sundara Raja Ayyangar, S. *P.*
Sundaravarada Achariyar, O. *P.*
Swaminadha Ayyar, M. *P.*
Tiruvenkata Achariyar, C. *P.*
Tiruvenkata Achariyar, N. P. *P.*
Varada Achariyar, D. K. *P.*
Vedanta Achariyar, N. *P.*
Vijayaraghava Achariyar, V. *P.*
Venkata Achariyar, P. *P.*

Chittoor.

Address—Chittoor. *Secretary*—C. Venkataramana Ayyar, B.A., B.L.

Anantasayanam Ayyangar, M. *P.*
Chengal Rao, E. *P.*
Desika Acharya, V.
Devaraja Mudaliyar, A., B.A., B.L. 6 Aug. 1919. *V.*
Devarajulu Nayudu, R. *P.*
Duraiswami Ayyangar, G., B.A., B.L. 19 Apr. 1910. *V.*
Jayarama Ayyar, C. G. *P.*
Krishna Rao, J. *P.*
Krishna Rao, V. N., B.A., B.L. 21 Aug. 1922. *V.*
Krishnama Achariyar, V. *P.*
Krishnaswami Ayyangar, N. *P.*
Krishnaswami Ayyar, V. *P.*
Muniswami Chetti, C. *P.*
Muniswami Nayudu, B., B.A., B.L., M.L.C. 15 Dec. 1916. *V.*
Nagendra Rao, S.
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, C. R., B.A., B.L. 2 May 1898. *V.*
Raghava Achariyar, M.
Ramakrishna Raju, R. B., B.A., B.L. 25 Oct. 1917. *P.*
Ramakrishna Reddi, T. N. *P.*
Ramanuja Achariyar, S.

For abbreviations see page 750.

Ranga Achariyar, T. V. *P.*
Rangaswami Ayyangar, V. T. *P.*
Rangaswami Ayyangar, M., B.A., B.L. 7 Mar. 1917. *V.*
Srinivasa Achariyar, G. *P.*
Srinivasa Achariyar, P. V. 26 July 1920. *V.*
Srinivasa Achariyar, T. K. *P.*
Srinivasa Ayyangar, M. *P.*
Srinivasa Ayyar, C. *P.*
Subrahmanya, C. *P.*
Sundaravarada Achariyar, L. C., B.A., B.L. 20 Oct. 1919. *V.*
Varada Achariyar, K. *P.*
Venkata Achariyar, K. R. *P.*
Venkataramana Ayyar, C., B.A., B.L. 11 Dec. 1916. *V.*
Venkatasubbayya, V., B.A., B.L. 28 Aug. 1922. *V.*
Vira Achariyar, T., B.A., B.L. 5 Dec. 1917. *V.*
Vira Achariyar, T. K.
Viraraghava Achariyar, K., B.A., B.L. 31 July 1916. *P.*
Viswanatha Ayyar, A. R.

Coimbatore.

Address—Coimbatore. *Secretary*—N. S. Raghavendra Rao, B.A., B.L.

Anantarama Ayyar, T. S., B.A., B.L. 5 Dec. 1917. *V.*
Annaji Rao, K. N., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Artanariswara Ayyar, K. S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Ayyaswami, A., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Ayyaswami Sastriyar, S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Balakrishna Ayyar, T. S., B.A., B.L. 14 Mar. 1887. *V.*
Balakrishna Sastriyar, T. S., B.A., B.L. 9 Aug. 1906. *V.*
Balarama Sastriyar, S. K., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, C. R., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Barboza, A. F., B.A., B.L. 21 Aug. 1922. *V.*
Barboza, A. St. F., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Bharati, S. N., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Bhashya Achar, T. B., B.A. *P.*
Chakrapani Chettiyar, P. M., B.A. *P.*
Chandrasekhara Ayyar, A., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Chinnappa Chettiyar, K. V., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Damodara Menon, C. P., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Duraiswami Ayyar, G. S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Eapen, K., B.A., B.L. 22 Nov. 1910. *V.*
Ganapati Ayyar, K., B.A., B.L. 17 Feb. 1910. *V.*
Ganapati Ayyar, M. S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Gopala Acharya, T. B., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Gopalaraj, P., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Gopalakrishna Ayyar, R., B.A. *P.*
Gopalaratnam Ayyar, B.A., B.L. *P.*
Govinda Ayyar, K., B.A. *P.*
Govinda Menon, P., B.A., B.L. 18 Dec. 1922. *V.*
Haribara Ayyar, K. S., B.A., B.L. 25 Aug. 1922. *V.*
Jagannathachar, C. P., B.A., B.L. 27 July 1916. *V.*
Kalyanasundaram Ayyar, A. R., B.A. *P.*
Kalyanasundaram Ayyar, C. R., B.A., B.L. 24 Apr. 1907. *V.*
Kannuswami Gounder, S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Krishna Ayyar, V. R., B.A., B.L. 2 Apr. 1889. *V.*
Krishna Ayyar, S. V., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Krishna Rao, M. S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Krishnaswami Ayyangar, P. N., B.A., B.L. 14 Nov. 1910. *V.*
Krishnaswami Ayyar, T. M., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Krishnaswami Ayyar, S. R., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Krishnaswami Ayyar, T. A., B.A. *P.*
Lakshminarayana Ayyar, C. R., B.A., B.L. 23 July 1913. *V.*
Lonappan, P. V., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Mahalinga Ayyar, V., M.A. *P.*
Minakshisundara Mudaliyar, M. V., B.A. *P.*
Muttuswami Ayyar, C. K., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Nanjunda Ayyar, C. S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Narasimhachar, S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Narasimha Acharya, N. D., M.A., B.L. 23 July 1918. *V.*
Narasinga Rao, S., B.A., B.L. 29 July 1912. *V.*
Narayana Ayyar, T. R., B.A., B.L. 9 Aug. 1912. *V.*
Narayana Rao, C. P., B.A. *P.*
Narayana Ayyar, P. E., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Narayana Ayyar, V., B.A., LL.B. (Bom.). *P.*
Narayana Ayyar, K. M. *P.*

Narayana Sastriyar, K., B.A., B.L. 5 Apr. 1889. *V*.

Raghavan, N., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Raghavendra Rao, K., B.A., B.L. 7 Nov. 1917. *V*.

Raghavendra Rao, N. S., B.A., B.L. 22 Nov. 1910. *V*.

Raghavendra Rao, S. K., B.A., B.L. *V*.

Rajagopala Achariyar, E., B.A. *P*.

Rajaratnam, C. S., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Ramachandra Chettiyar, C. M., B.A., B.L. 17 Oct. 1918. *V*.

Ramachandra Rao, K. V., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Ramakrishna Ayyar, K. R., B.A., B.L. 20 Dec. 1915. *V*.

Ramalingam Chettiyar, T. A., B.A., B.L., M.L.C. 16 Sep. 1910. *V*.

Ramanujam, N., B.A. *P*.

Rama Rao, B. *P*.

Rama Rao, A. N., M.A. (Hons.), B.L. *P*.

Ramasesha Ayyar, C. V., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Ramasubbarayar, C. S., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Ramaswami Ayyangar, C. R., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Ramaswami Ayyangar, N. S., B.A., B.L. 9 Nov. 1917. *V*.

Ramaswami Ayyar, C. S., B.A. *P*.

Ramaswami Ayyar, K., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Ramaswami Ayyar, K. B., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Ramaswami Ayyar, N., B.A., B.L. 6 Sep. 1900. *V*.

Ranganatham Chettiyar, P., B.A., B.L. 12 Jan. 1920. *V*.

Rangaswami Ayyar, V., B.A. *P*.

Rangaswami Gounder, C. V., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Ratnam, K., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Ratnasabhapati Pillai, T. T., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Ratnasami Ayyar, G. N., B.A., B.L. *V*.

Sambamurti Ayyar, C. S., B.A., B.L. 10 Apr. 1899. *V*.

Sambandam Mudaliyar, M., B.A., B.L. 1 Dec. 1907. *V*.

Sankara Narayana Ayyar, A., B.A. *P*.

Sankunni Menon, V., B.A., B.L. 9 Dec. 1921. *V*.

Setumadhava Rao, C. R., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Shanmugham Chettiyar, R. K., B.A., B.L.

Sitarama Ayyar, P. S., B.A., B.L. 25 July 1917. *V*.

Sitarama Ayyar, R., B.A., B.L. 23 Nov. 1910. *V*.

Srikanta Ayyar, S., B.A. *P*.

Srikanteswara Ayyar, E. R., B.A., B.L. *V*.

Srinivasa Ayyangar, V., B.A. *P*.

Srinivasa Ayyangar, N., M.A., B.L.

Srinivasa Ayyangar, V. N., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Srinivasan, S. R., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Srinivasa Raghava Achariyar, S. S. *P*.

Srinivasa Rao, C., B.A., B.L. 24 July 1918. *V*.

Srinivasa Rao, K., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Srinivasa Rao, W. D., B.A. *P*.

Srisaila Chakravarti Ayyangar, V. R., B.A. *P*.

Subba Ayyar, C. A., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Subba Rao, C., B.A., B.L. 24 Oct. 1910. *V*.

Subrahmanya Ayyar, G. G., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Subrahmanya Ayyar, K. R., B.A., B.L. *V*.

Subrahmanya Ayyar, S. K., B.A. *P*.

Subrahmanya Ayyar, M. S., B.A., B.L. 8 Sep. 1921. *V*.

Subrahmanya Ayyar, N., B.A. *P*.

Subrahmanya Mudaliyar, C. K., B.A. *P*.

Sundaram Ayyar, G., B.A., B.L. 25 Sep. 1916. *V*.

Sundararaja Ayyar, C. R., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Swaminatha Ayyar, K. L., B.A. *P*.

Tandavam Chettiyar, K., B.A., B.L. 30 Nov. 1917. *V*.

Venkatachala Ayyar, C. R., B.A. *P*.

Venkatachar, C. R., B.A., B.L. 18 Dec. 1907. *V*.

Venkatachar, N., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Venkatakrishna Ayyar, P. S., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Venkataramana Ayyar, M., B.A., B.L. *V*.

Venkata Rao, U. R., B.A. *P*.

Venkatasubrahmanya Ayyar, K. R., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Venkatesa Ayyar, S. N., B.A., B.L. 25 Oct. 1911. *V*.

Venugopal Pillai, M., B.A., B.L. 22 Dec. 1909. *V*.

Viswanatha Ayyar, C. S., B.A., B.L. 21 Jan. 1918. *V*.

Cuddapah.

Address—Cuddapah. *Secretary*—C. P. Babu Rao, B.A., B.L.

Babu Rao, C. P., B.A., B.L. 7 Dec. 1920. *V.*
Devarajulu Nayudu, B. P., B.A., B.L. 16 Dec. 1901. *V.*
Duraiswami Ayyangar, K. M., B.A., B.L. 31 Jan. 1919. *V.*
Elliot, M. W. *P.*
Gundu Rao, K., B.A., B.L. 24 Sep. 1903. *V.*
Krishnama Achariyar, V. 21 Mar. 1907. *V.*
Krishnama Acharlu, S., M.A., B.L. *P.*
Krishnamurti Rao, J., B.A., B.L. 5 May 1908. *V.*
Lakshmana Rao, K., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Lakshminarasimha Rao, B., B.A. *P.*
Lakshminarayana Sastri, C., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Malahari Rao, C., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Muttukrishnayya, P. 24 June 1914. *B.*
Nanjundappa, A., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Narasimha Acharlu, P., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Narasimha Acharlu, C., B.A., B.L. 4 Dec. 1893. *V.*
Narasimha Acharlu, T. M., B.A., B.L., M.L.C. *P.*
Pitchayya, J., B.A. *P.*
Pitchayya, V., B.A. *P.*
Radhakrishnayya, V., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Raghunatha Achariyar, K., B.A. *P.*
Rajaram Mudaliyar, C., B.A. *P.*
Ramachandra Rao, C., B.A., B.L. 6 May 1885. *V.*
Ramachandra Rao, C. P., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Rangaswami Ayyangar, N. S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Sadagopa Achariyar, A., B.A. *P.*
Seshadri Ayyangar, A., B.A. *P.*
Seshagiri Rao, J., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Srinivasa Rao, C., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Subba Rao, P., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Subba Rao, S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Suryanarayana Rao, K. *P.*
Varada Achariyar, V. V., B.A., LL.B., *P.*
Venkata Acharlu, K., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Venkatarama Sarma, K., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Viraraghava Achariyar, V., B.A., B.L. *P.*

Ganjam.

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Appa Rao, K. *P.*
Babu Rao, K., B.A., B.L. 16 Dec. 1908. *V.*
Balarama Das, N. *P.*
Bannerjea, J. G. *P.*
Brahmayya, S. V., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Brojanand Mahanti, M.A., B.L. *P.*
Chalapati Rao, P. V. *P.*
Chatterjea, P. C. *P.*
Chelamayya Chetti, M. V. *P.*
Giri, V. V., Bar.-at-Law. 30 Sep. 1916.
Gopalakrishnamma, S. V. *P.*
Jagannadha Das, B. 6 Aug. 1917. *V.*
Jagannadham, S. *P.*
Jogayya, V. V. *P.*
Kameswara Rao, S. V. *P.*
Kannababu, M., B.A., B.L. 3 Sep. 1920. *V.*
Krishnamurti, G. V., B.A., M.L. 13 Aug. 1919. *V.*
Mahanti, S. *P.*
Mitra, B. L., B.A., B.L. 25 Nov. 1912. *V.*
Murahari Rao, K. V. *P.*
Murti, B. L. *P.*
Narasimham, S. L. *P.*
Narasimhaswami, B. C. *P.*
Narasimhaswami, N., B.A., B.L. 17 Jan. 1911. *V.*
Narasinga Rao, D. V., B.A., B.L. 8 Sep. 1920. *V.*
Narasinga Rao, T. V., B.A., B.L. 16 Dec. 1910. *V.*
Narayanamurti, R. V. L., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Narayana Rao, M. V. *P.*
Narayana Rao, P. V. *P.*
Panigrahi, L. *P.*
Panigrahi, M. S. *P.*
Patnaik, G. B. *P.*
Patnaik, L. M. *P.*
Patnaik, N. M. *P.*
Pattabhiramayya, T., B.A., B.L. 17 Dec. 1907. *V.*

Radhakrishnamurti, Pk. V. *P.*
Rama Das, N. *P.*
Ramakrishna Roto, *P.*
Ramamurti, P. *P.*
Ramamurti, P. S., B.A. P.
Ramamurti, P., Bar.-at-Law. 28 Aug. 1918. *B.*
Ramanamurti, R. V. *P.*
Ramamurti, Y. S. *P.*
Ramanujaswami, N., B.A., B.L. 24 Apr. 1907. *V.*
Ranganadham, N. V. *P.*
Ranga Rao, K. V. *P.*
Satyanarayanamurti, V. *P.*
Simhachalam, A. *P.*
Sitaramaswami, M. *P.*
Sitaramayya, G., B.A., B.L. 3 Aug. 1915. *V.*
Somayajulu, K., Bar.-at-Law. 29 Apr. 1913.
Somayajulu, P. V. *P.*
Srinivasa Rao, M. *P.*
Subba Rao, A. V., B.A., B.L. *V.*
Subba Rao, P., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Subrahmanyam, J. V. *P.*
Viraraghava Achari, K., B.A., B.L. 31 July 1916. *V.*

Godavari.

Address—Rajahmundry. *Secretary*—G. Venkatesamayya, N., B.A., B.L. 18 Oct. 1912. *V.*

Achutalingam, V. *P.*
Akram Ali, Mir, B.A., B.L. 7 Aug. 1917. *V.*
Appa Rao, M., B.A., B.L. 7 Aug. 1917. *V.*
Appar Rao, V. *P.*
Atmaram, C. *P.*
Bapanayya, S. *P.*
Bhimasankara Rao, S. *P.*
Brahmanandamurti, C. *P.*
Chinnavenkataramayya, G. *P.*
Dhanaraju, T. *P.*
Jagannadha Acharlu, V. V. *P.*
Jagannadham, M. *P.*
Jaladurga Prasadarayudu, N. *P.*
Kameswara Rao, A., B.A., B.L. 17 Sep. 1917. *V.*
Kameswara Rao, N., B.A., B.L. 15 Mar. 1916. *V.*
Kameswara Rao, P. *P.*
Kanaka Raju, A. *P.*
Kanaka Raju, P. *P.*
Krishnamurti, G. *P.*
Krishnamurti, P., B.A., B.L. 9 Aug. 1917. *V.*
Krishna Rao, C. V. *P.*
Krishna Rao, V. V. *P.*
Lakshminarayana, P. *P.*
Narasimhamurti, V. L., B.A., B.L. 11 Nov. 1919. *V.*
Narasimha Rao, B. *P.*
Narasimha Rao, V. *P.*
Narasimha Rao, V. V. *P.*
Narayanamurti, B. *P.*
Narayanamurti, M., B.A., B.L. 17 Apr. 1917. *V.*
Padmanabham, V. *P.*
Papa Rao, A. *P.*
Prakasam, B., B.A., B.L. 6 Aug. 1919. *V.*
Purnayya, L. *P.*
Purushottam Nayudu, B.A., B.L. *V.*
Rajeswara Rao, A., B.A., B.L. 7 Dec. 1920. *V.*
Ramachandra Rao, V. *P.*
Rama Rao, A., B.A., B.L. 7 Dec. 1920. *V.*
Rangayya Nayudu, M., B.A., B.L. 11 Oct. 1915. *V.*
Somanadha Sarma, K. *P.*
Somasekhara Rao, J. *P.*
Somayazulu, N. V. *P.*
Someswara Rao, K. *P.*
Someswara Rao, Kasavajjula. *P.*
Srinivasa Achari, K. V. *P.*
Sriramamurti, D. *P.*
Sriramulu, K. *P.*
Sriramulu, T. *P,*
Subba Rao, P. V. *P.*
Subba Rao, R. *P.*
Subba Rao, R. V. *P.*
Subba Rao, V. *V.*
Subba Rao, Y., B.A., B.L. 20 Jan. 1921. *V.*
Subba Rao, Yerramilli. *P.*
Subba Rao Pantulu, N., B.A., B.L. 30 Apr. 1886. *V.*
Subrahmanyeswara Rao, C. *P.*

For abbreviations see page 750.

Sundarasiva Rao, P., B.A., B.L. 15 Mar. 1916. *V.*
Suryanarayana, V. *P.*
Suryanarayana, C., B.A., B.L. 15 Oct. 1914. *V.*
Suryanarayana Raju, P. *P.*
Syamala Rao, S. *P.*
Tirumal Rao, K., B.A., B.L. 16 Nov. 1910. *V.*
Venkatachainulu, M. *P.*
Venkateswarulu, G. *P.*
Venkatachalam, L. *P.*
Venkatachalam, M. *P.*
Venkatachalam Pantulu, Diwan Bahadur C., B.A., B.L. 13 Oct. 1893. *V.*
Venkatappayya, D. *P.*
Venkataramayya, K. *P.*
Venkataramayya, N., B.A., B.L. 15 Sep. 1915. *V.*
Venkataramayya, N. B.A., B.L. 18 Oct. 1912. *V.*
Venkataramayya, V. *P.*
Venugopalan, P. *P.*
Vidyanadhan, T. *P.*
Yegneswara Somayaji Sarma, C. Y. *P.*

Guntur.

Address—Guntur. *Secretary*—D. Hanumanta Rao.

Ankamma, V. *P.*
Avadhani, B. V. S. *P.*
Bharata Sastri, Y. *P.*
Bhavan Achari, V. *P.*
Butchiramayya, Y. *P.*
Chalapati Rao, R. M. V. S. 3 Aug. 1921. *B.*
Dasarathararamayya, N. 15 Nov. 1920. *B.*
Dakshinamurti, C. *P.*
Dandayya, A. *P.*
Devar, G. K. V. *P.*
Gopalakrishnayya, D. *P.*
Gopalakrishnayya, K. *P.*
Hanumanta Rao, D. 16 Dec. 1909. *V.*
Hanumanta Rao, K. V. *P.*
Hanumanta Rao, M. *P.*
Hanumanta Rao, N. *P.*
Janika Rao, R. M. V. *P.*
Kanakadurgayya, Y. *P.*
Kotilingam, K. 10 Dec. 1908. *V.*
Krishna Rao, N. V. *P.*
Krishna Rao, Rao Sahib K. M. *P.*
Krishna Rao, T. V. *P.*
Lakshmayya, G. *P.*
Lakshmipati, V., Ch. *P.*
Mangapati, D. *P.*
Maridayya, K. *P.*
Nagabhushanam, T. *P.*
Narahari Rao, G. S. A. *P.*
Narayana, D. L. *P.*
Narayana Rao, N. *P.*
Narayana Sastri, T. *P.*
Narasimha Acharya, M. V. *P.*
Narasimham, A. L. *P.*
Narasimham, B. L. *V.*
Narasinga Rao, K. 30 July 1917. *V.*
Narayanamurti, A. *P.*
Rajeswara Rao, K. *P.*
Ramachandra Rao, V. *P.*
Ramabrahmam, P. *P.*
Ramakotayya, L. *P.*
Ramanadayya, G. *P.*
Ranga Acharya, V. *P.*
Ranga Rao P. S. P.
Ranga Rao, V. *P.*
Sadasivayya, M. *P.*
Sambasiva Sastri, Y. *P.*
Satyanarayana, C. *V.*
Sitapati Rao, A. *P.*
Sitaramayya, K. *P.*
Sitaramayya, N. *P.*
Sivaramayya, P. *P.*
Somayaji, R. L. *P.*
Somayaji Sarma, B. *P.*
Srinivasa Rao, Rai Bahadur P. V. 2 Dec. 1910. *V.*
Sripati Rao, A. *P.*
Subbarayudu, G. V. *P.*
Subrahmanyam, V. *P.*
Subba Rao, A. V. *P.*
Subba Rao, G. *P.*
Suryanarayana, A. P.
Suryanarayana, V. *P.*
Suryanarayana Rao, P. *P.*
Tandavakrishnayya, P. *P.*
Venkataratnam, P. *P.*
Venkateswara Rao, D. *P.*
Vepa, S. 8 June 1910. *B.*

Kanara, South.

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Ananta Kini, U., B.A., LL.B. *P.*
Ananta Nayak, S. *P.*
Ananta Sastri M., B.A., B.L. *V.*
Balakrishna Rao, H., B.A., B.L. *V.*
Basappa, B.A., B.L. *P.*
Bhavani Rao, T. *P.*
Ganapati Rao, N, B.A., B.L. *P.*
Ganesha Pai, M. *P.*
Gonsalves, A. C., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Gopalakrishna Rao, K. P., B.A. *P.*
Janardhana Mallya, M., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Kesava Pai, M., B.A., B.L. *V.*
Krishna Bhat, N., B.A., B.L. *V.*
Krishna Bhat, U. C., B.A., B.L. *V.*
Krishna Nambiyar, M., B.A., B.L. *V.*
Krishna Rao, Gangoli, B.A., LL.B. *P.*
Krishna Rao, Gollerkeri, B.A., B.L., *V.*
Lakshimnarayana Rao, Kalmadi, B.A., B.L. *V.*
Lobo, A. J., B.A., B.L. *V.*
Madhava Menon, V., B.A., B.L. *V.*
Madhava Pai, A., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Madhava Rao, K. P., B.A., M.L. *V.*
Madhava Rao, M.. B.A., B.L. *P.*
Mahabala Hegde, B., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Mascarenhas, J. H. A., B.A., LL.B. *P.*
Michael Alvares, B.A., LL.B. *P.*
Nagesha Rao, Bola, B.A., B.L. *P.*
Naraina Rao, Rao Sahib K., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Narasimha Prabhu, M., B.A., B.L. *V.*
Narasinga Nayack, S. *P.*
Narasinga Rao, B., B.A., B.L. *V.*
Narnappa Suvanna, N., B.A., B.L. *V.*
Pais, L. C., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Peris, N. E. L., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Purushothama Kamath, H., B.A. *P.*
Raghurama Dandilaya, M.A., B.L. *P.*
Ramachandra Achar, K., B.A., LL.B. *P.*
Ramakrishna Achar, M., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Ramakrishna Karanth, B.A., LL.B. *P.*
Rama Mohan Rao, K., B.A., B.L., *P.*
Rama Rao, H. S., B.A., LL.B. *P.*
Rama Rao, K. P., B.A., B.L. *V.*
Rama Rao, Ullal, B.A., B.L. *P.*
Ramayya Punja, B., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Ranganatha Punja, P., B.A., B.L. *V.*
Ranganatha Rao, A., B.A., B.L. *V.*
Rangappa Bhandari, M. *P.*
Ray, R.M., Bar.-at-Law. B.
Sadasiva Rao, Karkal, B.A., M.L. *A.*
Saldana, Jerome, B.A., B.L. *P.*
Sanjiva Puthur, M.A., B.L. *P.*
Sanjiva Rao, Pejavar, B.A., B.L. *P.*
Sankaranarayana Rao, M., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Sankara Rao, M., B.A., LL.B. *P.*
Sesha Bhat Bhide, B.A., B.L. *P.*
Siquera, J. P., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Somasekhara Rao, G., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Sousa, P. D., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Srinivasa Pai., A., B.A., B.L. *V.*
Srinivasa Pai, B., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Subba Rao, Rao Bahadur N. *P.*
Subba Rao, P., B.A., B.L. *V.*
Subrahmanya Bhat, U. C., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Subbaraya Pai, M. *P.*
Vaikunta Baliga, B., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Varada Rao, A., B.A., B.L. *V.*
Vasudeva Rao, P., B.A., B.L. *V.*
Venkata Rao, K., B.A., LL.B. *P.*
Venkataraya Baliga, B., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Vysaraya Achar, B. R., B.A., B.L., *V.*

Kurnool.

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Abdus Sattar Sahib, B.A., B.L. *P.*
Achayya, V., B.A. *P.*
Achayya Setti, K., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Ali Raza Sahib, Bar.-at-Law. 5 Mar. 1915. *B.*
Ayyakutti Ayyangar, R., B.A., B.L. 11 Nov. 1910. *V.*
Chidambara Rao, T., B.A. *P.*
Chinnaswami Ayyar, S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Chowdeswara Rao, A., B.A. *P.*
Ganapati Ayyar, S., B.A. *P.*
Janakipati Rao Nayudu, C., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Lakshmanaswami Rao, O., M.A., 28 July 1919. *B.*
Madava Acharlu, A., B.A., B.L. 2 Nov. 1906. *V.*

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Madhva Acharlu, M., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Narasimhulu, S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Narasimha Rao, Rao Bahadur S.V., B.A. *P.*
Narasinga Rao, C., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Narayanamurti, B., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, P. S., B.A., B.L. 8 Oct. 1900. *V.*
Ramachandra Rao, K., B.A. *P.*
Ramachandra Sastri, T. R., B.A. *P.*
Ramaswamayya, N., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Ramaswamayya, P., B.A., B.L. 12 Dec. 1912. *V.*
Ranga Acharlu, N., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Ranga Acharlu, N. C. *P.*
Ranga Reddi, Rao Bahadur C. V., B.A., B.L. *V.*
Rangaswami Ayyangar, N., B.A. *P.*
Ratnasabapatayya, V., B.A., B.L. 7 Dec. 1910. *V.*
Sesha Sastri, Rao Bahadur S., B.A, B.L. 3 Nov. 1910. *V.*
Sivaramayya, W., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Srinivasa Acharya, M., B.A. *P.*
Srinivasa Rao, S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Venkatakrishna Rao Nayudu, C., B.A., B.L. 20 July 1910. *V.*
Venkataratnam, K., B.A., B.L. *P.*

Madura.

Address—Madura. *Secretary*—M. Manikkavasagam Pillai, B.A., B.L.

Achalu Ayyangar, V., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Alagariswami Nayudu, G., B.A., B.L. 10 Aug. 1921. *V.*
Anantanarayana Ayyar, T. S., B.A. *P.*
Anantapadmanabha Ayyar, D. K., B.A. *P.*
Appaswami Ayyar, M., B.A., B.L. 9 Jan. 1917. *V.*
Arogyaswami Pillai, T. V., M.A., B.L. *P.*
Arumuga Nadar, T., B.A., B.L. 10 Sep. 1917. *V.*
Ayya Ayyar, P.N., B.A., B.L. 19 July 1904. *V.*
Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, T. V., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Bharati, S. S., B.A., B.L. 20 Jan. 1920. *V.*
Bhushanam Ayyar, R., B.A., B.L. 1 Aug. 1917. *V.*
Chidambaram Chettiyar, T. S., B.A. *P.*
David, John A., Bar.-at-Law. 25 July 1893. *B.*
Desika Achariyar, R., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Desika Achariyar, S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Devar, P. T., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Durairaj, B., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Duraiswami Ayyar, A. M., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Eswara Ayyar, M., B.A.,B.L. 7 Dec. 1920. *V.*
Eswara Ayyar, S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Ganapati Ayyar, R., B.A., B.L. 19 Dec. 1910. *V.*
Ganesa Ayyar, S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Gnanaolivu, S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Gopala Ayyar, P. S. *P.*
Gopala Menon, K. P., M.R.A.S., Bar.-at Law. 21 July 1909. *B.*
Govinda Menon, I. N., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Jagannadha Ayyangar, S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Jambuswami Sastri, V., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Kadar Muhammad Ninar, B.A., B.L.
Kalyanarama Ayyar, V., B.A., B.L. 24 Nov. 1900. *V.*
Krishna Ayyangar, T. V., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Krishna Ayyar, R., B.A., B.L. 2 Oct. 1912. *V.*
Krishnama Achariyar, T. S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Krishnamurti Ayyar, R., M.A., B.L. 2 Nov. 1916. *V.*
Krishnamurti Ayyar, T. V., B.A., B.L. 6 May 1908. *V.*
Krishnamurti Sastri, S. P., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Krishnamurti Sastri, V., B.A., B.L. 22 Nov. 1910. *V.*
Krishnan Nayar, C., B.A., B.L. 5 Apr. 1899. *V.*
Krishnaswami Ayyangar, M. S., B.A.,B.L. *P.*
Krishnaswami Ayyangar, N. R., B.A., B.L. H.C. *V.*
Krishnaswami Ayyangar, R., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Krishnaswami Ayyangar, T., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Krishnaswami Ayyar, P. S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Krishnaswami Ayyar, T. V., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Krishnaswami Sastri, P., B.A., B.L. 21 Dec. 1909. *V.*
Kuppuswami Ayyar, K., M.A., B.L. *P.*
Lakshmana Ayyar, R., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Lakshmana Ayyar, S., B.A., B.L. 15 Dec. 1904. *V.*
Lakshminarayana Ayyar, A., B.A., B.L. 22 July 1904. *V.*

Lakshminarayana Ayyar, S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Lakshminarayana Ayyar, V. S., B.A., B.L. 9 Nov. 1910. *V.*
Lazarus, A., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Mahadeva Ayyar, B. S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Malli, M. S., B.A., B.L. 19 July 1918. *V.*
Manikkam Pillai, V., B.A., B.L. 12 Dec. 1910. *V.*
Manikkavasagam Pillai, M., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Mannarswami Ayyangar, S., B.A., B.L. 15 Nov. 1910. *V.*
Minakshisundaram Ayyar, A., B.A., B.L. 20 Aug. 1912. *V.*
Minakshisundaram Ayyar, M. S., B.A., B.L. 6 Sep. 1915. *V.*
Minakshisundaram Ayyar, V., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Murugesam Pillai, T. M., B.A., B.L., L.T. *P.*
Muttuswami Ayyar, R., B.A. *P.*
Nageswara Ayyar, N., B.A., B.L. 11 Aug. 1915. *V.*
Narasimha Achariyar, D., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Narasimha Ayyangar, R. *P.*
Narasimha Ayyar, A., B.A., B.L. *V.*
Narasimha Ayyar, R., B.A., B.L. 22 Aug. 1912. *V.*
Narayanaswami Ayyar, M., B.A., B.L. 27 Sep. 1910. *V.*
Narayanaswami Ayyar, P. S., B.A., B.L. 18 Dec. 1908. *V.*
Narayanaswami Ayyar, P., M.A., B.L. *P.*
Narayanaswami Ayyar, R. S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Narayanaswami Sastri, K. R., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Natesa Ayyar, N., B.A., B.L. *V.*
Nayudu, R.S., Bar.-at-Law. 24 Apr. 1917. *B*
Padmanabha Achariyar, S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Panchanatha Ayyar, D., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Panchapagesa Ayyar, K. R., M.A., B.L. 10 Aug. 1920. *V.*
Pichumani Ayyar, T. S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Ponnayya Nadar, A., B.A. *P.*
Raghava Achariyar, V., B.A., B.L. 2 Sep. 1912. *V.*
Raghupati Ayyar, R., B.A. *P.*
Rajagopala Ayyangar, P. R., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Rajagopala Ayyangar, V., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Rama Ayyangar, K., B.A., B.L. 14 Nov. 1901. *V.*
Rama Ayyar, A., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Rama Ayyar, J., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Ramachandra Ayyar, S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Ramachandra Ayyar, S., B.A., B.L. 5 Jan. 1914. *V.*
Ramakaimal, R., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Ramakrishna Ayyar, V. R., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Ramalinga Ayyar, V. M., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Ramanatha Ayyar, K., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Ramanatha Ayyar, R., B.A. *P.*
Ramanujam, S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Ramasubba Ayyar, A. R., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Ramasubrahmanya Ayyar, G., B.A. *P.*
Ramasubrahmanya Ayyar, K. V., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Ramaswami Ayyangar, A., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Ramaswami Ayyangar, M., B.A. *P.*
Ramaswami Ayyangar, T., B.A. *P.*
Ramaswami Ayyangar, T. R., B.A. *P.*
Ramaswami Ayyangar, T. S., B.A., B.L. *V.*
Ramaswami Ayyar, A., B.A., B.L. 18 Dec. 1908. *V.*
Ramaswami Ayyar, K., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Ramaswami Ayyar, K. V., B.A., B.L. *V.*
Ramaswami Ayyar, M. S., B.A., B.L., L.T. *P.*
Ramaswami Ayyar, S. V., B.A. *P.*
Ramaswami Ayyar, T. K., B.A., B.L., L.T. *P.*
Ramaswami, R., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Ramaswami Sastri, V. S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Ranga Ayyangar, K. V., B.A., B.L. 26 Aug. 1915. *V.*
Ranganatha Ayyangar, K., M.A., M.L. *V.*
Ranganatha Ayyar, R., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Rangaswami Ayyangar, B., B.A., B.L. *V.*
Rangaswami Ayyar, A., B.A., B.L. 25 Oct. 1900. *V.*
Rangaswami Ayyar, R., B.A. *P.*
Rangaswami Ayyar, S. A. *P.*
Rangaswami Ayyar, T. V., B.A., L.T. *P.*
Rangaswami Nayudu, P., B.A., B.L. 13 Dec. 1916. *V.*
Sankara Ayyar, P. K., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Sankara Ayyar, P. M., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Sankaranarayana Ayyar, T. S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Senapati Ayyar, V., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Sesha Achariyar, R., B.A., B.L. 30 Jan. 1919. *V.*
Sesha Ayyangar, M. S., B.A. *P.*
Sesha Ayyangar, R., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Sesha Ayyar, M. S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Sesha Ayyar, S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Sethunarayana Ayyangar, V., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Sitarama Ayyar, T. C., B.A., B.L. *P.*

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Sitarama Ayya, T., B.A., B.L. *V*.

Sivaramakrishna Ayyar, G. R., B.A., B.L *V*.

Sivaramakrishna Ayyar, L. K., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Sivaramakrishna Ayyar, P., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Sivaramakrishna Ayyar, V., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Somayaji Ayyar, G., B.A., B.L. 12 Dec. 1906. *V*.

Soundararaja Peter, N., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Srikanta Ayyar, P., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Srinivasa Ayyangar, P. K., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Srinivasa Ayyangar, T. C., B.A., B.L. 7 Dec. 1910. *V*.

Srinivasa Ayyangar, T. R., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Srinivasa Ayyar, G. S., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Srinivasa Ayyar, K. R., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Srinivasa Ayyar, V. V., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Srinivasagopala Achariyar, R., B.A., B.L. 6 Apr. 1900. *V*.

Srinivasa, Rao Sahib C., B.A., B.L. 11 Nov. 1908. *V*.

Srinivasa Sastri, K. V., B.A., B.L. 19 Apr. 1895. *V*.

Subbarama Ayyar, P. V., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Subbaraya Ayyar, A. K., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Subrahmanya Ayyar, A., B.A.,B.L. 18 Apr. 1893. *V*.

Subrahmanya Ayyar, M. V., B.A., B.L., 18 Aug. 1915. *V*.

Subrahmanya Ayyar, P. A., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Subrahmanya Ayyar, P. S., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Subrahmanya Ayyar, R., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Subrahmanya Ayyar, S. S., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Subrahmanya Ayyar, T. S., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Subrahmanya Mudaliyar, S., B.A.,B.L. *P*.

Sunda, E. S., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Sundaram Ayyar, M. R., B.A. *P*.

Sundaram Ayyar, B.A., B.L. *P*.

Sundaram Ayyar, V., B.A., B.L. 14 Dec. 1910. *V*.

Sundararaja Ayyangar, M. K., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Sundararaja Ayyar, R., B.A., B.L. 21 Mar. 1920. *V*.

Sundaresa Ayyar, K. V., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Suryanarayana Sastri, S. S., B.A., B.L. 16 Aug. 1922. *V*.

Susai Pillai, B. S., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Swami, S. V., B.A. 13 Mar. 1919. *B*.

Swaminatha Ayyar, G., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Thompo Phillips, E. M., Bar.-at-Law.

Thathachariyar, S. D., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Thathachariyar, V. D., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Tiruvenkata Achariyar, P. S., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Vaidyanatha Ayyar, A. B.A. *P*.

Vaidyanatha Ayyar, R. S., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Vaidyanatha Ayyar, S., B.A., B.L. 16 Aug. 1916. *V*.

Vaikuntam Ayya, K. S., B.A., B.L. 16 Oct. 1916. *V*.

Vedarama Ayyar, A., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Velayudha Menon, K. P., B.A., B.L. 28 Aug. 1907. *V*.

Venguswami Ayyar, M. S., B.A., B.L. *V*.

Venguswami Ayyar, S., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Venkata Achariyar, N. A., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Venkatachalam Ayyar, S., B.A., B.L. 10 Aug. 1916. *V*.

Venkataram, K. L., B.A. 2 Feb. 1917. *B*.

Venkatarama Ayyar, A., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Venkatarama Ayyar, K. A., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Venkatarama Ayyar, K. R., B.A., B.L. 7 Dec. 1906. *V*.

Venkatarama Sastri, K. R., B.A. B.L. *P*.

Venkatasubbayya, N., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Venkatavarada Ayyangar, R., B.A., B.L. 18 Dec. 1906. *V*.

Venkatavarada Ayyangar, T. K., B.A.,B.L. *P*.

Venkateswara Ayyar, K. B.A., B.L. *P*.

Viswanatha Ayyar, B. R., B.A., B.L. *P*.

Viswanatha Ayyar, C. S., B.A., B.L. 21 Jan. 1918. *V*.

Viswanatha Ayyar N. S., B.A., B.L. *V*.

Viswanatha Ayyar, V., B.A., B.L. 22 Nov. 1910. *V*

Yagnaswami Ayyar, P. S., B.A., B.L. 26 July 1911. *V*.

For abbreviations see page 750.

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Achyutan Nayar, P., B.A., B.L. *V.*
Achyutan, P., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Ananta Ayyar, A. S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Anantanarayana Ayyar, A. E., B.A., B.L. 19 Jan. 1914. *V.*
Anantarama Ayyar, A. K., B.A., B.L. 26 Apr. 1901. *V.*
Anantarama Ayyar, V. G., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Anantarama Ayyar, V. R., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Balakrishna Menon, A. V., B.A., B.L. 9 Aug. 1915. *V.*
Chandran, L. R., B.A., LL.B. *P.*
Chathu Menon, K., B.A., B.L. 14 Dec. 1910. *V.*
Dharmaraja Ayyar, K. A., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Ganapati Ayyar, A., B.A., B.L. 6 Sep. 1900. *V.*
Gopala Menon, K. V., B.A., B.L. 28 Aug. 1916. *V.*
Gopala Menon, M., B.A., B.L. 2 May 1894. *V.*
Gopala Menon, U., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Gopalan Nayar, C., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Gopalan Nayar, M., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Gopalakrishna Ayyar, V., B.A., B.L. *V.*
Govinda Menon, A. V., B.A., B.L. 13 July 1904. *V.*
Govinda Variyar, K., B.A., B.L. 4 Aug. 1921. *V.*
Kalyanakrishna Ayyar, T. A., B.A., B.L. 1 Apr. 1887. *V.*
Kalyanarama Ayyar, N. K., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Kalyanasundaram Ayyar, P. S., B.A., B.L. 13 Aug. 1918. *V.*
Kannan Nayar, V., B.A., B.L. 7 Apr. 1893. *V.*
Karunakara Menon, A., B.A., B.L. 9 Sep. 1914. *V.*
Karunakaran Nayar, K., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Karunakaran, T. C., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Kesava Menon, B., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Kesavan Nayar, K., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Krishna Ayyar, G. S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Krishna Ayyar, M. N., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Krishna Ayyar, M. S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Krishna Ayyar, P. R., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Krishna Ayyar, T. R., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Krishna Menon, P. A. *P.*
Krishna Moosad, C., B.A., B.L. 30 Aug. 1921. *V.*
Krishnan Nayar, C., B.A., B.L. 5 Apr. 1899. *V.*
Krishnan Nayar, M. C., B.A., B.L. *V.*
Krishnan, T. K.
Krishnan Unni, V. K., B.A., B.L. 21 Dec. 1910. *V.*
Krishna Pillai, N., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Krishnaswami Ayyar, P. S., B.A., B.L. 24 Aug. 1917. *V.*
Kumaran, V. C., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Kunjunni Nedungadi, T. M., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Kuttirama Menon, V. *P.*
Lakshmana Ayyar, R., B.A., B.L. 17 July 1918. *V.*
Madhava Menon, K., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Madhava Menon, P., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Madhava Nayar, K., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Narasimha Ayyar, T. V., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Narayana Menon, C. V., B.A., B.L. 17 Dec. 1909. *V.*
Narayana Menon, I. P., B.A., M.L. 12 Nov. 1910. *A.*
Narayana Menon, M., B.A., LL.B. *P.*
Narayana Menon, V., B.A., B.L. 31 Mar. 1896. *V.*
Narayanan Nayar, E., B.A., B.L. 15 Sep. 1903. *V.*
Narayanan Nayar, K., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Narayanan Unni Nayar, K., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Nataraja Ayyar, S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Oosman Sahib, M., B.A., LL.B. *P.*
Padmanabha Menon, P. K., B.A., B.L. 16 Dec. 1915. *V.*
Parameswara Ayyar, V., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Parameswara Ayyar, V. S., B.A., B.L. 7 Dec. 1910. *V.*
Pavamani, B., B.A., LL.B. *P.*
Pavitram, A. K., B.A., B.L.
Radhakrishna Menon, N., B.A., B.L. 21 Aug. 1922. *V.*
Rama Ayyar, Manjeri, B.A., B.L. *V.*
Raman Menon, K., B.A., B.L. 2 Aug. 1920. *V.*
Raman Menon, K. P., B.A., B.L. *P.*

For abbreviations see page 750.

Raman Menon, T., B.A., B.L. 22 Nov. 1910. *V*.
Raman Nayar, K., B.A., B.L. 28 Aug. 1907. *V*.
Ramasesha Ayyar, A. K., B.A., B.L. *P*.
Rangaswami Ayyar, A., B.A., B.L. *P*.
Ravunni Nedungadi, C., B.A., B.L. *P*.
Rozario, H. E. D., B.A., B.L. *P*.
Sankara Ayyar, T. H., B.A., B.L. *P*.
Sankara Menon, V., B.A., B.L. 28 Mar. 1899. *V*.
Sankunni Menon, P., B.A., B.L. *P*.
Sesha Ayyar, A. N., B.A., B.L. *P*.
Sesha Ayyar, C. R. *P*.
Sesha Ayyar, T. A., B.A., B.L. *V*.
Sivarama Ayyar, K. A., B.A., B.L. 27 Aug. 1894. *V*.
Sivarama Mannadiyar, M. P., B.A., B.L. 30 July 1918. *V*.
Subrahmanya Ayyar, C. S., B.A., B.L. *P*.
Subrahmanya Ayyar, M. K., B.A., B.L. 16 Aug. 1911. *V*.
Subrahmanya Ayyar, K. N., B.A., B.L. 11 Aug. 1916. *V*.
Subrahmanya Ayyar, P. R., B.A., B.L. *P*.
Subrahmanya Ayyar, V. V., B.A. *P*.
Sundaram Ayyar, R., B.A., B.L. *P*.
Sundaram Ayyar, T. V., B.A., B.L. *V*.
Suryanarayana Ayyar, K. V., B.A., B.L. *P*.
Swaminatha Ayyar, P. M., B.A., B.L. *P*.
Thamma Panikkar, P., B.A., B.L. *P*.
Theyunni Menon, P., B.A., B.L. *P*.
Thomas, T. M., M.A., B.L. *P*.
Venkatarama Ayyar, N. S., B.A., B.L. *P*.
Venkatarama Ayyar, N. P., B.A., B.L. *P*.
Venkateswara Ayyar, K. N., B.A., B.L. *P*.
Venkateswara Ayyar, P. K., B.A., LL.B. *P*.
Viswanatha Ayyar, V., B.A., B.L. 14 Dec. 1910. *V*.

Address—Tellicherry. *Secretary*—P. Austin Vas, B.A., B.L.

Anandan Nayar, C. *P*.
Anantanarayana Ayyar, P. K., B.A., B.L. 9 Aug. 1906. *V*.
Appa Nayar, K., B.A., B.L. 28 Apr. 1919. *V*.
Balagopalan, M., B.A., LL.B. *P*.
Balakrishnan Nambiyar, K. T., B.A., B.L. 23 Sep. 1918. *V*.
Chandrasekhara Ayyar, C. S., B.A., B.L. *P*.
Chandu Nambiyar, K. T., B.A., B.L. *P*.
Chattukutti Nambiyar, K. K., B.A., B.L. 21 July 1916. *V*.
Damodara Rao, G., B.A., B.L. 6 July 1909. *V*.
Gopalan Nayar, C. V., B.A., B.L. 7 Dec. 1910. *V*.
Gopalan Nayar, K., B.A., B.L. *P*.
Govinda Marar, K. W., B.A., B.L. 8 Sep. 1915. *V*.
Govindan Nambiyar, K. K., B.A., B.L. *P*.
Govindan Nayar, E., B.A., B.L. 21 Dec. 1914. *V*.
Govindan Nayar, G. *P*.
Kannan Nambiyar, A. C., B.A., B.L. 6 Oct. 1910. *V*.
Karunakaran Nayar, K. M., M.A., B.L. 6 Mar. 1922. *V*.
Koppunni Nayar, K., B.A., B.L. 10 Apr. 1896. *V*.
Krishna Kurup, K., B.A., B.L. 26 Apr. 1889. *V*.
Krishnan, K., B.A., B.L. 26 Apr. 1910. *V*.
Krishnan Nambiyar, K., B.A., B.L. *P*.
Krishnan Nayar, A. P., B.A., B.L. 18 July 1918. *V*.
Kunhikannan Nambiyar, M., B.A., B.L. *P*.
Kunhikrishnan Nayar, K. V., B.A., B.L. *P*.
Kunhiraman Nambiyar, T. M., B.A., B.L. *P*.
Kunhiraman Nambiyar, A., B.A., B.L. *P*.
Kunhiraman Nayar, K., B.A., LL.B. *P*.
Lakshmanan, A. M., B.A., B.L. 19 Aug. 1916. *V*.
Madhavan Nayar, V., B.A., B.L. *P*.
Madhava Rao, G., B.A., B.L. 22 Aug. 1921. *V*.
Naganatha Ayyar, A., B.A., B.L. 6 Jan. 1905. *V*.
Narayana Kurup, T. C., B.A., B.L. 18 Mar. 1887. *V*.
Narayanan Nambisan, V. K., B.A., B.L. 4 Jan. 1912. *V*.
Narayanan Nayar, T., B.A., B.L. 24 July 1906. *V*.
Ottenan Nambiyar, M., B.A., B.L. *P*.
Prabhu, L. S., B.A., B.L. *P*.
Ramunni Marar, P., B.A., B.L. 26 Sep. 1907. *V*.

Sankara Ayyar, S., B.A., B.L. 4 Mar. 1914. *V.*
Sankaran Nambiyar, C., M.A., B.L. 29 July 1920. *V.*
Sridharan, K. K., B.A., B.L. 20 Aug. 1923. *V.*
Vaidyalinga Ayyar, P. R., B.A., B.L. *V.*
Varada Mallar, M., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Vas, P. Austin, B.A., B.L. 7 Dec. 1910. *V.*
Venkataraya Ayyar, S., M.A., B.L. 15 Sep. 1916. *V.*
Viswanatha Shenoy, R. S., B.A., B.L. 9 Aug. 1921. *V.*

Nellore.

Address—Nellore. *Secretary*—O. Venkatarangayya.

Adinarayanamurti, P., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Adiseshayya, G., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Annaswami Ayyar, B., B.A. *P.*
Chengayya, M., B.A., B.L. 18 Dec. 1902. *V.*
Dakshinamurti Ayyar, K., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Hanumanta Rao, A. *P.*
Janakiramayya, M., B.A., B.L. 24 Nov. 1921. *V.*
Krishna Rao, Rao Bahadur A. S., B.A., B.L. 8 July 1907. *V.*
Krishnaswami Ayyar, L. R., B.A., B.L. 27 Aug. 1919. *V.*
Krishnaswami Rao, V., B.A., B.L. 19 Oct. 1910. *V.*
Lakshminarasayya, M., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Malekondayya, C., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Mutyala Raju, P., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Narasimha Acharya, M., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Narasimha Rao, M. S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Narasinga Rao, V., B.A. *P.*
Narayanaswami Reddi, C., B.A., B.L. 4 Dec. 1916. *V.*
Papayya, Y., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Pattabhiramayya, A., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Punnayya, P., B.A., B.L. 18 Nov. 1918. *V.*
Purushottama Rao, N., B.A., B.L. 15 Apr. 1915. *V.*
Purushottama Rao, T., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Raghava Acharya, K. V., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Raghava Acharya, M. V. *P.*
Raghava Acharya, P. S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Raghavan, M. S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Raghava Reddi, E., B.A., B.L. 23 Jan. 1920. *V.*
Rajagopala Acharya, N. R., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Rajagopala Ayyangar, K., B.A., B.L. 10 Aug. 1915. *V.*
Rajagopal, P., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Ramabrahma, A., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Ramachandra Rao, P., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Ramakrishnayya, M., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Ramanuja Acharya, N., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Rama Rao, K., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Rama Rao, K. W., B.A., B.L. 11 Nov. 1920. *V.*
Rama Rao, M., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Rama Rao, S., B.A., B.L. *V.*
Rama Rao, V., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Ramaswamayya, B., B.A., B.L. 5 Nov. 1917. *V.*
Ramaswami Ayyar, T. V., B.A., B.L. 7 Dec. 1910. *V.*
Ramayya, B., M.A., B.L. 16 Mar. 1922. *V.*
Rangayya, V., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Sambasiva Rao, G., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Sanjiva Rao, G., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Seshayya, G. V., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Shanmukham Pillai, T., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Sivaramayya, N., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Sivaramayya, T. V., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Srikrishnayya, I., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Srinivasa Rao, M., B.A. *P.*
Srinivasayya, S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Subbaramayya, A., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Subbarami Reddi, A., B.A., B.L. 5 Dec. 1916. *V.*
Subba Rao, M. V., B.A., B.L. *V.*
Subbarayudu, R., B.A., B.L. 14 Nov. 1916. *V.*
Subrahmanyam, V., B.A. *P.*
Sundaram Ayyar, M. V., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Suryabhagavanlu, K., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Varada Acharya, B. V., B.A. *P.*
Varada Rao, V., B.A. *P.*
Vasudevayya, W., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Venkatachalam, Y., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Venkatachalam Ayyar, V., B.A., B.L. 3 Oct. 1899. *V.*
Venkatakrishnayya, C., B.A., B.L. 20 July 1910. *V.*
Venkatappayya, K., B.A., B.L. *P.*

Venkataramana Rao, V., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Venkataramana Reddi, K., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Venkatarangayya, O., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Venkataratnam Nayudu, K., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Venkatasubba Rao, V., B.A. *P.*
Viswanatha Rao, M., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Viswanatha Rao, O., B.A., B.L. 30 Oct. 1919. *V.*
Ward, F. T. *P.*
Yahya Ali Sahib, M.A., B.L. *P.*

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Anantanarayana Ayyangar, P. B.A. *P.*
Krishnaswami Ayyangar, E.R. B.A. *P.*
Krishnaswami Ayyangar, S. *P.*
Marimuttu Pillai, V., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Moses, A. *P.*
Muttutirumeni Pillai, T., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Nagalingam Pillai, M. *P.*
Nagaswami Ayyar, S.P. *P.*
Periyanna Pillai, N. B.A. *P.*
Ramanujam Ayyangar, T. *P.*
Ramaswami Raju, P., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Rangaswami Ayyangar, A. B.A. *P.*
Seshadri Ayyangar, L. B.A. *P.*
Somasundaram Pillai, S. B.A., B.L. *P.*
Sowmianarayana Ayyangar, T., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Srikalahasti Ayyar, R. *P.*
Srinivasa Raghava Ayyangar, R. *P.*
Tirumalai Ayyangar, M.S., B.A. *P.*
Tiruvengadath Ayyangar, K. B.A. *P.*
Ugrapandiyam Pillai, A. *P.*
Venkatarama Ayyar, C.S. *P.*
Venkatesvara Sastriyar, P. *P.*
Viraraghava Ayyangar, R., B.A., B.L. *P.*

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Bhaskar, C. S., Bar.-at-Law.
Gajapathi Nayakar, A. *P.*
Gopala Ayyangar, D. P. *P.*
Jegaraj, T. S. *V.*
Krishnaswami Ayyangar, T. *P.*
Krishnaswami Ayyar, K. V. *P.*
Lakshmana Ayyar, V. S. *V.*
Minakshi Sundara Ayyar, R. A. *V.*
Narasimha Ayyangar, E. R. *P.*
Narasimha Ayyangar, K. *V.*
Narasimha Ayyar, B. V. *V.*
Narasimha Chakravarti, J. S. *P.*
Narayana Rao, P. S. *P.*
Narayanaswami Ayyar, A. V. *P.*
Natesa Ayyar, K. *V.*
Rajagopala Ayyangar, K. T. *P.*
Ramanuja Achariyar, C. V. *P.*
Rama Rao, C. V. *V.*
Ramaswami Ayyar, T. S. *P.*
Ranganatha Rao, S. *P.*
Seshagiri Rao, S. K. *V.*
Sesha Ayyar, Y. K. *P.*
Sethumadhava Ayyar, T. C. *P.*
Srinivasa Chakravarti, V. N. *P.*
Srinivasa Raghavan, K. *P.*
Srinivasa Rao, R. *V.*
Subba Rao, U. *V.*
Subbaraya Ayyar, M. D. *V.*
Subrahmanya Ayyar, K. R. *P.*
Subrahmanya Ayyar, S. V. *V.*
Swaminatha Ayyar, M. *P.*
Swaminatha Ayyar, N. *P.*
Swaminatha Ayyar, V. *P.*
Varadaraja Ayyangar, R. *V.*
Venkatarama Ayyar, L. S. *V.*
Venkatarama Ayyar, T. *P.*
Venkatesa Ayyar, A. *P.*
Venkatesa Ayyar, A. E. *P.*
Vijayaraghava Achariyar, C. *P.*
Vijayaraghava Achariyar, M. S. *V.*

Tanjore.

Address—Negapatam. *Secretary*—A. Srinivasa Ayyangar, B.A., B.L.

Anantarama Ayyar, N. *P.*
Hamid Sultan, M. 7 Dec. 1916. *V.*
Kasturi Ayyangar, V. *P.*
Krishnaswami Ayyangar, R. *P.*
Kuppuswami Ayyar, S. *P.*
Kuppuswami Ayyar, S. 1 May 1894. *V.*
Malim Sahib, N. M. 7 Sep. 1915. *V.*
Muttukrishna Ayyar, T. S. *P.*
Muttuswami Ayyar, T. S. 11 Oct. 1918. *V.*
Narayana Ayyangar, S. *P.*
Nataraja Ayyar, K. 12 Dec. 1921. *V.*
Nataraja Sastrigal, B. S. 6 Dec. 1898. *V.*
Natesa Ayyar, K. *P.*
Natesa Ayyar, S. 9 Dec. 1903. *V.*
Radhakrishna Ayyar, K. N. *P.*
Rajagopala Ayyangar, K. *V.*
Rajagopala Ayyar, T. S. *P.*
Ramachandra Ayyar, K. *P.*
Ramadoss Mudaliyar, M. *V.*
Sambasiva Ayyar, N. *P.*
Sambasiva Ayyar, S. 3 Aug. 1921. *V.*
Santanagopala Ayyangar, S. *P.*
Seshadri Ayyangar, G. *P.*
Sitarama Ayyar, V. *P.*
Siva, T. P. A. *P.*
Sivarama Ayyar, P. S. 3 Aug. 1911. *V.*
Soundararaja Nayudu, K. *P.*
Srinivasa Ayyar, R. 14 Dec. 1910. *V.*
Srinivasa Ayyar, S. *P.*
Srinivasa Ayyar, V. *P.*
Srinivasa Ayyangar, A. *P.*
Srinivasa Ayyangar, S. *P.*
Srinivasa Ayyangar, V. *P.*
Subrahmanyam, K. C. 26 Jan. 1912. *B.*
Sundaram Ayyar, K. K. 26 Dec. 1915. *V.*
Sundaram Ayyar, V. *P.*
Swaminatha Ayyar, R. 18 Jan. 1917. *V.*
Vaidyanatha Ayyar, P. S. 23 July 1908. *V.*
Vasudeva Sastri, K. *P.*
Vedam Ayyar, K. *P.*
Venkatarama Ayyar, N. 3 Dec. 1917. *V.*
Venkatarama Ayyar, Rao Bahadur K. S. *P.*
Venkatarama Ayyar, V. R. *P.*

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Adityaram Sukkal, T. S. *P.*
Alagiriswami Nayudu, V. 2 Aug. 1920. *V.*
Anantarama Ayyar, K. 2 Sep. 1901. *V.*
Appaswami Ayyar, K. *P.*
Appaswami Ayyar, K. C. 20 Dec. 1910. *V.*
Aravamudu Ayyangar, S., B.A. *P.*
Aravamudu Ayyangar, T. S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Atmanatha Ayyar, R. *P.*
Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, K., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, K. T. *P.*
Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, K. S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Dandayuthapani Ayyar, T. S. 8 Sep. 1920. *V.*
Ganesa Ayyar, G. V. *P.*
Gopala Ayyar, N. *P.*
Hanumanta Rao, R. *P.*
Harisankar Bhat, L. *P.*
Janakirama Ayyar, S. S. *V.*
Kalidas, T. N. 26 Jan. 1920. *V.*
Kalyanasundaram Ayyar, G. R. 11 Dec. 1903. *V.*
Kalyanasundaram Ayyar, N. S., B.A. *P.*
Kothandarama Ayyangar, T. 2 Apr. 1897. *V.*
Krishna Ayyar, S. 20 Dec. 1910. *V.*
Krishnamurti Ayyar, T. S. *P.*
Krishnamurti Ayyar, V. *P.*
Krishnaswami Ayyangar, M. R. *P.*
Krishnaswami Ayyangar, P. C., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Krishnaswami Ayyangar, S. *P.*
Krishnaswami Ayyangar, T. *P.*
Krishnaswami Ayyar, R. S. *P.*
Kumaraswami Pillai, I. *P.*
Kuppuswami Ayyangar, M. R. 7 Dec. 1910. *V.*
Lakshmana Ayyar, V. *P.*
Lakshmana Sastri, G. V. 13 July 1900. *V.*
Lakshminarasimha Ayyangar, A. R. *P.*
Marudamuttu Muppanar, T. R. *P.*
Minakshisundaram Ayyar, T. 4 Aug. 1921. *V.*
Naganatha Sastri, P. V. 27 Jan. 1920. *V.*
Narasimha Achariyar, A. 15 Nov. 1910. *V.*
Narasimha Ayyangar, S. 23 Jan. 1918. *V.*

Narayana Ayyangar, A., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Narayanaswami Ayyangar, R., B.A. *P.*
Narayanaswami Ayyar, M. 1 Aug. 1910. *V.*
Narayanaswami Ayyar, O. A., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Narayanaswami Ayyar, V. S. *P.*
Natarajan, K. 12 Dec. 1910. *V.*
Nataraja Pillai, M. *P.*
Natesa Ayyar, P. R. 27 Feb. 1885. *V.*
Panchapakesa Ayyar, S. *P.*
Panchapakesa Ayyar, T. V. *P.*
Pannirselvam, A. T. 22 Mar. 1912. *P.*
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, K. *P.*
Pattabhirama Ayyar, V. 7 Jan. 1915. *V.*
Radhakrishna Ayyar, R. *P.*
Raghava Achariyar, T. *P.*
Raghava Achariyar, V. 8 Sep. 1915. *V.*
Rajagopala Achariyar, R. *P.*
Rajagopala Achariyar, V. R. 25 Nov. 1910. *V.*
Rajagopala Ayyar, K. V., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Rajanga Ganesa Ayyar, R. *P.*
Ramayya, B. S. 6 Aug. 1919. *V.*
Rama Ayyar, R. V. 7 Dec. 1910. *V.*
Ramachandra Ayyar, G. *P.*
Ramachandra Ayyar, K. *P.*
Ramachandra Ayyar, K. R. 7 Dec. 1910. *V.*
Ramachandra Ayyar, O. S. *P.*
Ramachandra Ayyar, V. *P.*
Ramamurti Ayyar, M. V., B.A., B.L. *V.*
Ramanatha Ayyar, V. 4 Aug. 1914. *V.*
Ramanatha Ayyar, S. *P.*
Ramasesha Ayyar, R. *V.*
Ramaswami Ayyangar, R., B.A., B.L. *V.*
Ramaswami Ayyangar, T. 29 Sep. 1919. *V.*
Ramaswami Ayyar, K. V. *P.*
Ramaswami Ayyar, P. S. *P*
Ramaswami Ayyar, S. *P.*
Ramaswami Ayyar, T. S. 22 Nov. 1910. *V.*
Ranga Achariyar, M. K. 6 Dec. 1915. *V.*
Ranga Achariyar, S. 20 Jan. 1915. *V.*
Ranganatha Ayyangar, R. *P.*
Rangaswami Ayyangar, A. 30 July 1918. *V.*
Rangaswami Ayyangar, R. 3 Aug. 1916. *V.*
Rangaswami Ayyar, K. *P.*
Sadagopa Achariyar, T. V., M.A., B.L. *P.*
Sambamurti Rao, T. 31 Mar. 1898. *V.*
Sarangapani Ayyangar, R. *P.*
Sarangapani Ayyangar, S. 6 Aug. 1917. *V.*
Sitarama Ayyar, P. V. *P.*
Sivarama Ayyar, R. *P.*
Somasundara Pillai, A. *P.*
Srinivasa Achariyar, N. *P.*
Srinivasa Achariyar, S. 14 Sep. 1915. *V.*
Srinivasa Ayyar, K. S. *P.*
Srinivasa Ayyar, M. P. *P.*
Srinivasa Ayyar, V. *P.*
Srinivasa Ayyangar, T. K. *P.*
Srinivasaraghava Achariyar, K. 30 Apr. 1919. *V.*
Srinivasaranga Ayyangar, R. *P.*
Subba Ayyar, N. *P.*
Subrahmanya Ayyar, G. P. 11 Apr. 1894. *V.*
Subrahmanya Ayyar, K. P. *P.*
Subrahmanya Ayyar, M. S. *P.*
Subrahmanya Ayyar, N. S. *P.*
Subrahmanya Ayyar, P. N. 10 Aug. 1894. *V.*
Sundaram Ayyar, G. 25 Sep. 1916. *V.*
Sundaram Ayyar, R. *P.*
Sundaresa Sastri, T. S. 27 Jan. 1916. *V.*
Swaminatha Ayyar, K. 30 Aug. 1918. *V.*
Swaminatha Ayyar, G. *P.*
Swaminatha Ayyar, V. *P.*
Tyagaraja Ayyar, R. *P.*
Umamaheswaram Pillai, T. V. *P.*
Vaidyanatha Ayyar, M. K. *P.*
Vaidyanathaswami Ayyar, S. *P.*
Varada Ayyangar, E. 9 Dec. 1910. *V.*
Varadaraja Ayyangar, S. *P.*
Vedachalam Pillai, T. P. *P.*
Venkatarama Ayyar, G. S. 21 Jan. 1918. *V.*
Venkatarama Ayyar, R. 7 Jan. 1918. *V.*
Venkatasubba Ayyar, S. *P.*
Viraraghava Achariyar, K. S. 28 Dec. 1910. *V.*
Viswanatha Ayyar, M. 20 Dec. 1910. *V.*
Viswanatha Ayyar, T. S. 15 Oct. 1915. *V.*

For abbreviations see page 750

Tinnevelly.

Address—Tinnevelly. *Secretaries*—A. S. Narayanaswami Ayyar and M. P. S. Duraiswami Mudaliyar.

Adimurtiya Pillai, N. S., B.A., B.L. 18 Dec. 1919. *V*.
Aditya Nadar, S. S. *V*.
Chakrapani Nambiyar, J., B.A., B.L. 1 Sep. 1920. *V*.
Chidambaram Pillai, S., B.A., B.L. *V*.
Ganapati Pantulu, Sadhu, B.A., B.L. 4 Nov. 1910. *V*.
Ganapatirama Ayyar, T. R., B.A., B.L. 11 Oct. 1910. *V*.
Gomatinayagam Pillai, T., B.A., B.L. 5 Sep. 1916. *V*.
Gopalakrishna Ayyar, S. V., B.A., B.L. 19 Sep. 1919. *V*.
Govindan, T., B.A., B.L. 3 Sep. 1917. *V*.
Janakirama Ayyar, A. D., B.A., B.L. 22 Nov. 1910. *V*.
Kalayanarma Ayyar, S., B.A. B.L. 31 Mar. 1884. *V*.
Krishna Ayyangar, K. V., B.A., B.L. 21 Sep. 1915. *V*.
Krishna Ayyar, T. S., B.A., B.L. Sep. 1916. *V*.
Krishnaswami Ayyar, R., B.A., B.L. 25 Mar. 1919. *V*.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Rao Bahadur S., B.A., B.L. 19 Dec. 1910. *V*.
Kuppuswami Ayyar, A. S., B.A., B.L. 13 Aug. 1913. *V*.
Kuppuswami Ayyar, P., B.A., B.L. 21 July 1913. *V*.
Machado, L., B.A., B.L. 11 Sep. 1893. *V*.
Minakshisundaram Ayyar, T. M., B.A., B.L. 26 July 1911. *V*.
Nallayappa Pillai, P., B.A., B.L. 14 Nov. 1910. *V*.
Narayanaswami Ayyar, A. S., B.A., B.L. 21 Aug. 1914. *V*.
Narayanaswami Ayyar, S., B.A., B.L. 30 Nov. 1910. *V*.
Nilakanta Sastri, S., B.A., B.L. 6 Sep. 1916. *V*.
Ponnuswami Pillai, K. S., B.A., B.L. 5 Apr. 1899. *V*.
Rajagopala Achariyar, R., B.A., B.L. 25 Aug. 1913. *V*.
Ramakrishna Ayyangar, S., B.A., B.L. 6 Jan. 1904. *V*.
Ramasubba Ayyar, N., B.A., B.L. 10 Nov. 1910. *V*.
Ramasubba Ayyar, S., 1919. *V*.
Ranga Achariyar, K., B.A., B.L. 19 Dec. 1910. *V*.
Sambasiva Ayyar, R., B.A., B.L. 21 July 1910. *V*.
Sankara Ayyar, K. N., B.A., B.L. 20 Dec. 1910. *V*.
Settu Pillai, R. P., B.A., B.L. 30 Aug. 1920. *V*.
Sivarama Ayyar, G. S., B.A., B.L. *V*.
Sivarama Sastri, V., B.A., B.L. 7 Dec. 1910. *V*.
Srinivasa Achariyar, V. V., B.A., B.L. 11 Oct. 1910. *V*.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, T. A., B.A., B.L. 19 Dec. 1910. *V*.
Srinivasagam Pillai, J. T., B.A., B.L. 5 Apr. 1889. *V*.
Subbarama Ayyar, A., B.A., B.L. 28 Dec. 1911. *V*.
Subbuswami Ayyar, K., B.A., B.L. 22 July 1920. *V*.
Subrahmanya Ayyar, A., B.A., B.L. 7 Dec. 1910. *V*.
Subrahmanya Ayyar, P. S., B.A., B.L. 11 July 1907. *V*.
Subrahmanya Nadar, V., B.A., B.L. 10 Aug. 1922. *V*.
Sundaram Ayyar, A. K., B.A., B.L. 24 May 1901. *V*.
Sundararaja Ayyangar, S. V., B.A., B.L. 14 Sep. 1908. *V*.
Tangaswami Nadar, M. L. 1922. *V*.
Tyagaraja Pillai, J., B.A., B.L. 28 Apr. 1920. *V*.
Varadaraja Ayyangar, J., B.A., B.L. 15 Nov. 1910. *V*.
Viraraghava Ayyar, K. S., B.A., B.L. 19 July 1918. *V*.
Anantanarayana Ayyangar, K. S. *P*.
Anantanarayana Ayyar, S. *P*.
Arulanandam Pillai, A. M. *P*.

For abbreviations see page 750.

Arumugam Pillai, L. *P.*
Avudaiyappa Pillai, P. *P.*
Ayya, A. N. *P.*
Ayyadurai Ayyangar, V. V. *P.*
Ayya Sastri, T. P. *P.*
Balasrinivasa Ayyar, M. N. *P.*
Chellayya, G. A. *P.*
Chellayya Pillai, L. *P.*
Chellayya Pillai, S. D. *P.*
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, T. K. *P.*
Devanayakam Pillai, S. V. *P.*
Duraiswami Mudaliyar, M. P. S. *P.*
Ganapati Ayyar, T. K. *P.*
Ganesa Ayyar, P. V. *P.*
Gomatinatha Pillai, S. *P.*
Gomatinayakam Pillai, S. K. *P.*
Gomatinayakam Pillai, T. R. *P.*
Gopala Srinivasa Achariyar, G. *P.*
Gurumurti Ayyar, T. K. *P.*
Guruswami Nayudu, L. R. *P.*
Iswaramurtiya Pillai, I. *P.*
Iyer, V. N., LL. B. (Bom.) *P.*
Jagannadha Rao, A. B. *P.*
Kallapiran Pillai, T. R. *P.*
Kalyanasundaram Pillai, V. *P.*
Kalyanasundaram Pillai, V. M. *P.*
Krishnaswami Ayyar, K. G. *P.*
Krishnaswami Ayyar, R. V. *P.*
Krishnaswami Rao, R. *P.*
Kuppuswami Ayyar, V. P. *P.*
Mahadeva Ayyar, V. G. *P.*
Mahadeva Ayyar, V. P. *P.*
Mahalinga Ayyar, R. *P.*
Mannar Ayya, M. R. *P.*
Miranda, J. S. *P.*
Muttayya Pillai, A. *P.*
Muttayya Pillai, M. K. *P.*
Muttukumaraswami Pillai, C. *P.*
Muttuswami Ayyar, S. R. *P.*
Narasimham, R. *P.*
Narayana Ayyar, M. R. *P.*
Narayana Ayyar, T. S. *P.*
Nilakanta Ayyar, R. S. *P.*
Nilakantam Pillai, T. V. *P.*
Padmanabha Ayyar, A. *P.*
Palaniyandi Mudaliyar, S. *P.*
Raghava Acharya, M. K. *P.*
Raghava Ayyangar, T. V. *P.*
Raghupati Ayyar, K. R. *P.*
Rajagopala Ayyar, B. *P.*
Rajendra Nadar, D. *P.*
Rama Ayyar, A. *P.*
Ramabhadra Ayyar, G. *P.*
Ramadas, S. *P.*
Ramakrishna Ayyar, A. *P.*
Ramakrishna Ayyar, K. R. *P.*
Ramakrishna Ayyar, K. V. *P.*
Ramakrishna Ayyar, T. S. *P.*
Ramalinga Ayyar, R. *P.*
Ramalingam Ayyar, P. S. *P.*
Ramanantha Ayyar, T. S. *P.*
Rama Rao, R. *P.*
Ramasesham, T. V. *P.*
Ramasubba Ayyar, T. A. *P.*
Ramasubrahmanya Ayyar, G. *P.*
Ramaswami Ayyar, K. S. *P.*
Ramaswami Ayyar, M. V. *P.*
Revington Devadoss. *P.*
Sankara Ayyar, K. *P.*
Sankara Ayyar, T. S. *P.*
Sankaranarayanan, S., M.A., B.L. *P.*
Sankaranarayana Pillai, S. *P.*
Satyavageswara Ayyar, S. *P.*
Sempira Martanda Nadar, C. *P.*
Sesha Ayyangar, R. *P.*
Sivaramakrishna Ayyar, K. *P.*
Srinivasa Achariyar, K. T. *P.*
Srinivasa Ayyangar, K. G. *P.*
Srinivasa Ayyar, M. S. *P.*
Srinivasa Ayyar, S. *P.*
Srinivasa Rajagopala Achariyar, S. *P.*
Srinivasa Rao, K. *P.*
Subba Ayyar, M. R. *P.*
Subba Ayyar, N. S. *P.*
Subbarama Sastri, T. S. *P.*
Subbayya Mudaliyar, M. S. *P.*
Subbayya Mudaliyar, R. *P.*
Subbayya Pillai, S. E. *P.*
Subrahmanya Ayyar, K. *P.*
Subrahmanya Ayyar, P. R
Subrahmanya Ayyar, P V.
Subrahmanya Ayyar, S. *P.*
Subrahmanya Ayyar, V. *P.*
Subrahmanyam, P. V. *P.*
Subrahmanya Pillai, D. *P.*
Subrahmanya Pillai, G. *P.*
Subrahmanya Pillai, I. S. *P.*
Sundaramayya, K. S. *P.*
Sundaram Ayyangar, V. *P.*
Swaminatha Ayyar, R. *P.*
Tangaswami Nadar, P. A. *P.*
Thomas, Daniel. *P.*
Tirumala Achariyar, S. *P.*

For abbreviations see page 750.

Vanuramalai Pillai, S. *P.*
Velayudham Pillai, T. P. *P.*
Venkata Achariyar, T. K. *P.*
Venkatachalam Ayyar, T. S. *P.*
Venkatanarayana Sastri, S. *P.*
Venkatarama Ayyar, P. M. *P.*
Venkateswara Ayyar, A. *P.*
Venkateswara Ayyar, R. *P.*
Viraraghava Achariyar, V. K. *P.*
Viswanatha Ayyar, A. A. *P.*
Viswanatha Ayyar, P. S. *P*
Vyapuria Pillai, S. *P.*
Vythilingam Pillai, R. G. *P.*

Trichinopoly.

Address—Trichinopoly. *Secretary*—K. S. Krishnama Achariyar, B.A., B.L.

Bakiyam, Jos T., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Bhishma Achariyar, A. P., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Dandayudhapani Ayyar, M. S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
David Nadar, A. R., B.A., B.L. 19 Sep. 1922. *V.*
David Nadar, N., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Desika Achariyar, Sir T., B.A., B.L. 4 May 1898. *V.*
Desika Achariyar, Sami T., B.A., B.L. 10 Dec. 1918. *V.*
Ganapati Ayyar, K. S., M.A., M.L. 3 Aug. 1899. *V.*
Ghouse Mian Sahib, M., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Gnanadurai, S. K., B.A., B.L. 22 Dec. 1910. *V.*
Gopala Achariyar, A. V., B.A., M.L. 5 Apr. 1895. *V.*
Gopala Ayyangar, V. N.
Gopala Ayyar, M., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Gopalakrishna Ayyar, N., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Gopala Rao, T. R.
Gopalaratna Gupta, K., B.A., B.L. 9 Dec. 1920. *V.*
Jagadisa Ayyar, M. S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Jambunatha Ayyar, S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Jayaram Ayyar, V., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Kalyanasundaram Ayyar, P. S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Kalyanasundaram Mudaliyar, N. P., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Kasturiranga Acharya, S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Khalif-ul-lah, P., M.A., B.L. *V.*
Krishnama Achariyar, K. S., B.A., B.L. 1 May 1895. *V.*
Krishnama Achariyar, M. S., B.A., B.L. *V.*
Krishnamurti Ayyar, P. S., B.A., B.L. 6 Aug. 1908. *V.*
Krishnaswami Ayyangar, M. S., B.A., B.L. 25 July 1918. *V*
Krishnaswami Ayyangar, S., B.A., B.L. 11 Aug. 1920. *V.*
Krishnaswami Ayyangar, A. C., B.A., B.L. 24 Sep. 1918. *V.*
Krishnaswami Ayyar, R. N., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Krishnaswami Sastrigal, M., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Kuppuswami Ayyar, S. *P.*
Madhava Rao, M. *P.*
Muttuswami Ayyar, T. A. *P.*
Nagaraja Rao, K. R., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Nageswara Ayyar, P. N., B.A., M.L. 16 Aug. 1915. *V.*
Narayana Ayyar, M. S. *P.*
Narayana Ayyangar, V. K., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Narayanaswami Ayyar, S. O., B.A., B.L. 18 Dec. 1908. *V.*
Narayanaswami Ayyar, B. *P.*
Narayanaswami Ayyar, K., B.A., B.L. 18 Jan. 1905. *V.*
Narayanaswami Ayyar, T., B.A., B.L. 30 Nov. 1910. *V.*
Narayanaswami Sarma, S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Narayanaswami Pillai, T. M., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Nataraja Ayyar, R., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Natesa Ayyar, N., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Nunnayya, A. K., B.A., B.L. 16 Aug. 1915. *V.*
Palaniswami Pillai, T. S., B.A., B.L. 17 Apr. 1891. *V.*
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, V., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Panchapakesa Ayyar, T. M., B.A. *P.*
Raja, E. P., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Rajagopala Ayyar, T. V., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Ramachandra Ayyar, M. K., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Raman Menon, V. *V*
Ramanatha Ayyar, N., B.A., B.L. *V.*
Ramanatha Ayyar, P., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Ratnam, D. A. G., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Ramaswami Ayyar, N., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Ramaswami Ayyangar, S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Ramaswami Ayyar, K. G., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Ramaswami Ayyar, V., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Ramaswami Ayyar, K. N., B.A., B.L. *P.*

Ranganatha Achariyar, S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Ranganatha Ayyar, N. S., B.A., B.L. 17 July 1903. *V.*
Rangaswami Ayyangar, K. R., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Rangaswami Ayyangar, V., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Rangaswami Ayyar, K. R., B.A., B.L. 22 Apr. 1907. *V.*
Ranga Ayyangar, T., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Sesha Ayyangar, V. N., B.A., B.L. 21 July 1905. *V.*
Sesha Ayyar, B.A., B.L. *V.*
Seshadri Ayyangar, R., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Sivaramakrishna Ayyar, S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Sivaswami Ayyar, P. S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Srinivasa Ayyangar, K., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Srinivasa Ayyangar, S. V., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Srinivasa Ayyangar, T. V., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Srinivasa Ayyar, R., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Srinivasa Ayyar, L. S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Subba Rao, R., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Subrahmanya Ayyar, V., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Subrahmanya Ayyar, A. V., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Sundara Rao, R., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Tatachariyar, K. T., B.A., B.L. *V.*
Vaidyanatha Sastrigal, B.A., B.L. *P.*
Varadaraja Ayyar, M. S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Venkatachalam Pillai, M., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Venkatarama Ayyar, A., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Venkatarama Ayyar, M., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Venkatarama Ayyar, V., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Venkatarama Ayyar, R., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Venkatasubba Ayyar, K. V., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Venkatasubba Ayyar, P. S.
Venugopala Ayyar, S. *P.*

Vizagapatam.

Address—Vizagapatam. *Secretary*—V. S. Jaganadha Rao Pantulu, B.A., B.L.

Adinarayana Nayudu, P., B.A., B.L. 3 Sep. 1919. *V.*
Appala Narasayya Nayudu, A., B.A., B.L. 5 Jan. 1914. *V.*
Bangarayya Chetti, W., B.A., B.L. 11 Apr. 1894. *V.*
Bangarayya Pantulu, M., B.A., B.L. 16 Dec. 1910. *V.*
Bhagavanlu Pantulu, N., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Dakshinamurti Pantulu, D., B.A. *P.*
Durgaprasada Rao Pantulu, G., B.A., B.L. 16 Dec. 1910. *V.*
Durgaprasada Rao Pantulu, V., B.A., B.L. *V.*
Gopalaswami Pantulu, P., B.A. *P.*
Hume Sastri, B., B.A., B.L. 16 Aug. 1915. *V.*
Jagannadha Raju, G., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Jagannadham Pantulu, L., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Jagannadha Rao Pantulu, B., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Jagannadha Rao Pantulu, V. S., B.A., B.L. 26 Aug. 1918. *V.*
Jogi Jagannadha Raju, K., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Krishnamurti Pantulu, G., M.A., B.L. *P.*
Krishnamurti Pantulu, V., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Narasimham Nayudu, C. L., B.A. *P.*
Narasimham Pantulu, P. L., B.A., B.L. 9 Dec. 1910. *V.*
Narasimham Pantulu, P., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Narasimham Pantulu, R., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Narasinga Rao Pantulu, K., B.A., B.L. *V.*
Narasinga Rao Pantulu, Kotamarti, B.A. *P.*
Narasimha Raju, Rai Bahadur C., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Narasinga Rao Pantulu, D. V., B.A., B.L. 16 Dec. 1910. *V.*
Narasinga Rao Pantulu, E. L., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Narasinga Rao Pantulu, P., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Narasinga Rao Pantulu, V. L., B.A., B.L. *V.*
Narayanamurti Pantulu, P., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Narayana Sastri, C., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Ramakrishna Sastri, B., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Ramamurti Pantulu, G., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Rama Sankara Sarma, M., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Rama Somayajulu Pantulu, E., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Ramayya Pantulu, N., B.A. *P.*
Ramurti Pantulu, A., B.A., B.L. *V.*
Ramurti Pantulu, M., M.A., B.L. *P.*
Satyanarayana Pantulu, G., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Satyanarayana Pantulu, P., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Satyanarayana Pantulu, S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Sitapati Rao Pantulu, Rao Sahib S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Sita Rama Raju, B., Bar.-at-Law. 21 Nov. 1917. *B.*
Sita Rao Pantulu, P., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Somasundara Sastri, N. S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Somayajulu Pantulu, C., B.A., B.L. *P.*

Sri Rama Sastri, Rao Sahib D., B.A., M.L. 18 Jan. 1906. *V.*
Suryanarayana Pantulu, A., B.A., B.L. 17 Apr. 1896. *V.*
Suryanarayana Rao Pantulu, A., B.A. *P.*
Surya Rao, R., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Tammayya Sastri, B., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Tatacharlu, K., B.A., B.L. 5 Jan. 1921. *V.*
Tirupata Acharlu, V. *P.*
Tyagaraja Sastri, N. S., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Venkatapati Raju, B., B.A., B.L. 22 Apr. 1897. *V.*
Venkataraju Pantulu, E., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Venkata Rao Pantulu, N., B.A. *P.*
Venkata Rao Pantulu, P. *P.*
Venkataratnam Chetti, K., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Venkataratnam Pantulu, B., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Venkataratnam Pantulu, G., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Venkateswarlu Pantulu, K., B.A., B.L. 16 Sep. 1920. *V.*
Vijayaramamurti Pantulu, G., B.A., B.L. 16 July 1922. *V.*
Vijayaramamurti Pantulu, V., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Virabhadraswami Pantulu, V., B.A., B.L. *P.*
Vira Raju Chetti, K., B.A., B.L. *P.*

Notaries in Madras.

The names and addresses of the notaries in Madras are given below:—

Charles Moresby, High Court House, Madras.
Percival Walter Partridge, 7, Kondi-Chetti Street, Madras.
Wilfrid Hazell Sell, 7, Kondi Chetti Street, Madras.
Leonard H. Bewes, College Buildings, Esplanade Row, Madras.
E. F. Greatorex, Esplanade, Madras.
L. M. Taylor, High Court House, Madras.

The duties of a notary are—

(1) to attest deeds, contracts and other instruments that are to be used abroad and to give a certificate of the due execution of such documents, which certificate, if duly authenticated by his signature and official seal, is accepted in all countries where notarial acts are recognized as proof of the acts done in his presence and attested by him.

(2) to make formal presentments of bills of exchange chiefly foreign, for acceptance or payment; in noting and protesting them in case of dishonour, in preparing acts of honour and in authenticating and certifying examined copies of documents for use in other countries.

(3) to receive the affidavits of mariners and masters of ships, and to draw up their protests.

Solicitors in Madras.

Moresby and Taylor, High Court House.
King and Partridge, Kondi Chetti Street.
Short, Bewes & Co., Esplanade.
Grant and Greatorex, Armenian Street.
Ramanathan & Co., Thambu Chetti Street.

For abbreviations see page 750.

Title-holders in Madras.

NOTE.—When only one date is given, it represents the date of assumption of title by the holder; when two dates are given, the first represents the date of birth and the second, the date of assumption of title by the holder. B. = Born.

The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

[The Order of the Star of India was instituted by Queen Victoria in 1861, and enlarged in 1866, 1876, 1897, 1902 and 1911, and the dignity of Knight Grand Commander may be conferred on Princes or Chiefs of India, or upon British subjects for important and loyal service rendered to the Indian Empire; the second and third classes for services in the Indian Empire of not less than thirty years in the department of the Secretary of State for India. It consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master (the Viceroy of India), the first class of forty-four Knights Grand Commanders (22 British and 22 Native), the second class of one hundred Knights Commanders, and the third class of two hundred Companions, exclusive of Extra and Honorary Members, as well as certain additional Knights and Companions.]

KNIGHT GRAND COMMANDERS (G.C.S.I.)—2.

His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Sir Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manne Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of Travancore, Trivandrum. 1 June 1888.

His Highness Raja Sri Sir Rama Varma, G.C.I.E., Ex-Raja of Cochin, Cochin. 1 Jan. 1903.

KNIGHT COMMANDERS (K.C.S.I.)—6.

Davidson, Sir L., K.C.S.I., I.C.S. (Retired), 1 Jan. 1921.

Innes, The Hon'ble Sir C. A., C.S.I. C.I.E., I.C.S. Member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General. Delhi. 1 Jan. 1924.

Narasimheswara Sarma, The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Sir B., Member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General, Delhi. 1867; 2 June 1923.

Rajagopala Achariyar, The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P., C.I.E., Member, Secretary of State's Council, London, 1 Jan. 1920.

Sivaswami Ayyar, Sir P. S., C.I.E., B.A., B.L., Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, Madras. 3 June 1915.

Todhunter, Sir C. G., I.C.S. (On leave). 4 June 1921.

COMPANIONS (C.S.I.)—14.

Banerji, A. R., C.I.E., I.C.S., Diwan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Bangalore. 4 June 1921.

Evans, F. B., I.C.S., Collector (On leave). 2 Jan. 1922.

Giffard, Major-General Sir G. G., K.C.I.E., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., I.M.S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, Madras (Retired). 3 June 1913.

Graham, The Hon'ble Mr. R. A., I.C.S., Member of Council, Fort St. George, Madras. 1 Jan. 1921.

Harris, L. T., I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department (On leave). 4 June 1921.

Holland, The Hon'ble Mr. R. E., C.I.E., I.C.S., Resident, First Class, and Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana (Mount Abu). 4 June 1921.

Howley, W. J. J., M. INST. C.E., M.I.E. (India), Retired Chief Engineer, Ootacamund. 5 June 1920,

Knapp, The Hon'ble Sir A. R., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., Member of Council, Fort St. George. 2 Jan. 1922.

Lloyd, E. S., I.C.S. (On leave). 1 Jan. 1924.

Marjoribanks, N. E., C.I.E., I.C.S., Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George. 2 Jan. 1922.

Moir, T. E., C.I.E., I.C.S. (On leave). 3 June 1922.

Paddison, G. F., I.C.S., Commissioner of Labour, Madras. 2 June 1923.

Raghavayya, Diwan Bahadur T., Diwan of Travancore, Trivandrum. 1 Jan. 1924.

Ramachandra Rao, Diwan Bahadur R., Special Duty, Fort St. George. 3 June 1922.

The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

[This Order, instituted by H.M. Queen Victoria, Empress of India, January 1st, 1878, and extended and enlarged in 1886, 1887, 1892, 1897, 1902 and 1911, is conferred for services rendered to the Indian Empire, and consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, forty Knights Grand Commanders (of whom the Grand Master is first and principal), one hundred and twenty Knights Commanders, and an indefinite number of Companions (not exceeding, without special statute, 40 nominations in any one year); also Extra and Honorary Members over and above the vacancies caused by promotion to a higher class of the Order, as well as certain Additional Knights and Companions appointed by special statute January 1st, 1909, commemorative of the 50th Anniversary of the assumption of Crown Government in India.]

Knight Grand Commanders (G.C.I.E.)—7.

His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Sir Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manne Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Travancore, Trivandrum. 1 Jan. 1903.

His Highness Raja Sri Sir Rama Varma, G.C.S.I., Ex-Raja of Cochin, Cochin. 12 Dec. 1911.

Maharaja Sri Rao Sir Venkataswetachalapati Ranga Rao Bahadur of Bobbili, C.B.E., Bobbili. 12 Dec. 1911.

His Highness Sri Brahadamba Das Raja Sir Martanda Bhairava Tondaiman Bahadur, Raja of Pudukkottai. 1 Jan. 1913.

Sir Ghulam Muhammad Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, Prince of Arcot, Madras. 4 June 1917.

His Highness Raja Sri Sir Rama Varma, Maharaja of Cochin, Cochin. 3 June 1918.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Viscount Goschen of Hawkhurst, C.B.E., Governor of Madras.

Knight Commanders (K.C.I.E.)—6.

Chatterton, Sir A., Bangalore. 14 June 1912.

Giffard, Major-General Sir G. G., C.S.I., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., I.M.S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, Madras (Retired). 1 Jan. 1923.

Knapp, The Hon'ble Sir A. R., C.S.I., C.B.E., I.C.S., Member of Council, Fort St. George, Madras. 1 Jan. 1924.

Nicholson, Sir F. A., I.C.S. (Retired). Coonoor. 1 Jan. 1903.

Subrahmanya Ayyar, Diwan Bahadur Sir S., B.L., LL.D., Retired High Court Judge, Madras. 1 Jan. 1900.

Venkatagiri, Raja Sahib Mushfiq Mehrban Karamfarmage Mukhsan Umdu-i-Rajaha Raja Velugoti Sri Govinda Krishna Yachendruluvaru Bahadur Panchhazari Mansubdar of Venkatagiri. 2 Jan. 1922.

Companions (C.I.E.)—39.

Banerji, A. R., C.S.I., I.C.S., Diwan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Bangalore. 12 Dec. 1911.

Bazl-ul-lah, Khan Bahadur Muhammad, O.B.E., Collector, Cuddapah. 1875; 2 June 1923.

Cameron, Lt.-Col. J. B., I.M.S., Inspector-General of Prisons, Madras. 1 Jan. 1923.

Campbell, A. Y. G., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., Member, Board of Revenue, Madras. 2 Jan. 1911.

Campbell, R. H., I.C.S. (Retired). Mysore. 14 June 1912.

Chadwick, D. T., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department, Delhi. 5 June 1920.

Cotterell, C. B., I.C.S., Collector, Chingleput. 3 June 1915.

Cotton, C. W. E., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States, Trivandrum. 5 June 1920.

Cox, S., M.B.E., Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras (On leave). 4 June 1921.

Elwes, Lt.-Col. F. F., M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., I.M.S. (On leave). 12 Dec. 1911.

Evershed, J., Director, Kodaikanal Observatory, Kodaikanal. 2 June 1923.

Goldie, Major K. O., O.B.E., Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Madras. (Retired). 2 Jan. 1922.

Habib-ul-lah Sahib, The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad, *Kt.*, Member of Council, Fort St. George. 5 June 1920.

Hirsch, Lt.-Col. L., I.M.S., Third Surgeon, General Hospital, Madras (On leave). 3 June 1919.

Hitchcock, R. H., M.B.E., District Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore. 3 June 1922.

Johnstone, Major D. P., O.B.E., Surgeon to H.E. the Governor of Madras. 2 June 1923.

Lawson, A. E. 12 Dec. 1911.

Legh, E. W., I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George. 1 Jan 1924.

Lodge, F. A., Conservator of Forests, Hyderabad. 1 Jan. 1913.

Marjoribanks, N. E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George. 3 June 1919.

Moir, T. E., C.S.I., I.C.S. (On leave). 4 June 1917.

Moore, P. L., I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department, Fort St. George, Madras. 14 June 1912.

Newmarch, A., Retired Accountant-General, Ootacamund. 2 Jan. 1922.

O'Neill, Lt.-Col., P. L., I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Coonoor. 3 June 1919.

Rajagopala Achariyar, The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P., K.C.S.I., Member, Secretary of State's Council, London. 1 Jan. 1909.

Ramaswami Ayyar, The Hon'ble Mr. C. P., Member of Council, Fort St. George, Madras. 1 Jan. 1923.

Sampson, H. C., Acting Director of Agriculture (On leave). 5 June 1920.

Sankaran Nayar, Sir C., *Kt.*, B.A., B.L. 24 June 1904.

Scroggie, Lt.-Col. W. R. J., I.M.S., Acting Superintendent, Mental Hospital, Madras. 3 June 1918.

Sivaswami Ayyar, Sir P. S., K.C.S.I., B.A., B.L., Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, Madras. 1 Jan. 1908.

Slater, S. H., I.C.S. On Foreign Service in Mesopotamia. 3 June 1919.

Srinivasa Ayyangar, S., Luz, Madras. 1 Jan. 1920.

Stokes, H. G., I.C.S., Special duty to reorganise Armed Police, Madras. 12 Dec. 1911.

Stoney, E. W., M.E., M.I.C.E. (Retired), Coonoor. 24 June 1904.

Swamikannu, The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D., I.S.O., President, Legislative Council, Madras. 1 Jan. 1924.

Thomas, E. F., I.C.S., Director of Industries, Madras. 2 Jan. 1922.

Tyler, H. H. F. M., I.C.S., Collector of Kistna, Masulipatam. 3 June 1919.

Vasudeva Raja, Raja Venganad, Valiya Nambidi of Kollengode, Kollengode. 3 June 1916.

Venkatarama Ayyar, A. V., Assistant Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India, Delhi. 3 June 1918.

COMMANDERS (C.B.E.)—12.

Bhore, J. W., I.C.S. 30 Dec. 1919.

Campbell, A. Y. G., C.I.E., V.D., I.C.S., Acting Third Member, Board of Revenue, and Commissioner of Salt,

Abkari and Separate Revenue, Chepauk. 1920.

Chamier, Lt.-Col. W., V.D., Retired Superintendent of Jail, Tirumulgherry, Deccan, South India. 30 Dec. 1919.

Dorai Raja, Captain B. R., Military Secretary to H.H. the Raja of Pudukkottai, Pudukkottai. 30 Dec. 1919. (Military Division of the Order.)

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Viscount Goschen of Hawkhurst, G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras.

Knapp, The Hon'ble Sir A. R., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C S., Member of Council, Fort St. George, Madras. 3 June 1919.

Macphail, The Rev. E. M., M.A., B.D., Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, Madras. 30 Dec. 1919.

Noyce, F., I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Development Department, Fort St. George. 30 Dec. 1919.

Stone, The Rev. H. C. B., M.A., Hon. C.F., 2nd Class, Chaplain (On leave). 1 Jan. 1919. (Military Division of the Order.)

Venkata Kumara Mahipati Surya Rao Bahadur, Maharaja Sri Raja Rao, Maharaja of Pithapuram, Godavari district. 3 June 1918.

Venkataswetachalapati Ranga Rao Bahadur Maharaja Sri Rao, G.C.I.E.

Whitehead, Mrs. I., In charge of Furlough Recreation Camp and Convalescent Camps, the Nilgiris. 3 June 1919.

Officers of the British Empire (O.B.E.)—24.

Bazl-ul-lah Sahib, Khan Bahadur Muhammad, C.I.E. Collector, Cuddapah. 3 June 1919.

Bennett, F. D., Wrenn, Bennett & Co., Madras. 3 June 1918.

Bradfield, Lt. Col. E. W. C., I.M.S. Acting First Surgeon, General Hospital, and Principal, Medical College, Madras. 3 June 1918.

Brownrigg, The Rev. E. G., M.A. Chaplain, Coonoor.

Clayton, The Rev. A. C., Madras. 3 June 1919.

Ellis, Mrs. K. H., Madras. 1 Jan. 1919.

Elwes, Mrs. A., Honorary Working Secretary of Ladies' Depot of Madras War Fund, Madras. 1 Jan. 1919.

Gayer, Mrs. M. H., Madras. 3 June 1919.

Goldie, Major K. O., C.I.E., Military Secretary to H.E. the Governor of Madras, Madras. (Retired). 3 June 1918. (Military Division of the Order.)

Gray, J., I.C.S., Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras. 3 June 1919.

Hall, J. F., I.C.S., Collector, Madura. 3 June 1919.

Hingston, Lt.-Col. C. A. F., I.M.S., Superintendent, Maternity Hospital, Madras. 3 June 1919.

Jackson, S., Superintending Chemist, Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Madras. 3 June 1919.

Johnstone, Major D. P. H., C.I.E., R.A.M.C., Surgeon to H.E. the Governor of Madras, Madras. 3 June 1919.

Lascher, R., Planter. 2 June 1923.

Mesurier, Le T. H., Secretary, S.I.Ry., Madras. 1 Jan. 1919.

Nicholson, Lady, Coonoor. 3 June 1918.

Richmond, Mrs. A., Red Cross Association, Madras. 3 June 1919.

Saunders, P. T., M.R.C.V.S., I.C.V.D., Professor of Surgery, Veterinary College, Madras. 3 June 1919.

Symons, Lt.-Col. T. H., I.M.S., Acting Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, Madras. 4 Dec. 1917.

Tasker, T. J., I.C.S. Commissioner, Coorg. 3 June 1919.

Todd, R., 1 Jan. 1919.

Todhunter, Lady Alice, 1 Jan. 1919.

Williamson, A., Chief Recruiting Officer, M. & S.M. Railway, Madras. 3 June 1919.

Members of the British Empire (M.B.E.)—42.

Alexander, A., Buckingham Mills, Madras. 3 June 1919.

Barber, C. G., Executive Engineer, Government of India, Delhi. 3 June 1919. (Military Division of the Order.)

Bhore, Mrs. M. W. 1 Jan. 1919.

Borlase, The Rev. Dr. J. J. D., Chaplain of Ootacamund, 3 June 1919.

Browning, Mrs. M. L., Trichur. 3 June 1918.

Cain, Mrs. S., Secretary, Dummagudem, Red Cross Centre, Godavari. 3 June 1919.

Carrick, Miss M., Nurse, Madras. 3 June 1919.

Cartwright, Miss M., Red Cross Depots, Anantapur and Tinnevelly, Kodaikanal. 3 June 1919.

Church, Mrs. M. K., Secretary, Tellicherry Branch of Ladies' Depot, Madras. 30 Dec. 1919.

Cole, Mrs. S., Coonoor. 30 Dec. 1919.

Coombes, G. N., Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer, Cochin. 30 Dec. 1919.

Cox, S., C.I.E., Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras (On leave).

Devasahayam, Honorary Captain, Sardar Bahadur, Late Subadar Major, 2nd Q.V.O. Sappers and Miners, Honorary A.D.C. to H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India. 3 June 1918.

Durell, Deaconess M., Kaiti Camp. 7 Jan. 1918.

Evans, The Rev. E., Baptist Missionary Society, Udayagiri, Ganjam. 30 Dec. 1919.

Eyres, E. C., Coonoor. 3 Dec. 1919.

Green, L. B., Assistant Director of Industries, Madras. 30 Dec. 1919.

Guthrie, Capt. A., Leather Expert, Office of the Director of Industries, Madras. 3 June 1919.

Hart, M. R. W., Assistant Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, Bangalore. 3 June 1918.

Hayes, Mrs. L. M., Madras. 3 June 1918.

Hitchcock, R. H., C.I.E., District Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore. 1 Jan. 1919.

Jackson, Mrs. D. S., Malabar. 3 June 1918.

Jessop, Miss G. 3 June 1919.

Kirwan, Captain L. E., 1st Madras Guards, Coonoor. 1 Jan. 1919.

Laird, Mrs. N., Coonoor. 30 Dec. 1919.

Leech, A. J., Managing Partner, Tayler & Co., and Member, Madras Legislative Council, Madras. 1 Jan. 1919.

Lowsley, Miss E., Honorary Secretary of the Coimbatore Centre of the Red Cross Association, Coimbatore. 3 June 1919.

MacIver, Miss A. E. S., Red Cross Depot, Tinnevelly, Kodaikanal. 3 June 1919.

Madeley, Mrs. E. M., Joint Secretary of the Ladies' Recreation Club, Madras. 3 June 1919.

McNeill, The Rev. J. H. H., Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bangalore. 3 June 1919.

Narayana Ayyar, Mrs. V., Malabar. 3 June 1918.

Peachey, The Rev. R. W., Missionary, Bezwada. 30 Dec. 1919.

Pinches, Mrs. N., Mannar. 30 Dec. 1919.

Ponnuswami, Mrs. H. S., Palamcottah. 30 Dec. 1919.

Rilley, R., Manager, Carnatic Mills, Madras. 3 June 1919.

Schmidt, C. R. M., Retired Inspector-General of Registration, Madras. 2 June 1923.

Sullivan, Mrs. R. O., Ootacamund. 3 June 1918.

Venkataramayya, Mrs. S., Arni House, Berhampur. 30 Dec. 1919.

Vijayaraghava Achariyar, Diwan Bahadur T., Commissioner, British Empire Exhibition, 1924. 3 June 1919.

Virappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur P. K. A. C., Union Chairman, Kandanur, Ramnad. 30 Dec. 1919.

Wathen, F. B., General Traffic Manager, M. & S.M. Railway, Madras. 1 Jan. 1919.

Way, J. D., Executive Engineer, Calicut. 3 June 1918. (Military Division of the Order).

Companions of the Imperial Service Order (I.S.O.)—13.

[This Order was instituted by King Edward VII on August 8th, 1902 (and extended June 1909 and March 1912), with a view of recognizing faithful and meritorious service rendered by members (both male and female) of the administrative and clerical

branches of the Civil Services of the various parts of the Empire. It now consists of the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales, and not more than 700 Companions (250 for the Home Civil Service, 200 for the Civil Services in India, including the staff of the Secretary of State for India 100 appointments for Europeans and 100 for Natives of India), and 225 for the Civil Services of the Colonies and Protectorates, including the staff of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, recommended by one of the Principal Secretaries of State after 25 years' service (or 16 years in certain unhealthy Colonies).]

Atkinson, J. R., Attorney-at-Law, Retired Deputy Registrar, High Court, Original Side, Madras. 3 June 1918.

Bhavanandam Pillai, Diwan Bahadur S., Deputy Commissioner of Police, Madras. 3 June 1922.

Hasted, W. A., Retired Director of Survey, Madras. 4 June 1921.

Lynsdale, Major A. W., Acting Second Dental Surgeon, General Hospital, Madras. 3 June 1922.

Mitchell, W. E., Retired Superintendent, Central Jail, Vellore. 5 June 1920.

Moss, C. W., Retired Headmaster, Madrasa-i-Azam, Madras. 3 June 1919.

Narayana Menon, Rao Bahadur P., Diwan of Cochin, Ernakulam. 4 June 1921.

Parankusam Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P., Retired Deputy Commissioner of Police, Madras. 5 June 1920.

Pranatartihara Ayyar, Rao Bahadur A. C., B.A., Retired Inspector of Schools, Madras. 3 June 1913.

Sarvottama Rao, C., Retired District Registrar, Saidapet. 12 Dec. 1911.

Sneddell, A. B. G., Assistant to the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Railways and C.I.D., Madras. 3 June 1922.

Sundara Rao, Rao Bahadur T., Retired Deputy Collector, Coonoor. 1 Jan. 1913.

Swamikannu Pillai, The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D., C.I.E., M.A., B.L., LL.B., President, Legislative Council, Fort St. George. 4 June 1917.

Companions of the Distinguished Service Order (D.S.O.)—2.

Barnardiston, Lt.-Col. E., R.E., Chief Engineer for Railways, (On leave). Madras.

Phillip, Capt. G. M., M.C., Executive Engineer. 1917.

Knighthood—19.

Abdul Hussain Sahib, Khan Bahadur Sir Mirza. 1 Jan. 1921.

Annamalai Chettiyar, The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir S. R. M., Member, Council of State and Banker, Madras. 30 Sep. 1881; 2 June 1923.

Ayling, The Hon'ble Sir W. B., Judge, High Court, Madras. (On leave). 3 June 1915.

Beardsell, Sir W. A. 1 Jan. 1919.

Desika Achariyar, Diwan Bahadur Sir T., President, District Board, Trichinopoly. 3 June 1922.

Fraser, Sir Gordon. 3 June 1918.

Habib-ul-lah Sahib, The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad, C.I.E., Member of Council, Fort St. George, Madras. 3 June 1922.

Kumaraswami Sastriyar, The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Justice Sir C. V., Judge, High Court, Madras. 1 Jan. 1924.

Magniac, Brigadier-General Sir C. L., C.M.G., C.B.E., Agent, M. & S.M. Railway, Madras. 2 June 1923.

Muttayya Chettiyar, Rao Sahib Sir M. C. T., Banker, Bedford House, Vepery, Madras and Member, Legislative Assembly, Madras. 2 Jan. 1922.

Oldfield, The Hon'ble Sir F. D. P., Judge, High Court, Madras. (On leave). 1 Jan. 1923.

Patro, The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Sir A. P., Minister for Education, Fort St. George. 1 Jan. 1924.

Sadasiva Ayyar, Diwan Bahadur Sir T., Retired Judge, High Court, Madras. 4 June 1921.

Sankaran Nayar, Sir C., B.A., B.L., C.I.E. 14 June 1912.

Schwabe, The Hon'ble Sir W. G. S., K.C., Lately Chief Justice, High Court, Madras. (On leave). 2 Jan. 1922.

Simpson, Sir C. B. 3 June 1916.

Simpson, Sir J. F. 2 Jan. 1922.

Stanes, Sir R. 1 Jan. 1920.

Tyagaraya Chetti, Diwan Bahadur Sir P., Member, Madras Legislative Council, Madras. 5 June 1920.

Venkatareddi Nayudu, Rai Bahadur Sir K., Member, Legislative Council, Madras. 1874; 3 June 1923.

Persons to whom Kaisar-i-Hind Medals have been awarded.

[This Decoration which was instituted by Queen Victoria in 1900, and amended in 1901 and 1912, is bestowed for the rendering of public service in India, without distinction of race or sex, and consists of two classes, the medal being of gold for the First Class (on recommendation of the Secretary of State for India), and of Silver for the Second (on recommendation of the Governor-General of India). It consists of an oval-shaped Badge with Royal Cipher in the centre on one side, and the words "Kaisar-i-Hind for Public Service" on the other; extra bars are granted for additional services.]

First Class—29.

Alexander, A. L., Malabar. 3 Jan. 1920.

Bertram, The Rev. Father F., Principal, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly. 3 June 1922.

Blowers, Commissioner A. R., Commissioner of the Salvation Army for South India and Ceylon, Madras. 1 Jan. 1921.

Chatterton, Sir A., C.I.E., B.Sc., Bangalore. 23 May 1900.

Davies, A. Principal, Law College Madras (On leave). 22 June 1914.

Desika Achariyar, Diwan Bahadur Sir T., *Kt.*, President, District Board, Trichinopoly. 5 June 1920.

Hart, Dr. L. H., Medical Missionary, Madanapalle. 1 Jan. 1924.

Hatch, Miss S. I., Canadian Baptist Telugu Mission, Ramachandrapuram. 1 Jan. 1919.

Ling, Miss C. F., Member, Zenana Mission, Ootacamund. 12 Dec. 1911.

Loubiere, The Rev. Father E. F. A., of Paris Society of Foreign Missions, Cuddalore. 2 June 1923.

Maclean, The Rev. J. H., B.D., United Free Church of Scotland Mission, Conjeeveram. 4 June 1917.

McDougall, Miss E., Principal, Women's Christian College, Madras. 2 June 1923.

Meston, The Rev. W., Principal, Madras Christian College. 4 June 1921.

Monahan, Mrs. O., 5 June 1920.

Netyarammal, V. K. P., Consort of His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin. 2 Jan. 1922.

Nicholson, Sir F. A., K.C.I.E., I.C.S. (Retired). Coonoor. 1 Jan. 1917.

Ramachandra Rao Pantulu, Diwan Bahadur M., Member, Legislative Assembly, Ellore. 5 June 1920.

Richmond, T., Bar.-at-Law, Madras. 1 Jan. 1918.

Scudder, Miss I. S., In charge of the Mary Taber Schell Hospital, Vellore. 3 Jan. 1920.

Scudder, The Rev. Dr. L. R., American Arcot Mission, Madras. 1 Jan. 1919.

Sell, The Rev. C. E., D.D., M.R.A.S., Secretary of the Madras Committee of the Church Missionary Society, Madras. 1 Jan. 1906.

Seshagiri Rao Pantulu, Diwan Bahadur D., President, District Board, Godavari, Cocanada. 4 June 1921.

Sita Bai, The Rani Sahib of Wadhwan, Proprietrix of Anakapalle, etc., Estates, Vizagapatam. 1 Jan. 1916.

Stanes, Sir R., Merchant, High Field, Coonoor. 3 June 1913.

Stokes, Dr. W., M.B., Chief of the Basel Medical Mission, Calicut. 1 Jan. 1914.

Todhunter, Lady Alice, O.B.E. 3 June 1922.

Tucker, Lt.-Col. W. H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., I.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary Officer, The Nilgiris. 12 Dec. 1911.

Venkataratnam Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur R., Lately Principal, Raja's College, Pithapuram, Madras. 1 Jan. 1923.

Whitehead, Mrs. I., C.B.E., Madras. 4 June 1917.

Second Class—61.

Allen, The Rev. F. V., M.D., American Madura Mission Madura. 22 June 1914.

Bawden, The Rev. S. D., Manager, Kavali Criminal Settlement, Nellore. 3 June 1919.

Brentall, Mrs. N. T., Secretary, Young Women's Association, Trivandrum. 1 Jan. 1924.

Brough, The Rev. A. W., Pastor of the London Mission, Erode. 1 Jan. 1906.

Cain, Mrs. S., M.B.E. Dummagudem. 25 June 1909.

Callaghan, H. W., Inspector of Schools, Madras. 1 Jan. 1923.

Campbell, The Rev. T. V., M.A., M.B., C.M., Mysore State. 1 Jan. 1908.

Campbell, Miss G. J., The United Free Church of Scotland Mission, Madras. 3 June 1919.

Carmichael, Miss A. W., Church of England Zenana Mission, Dohnavur. 1 Jan. 1919.

Chandler, The Rev. J. S., Lexicon Office, Senate House, Madras. 12 Dec. 1911.

Corti, The Rev. Father F., Missionary, South Kanara district. 1 Jan. 1918.

Dalrymple-Hay, C. V., Retired Assistant Commissioner, Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Bangalore. 3 June 1913.

Daniels, Miss A. E., Honorary Missionary of the Church of England Zenana Mission Society, Ootacamund. 2 Jan. 1922.

Drysdale, Mrs. C. M., Deputy Directress of Public Instruction, Madras (On leave). 3 June 1918.

Elwes, Mrs. A., O.B.E., Madras. 4 June 1917.

Fernandez, A. P., Retired Civil Surgeon, Chittoor. 1 Jan. 1920.

Foglieni, The Rev. J. B., St. Joseph's Asylum Industrial Workshops, Mangalore. 1 Jan. 1921.

Foulkes, R., President, District Board, Madura. 2 June 1923.

Giffard, Mrs. Alice, Madras. 1 Jan. 1921.

Goldsmith, The Rev. C. M. G., Church Missionary Society, Madras. 1 Jan. 1918.

Greenwood, D. A., Superintendent, Alipuram Jail, Bellary. 1 Jan. 1924.

Greg, L. H., Executive Engineer, Western Division, Kistna. 4 June 1921.

Harris, Dr. B., Retired Civil Assistant Surgeon, Bangalore. 4 June 1921.

Hart, Miss L., M.D., Madanapalle. 1 Jan. 1908.

Houghton, H. E., Superintendent, (Re td. Madras Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Madras. 1 Jan. 1919.

Kandaswami Kandar, S., Landowner, Namakkal. 2 Jan. 1922.

Krishnan, Rao Bahadur K., Retired Civil Assistant Surgeon, Palghat. 1 Jan. 1924.

Krishnaswami Chetti, Mrs. C., Honorary Secretary, Ladies' Recreation Club, Madras. 1 Jan. 1924.

Krishnaswami Chetti, C. V., Electrical Engineer, Corporation of Madras, Madras. 3 June 1922.

Kugler, Miss A. S., M.D., American Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Guntur. 2 Jan. 1905.

Lloyd, Mrs. E. M., Madras. 3 June 1922.

Macphail, Miss A. M., L.R.C.P. & S., United Free Church Mission. 12 Dec. 1911.

Madeley, Mrs. E. M., Madras. 4 June 1917.

Maiden, J. W., Chairman, Municipal Council, Masulipatam. 3 June 1913.

Marler, The Rev. F. L., London Mission, Kadiri. 3 June 1916.

Mathias, P. F., Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General, Madras. 1 Jan. 1921.

Moore, Mother Ignatius, Presentation Convent, Georgetown, Madras. 5 June 1920.

Nicholson, The Rev. S., Missionary of the London Mission Society, Cuddapah. 2 Jan. 1922.

O'Brien, Dr. M., Lady Superintendent Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital Triplicane, Madras. 2 Jan. 1922.

Parker, Mrs. R. J., Trivandrum. 4 June 1921.

Parker, Dr. Miss H. E., Lady Doctor in charge of the American Hospital for women and children, Madura. 1 Jan. 1921.

Penn, The Rev. W. C., Principal, Noble College, Masulipatam. 1 Jan. 1920.

Rama Rao, Rao Sahib U., Medical Practitioner and Member, Madras Legislative Council, Madras. 3 June 1919.

Richards, Mrs. H. F., Madras. 1 Jan. 1923.

Schultze, The Rev. F. V. P. 2 Jan. 1911.

Shunker, C. P. V., Senior Assistant Surgeon, Government General Hospital, Madras. 3 June 1922.

Smith, E. G., Canadian Baptist Mission, Pithapuram. 1 Jan. 1923.

Spencer, Mrs. E. M., Madras. 3 June 1922.

Steel, A. 1 Jan. 1915.

Subbulakshmi Ammal, R. S., Superintendent, Widows' Hostel, Madras. 5 June 1920.

Swainson, Miss F., Manager, School for the Deaf, Mylapore. 1 Jan. 1910.

Symons, Mrs. M. L., Madras. 2 June 1923.

Thomson, The Rev. G. N., American Baptist Mission, Guntur (On Leave). 22 June 1914.

Tirunarayana Achariyar, Mandayam Ananda Pillai, Honorary Secretary, S.P.C.A., Madras. 1 Jan. 1920.

Tiruvenkata Achariyar, Mrs. S., Madras. 3 June 1918.

Todd, Captain T., Commissioner and Acting Organizing Secretary for Boy Scouts, Bombay and Hyderabad. 2 Jan. 1922.

Usman Sahib, Khan Bahadur Muhammad, Sheriff of Madras and Corporation Councillor, Broadway, Madras. 27 Dec. 1884; 2 June 1923.

Vijayaraghava Achariyar, Diwan Bahadur, T., M.A., M.B.E., Commissioner, British Empire Exhibition, 1924. 4 June 1917.

Vira Singhe, Miss L. N., Superintendent, Child Welfare Scheme, Madras. 1 Jan. 1920.

Wait, W. R. H., Agent of the Bombay Co., Ltd., Bellary. 1 Jan. 1915.

Woerner, Miss L., M.D. 1 Jan. 1913.

Officers who have been granted the King's Police Medals—86.

Abdul Aziz Sahib, Khan Bahadur, Inspector of Police, Godavari. 1 Jan. 1918.

Abdul Karim Sahib Farukhi, Khan Bahadur Muhammad, Retired Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras. 6 Jan. 1914.

Abdul Qadir Sahib, Retired Constable, Coimbatore. 1 Jan. 1919.

Amin-ud-din Sahib, Khan Bahadur Muhammad, Retired Deputy Superintendent of Police, Tinnevelly. 1 Jan. 1919.

Amu Sahib Khan Bahadur E. V., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Cannanore. 1 Jan. 1916.

Appu Nayar, V. M., Sub-Inspector of Police, Manjeri. 1 Jan. 1923.

Armitage, F., Inspector-General of Police, Madras. (On leave.) 9 Jan. 1911.

Arthanan, Head Constable, North Arcot. 1 Jan. 1913.

Bappu alias Kalandan, A. V., Head Constable, Malabar. 1 Jan. 1924.

Bhimayya, G., Head Constable, Bellary. 19 Nov. 1909.

Bulkley, A. F., Superintendent of Police, Ramnad Dt., Madura. 13 Feb. 1917.

Charsley, C. R., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Vizagapatam. 1 Jan. 1924.

Colebrook, E. H., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Vellore. 1 Jan. 1924.

Duraiswami Pillai, P., Acting Deputy Superintendent of Police, Tuticorin. 1 Jan. 1919.

Duraiswami Pillai, S., Sub-Inspector of Police, South Arcot. 2 Jan. 1922.

Elliott, J., Acting Superintendent of Police, Malappuram. 1 Jan. 1916.

Fawcett, F., Retired Deputy Inspector-General of Police. 9 Jan. 1911.

George, F. S. S., Deputy Inspector-General of Police, North Range, Waltair. 1 Jan. 1919.

Goodsell, F. W., Sergeant, Madras. 1 Jan. 1924.

Gopala Nayar, M. Constable, Special Police, Malabar. 1 Jan. 1924.

Govindan Nayar, P., Retired Head Constable, South Malabar. 1 Jan. 1916.

Govindarajulu Nayudu, A. V., Head Constable, Madras. 1 Jan. 1921.

Govindaswami, Head Constable, South Arcot. 1 Jan. 1914.

Hamilton, F. A., Acting Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Bellary. 1 Jan. 1913.

Hankinson, W. A. P., Inspector of Police, Madras. 2 Jan. 1922.

Happell, A. J., Deputy Commissioner of Police, Madras. 1 Jan. 1924.

Hitchcock, R. H., C.I.E., M.B.E., Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore. 1 Jan. 1916.

Humphreys, G. R., Retired Inspector of Police, Coimbatore. 1 Jan. 1913.
Ignasimuttu, Head Constable, Ramnad. 1 Jan. 1921.
Jagannatha Rao Nayudu, R., Inspector of Police, Kurnool. 1 Jan. 1921.
John, W. R., Additional Superintendent of Police, Vizagapatam. 1 Jan. 1924.
Kalim-ul-lah Sahib Chida, Khan Bahadur Muhammad, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Madras. 1 Jan. 1921.
Kandaswami Mudali, Head Constable, Chingleput. 13 Feb. 1917.
Karunakara Menon, V. P., Inspector of Police, Tirurangadi. 1 Jan. 1923.
Karunakara Nayar, K., Sub-Inspector of Police, Kattiparuthi. 1 Jan. 1923.
Keats, H. E., Sergeant, Tinnevelly. 2 Jan. 1922.
King, A. J., Assistant Superintendent of Police (On Special Duty), Narasapatnam. 1 Jan. 1923.
Keene, H., Assistant Superintendent of Police. (On leave). 1 Jan. 1924.
Krishna Menon, V., Sub-Inspector of Police, C.I.D., Madras. 1 Jan. 1923.
Krishna Panikkar, K., Subadar, Malabar Special Police, Tirurangadi. 1 Jan. 1923.
Krishnaswami Ayyar, R. S., Deputy Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly. 1 Jan. 1923.
Krishnaswami Ayyar, T. V., Deputy Superintendent of Police, Dindigul. 1 Jan. 1916.
Kunhikannan, U., Sub-Inspector of Police, Malapuram 2 Jan. 1922.
Lakshmana Rao, K., Sub-Inspector of Police, Kurnool. 1 Jan. 1916.
Lewis, E. H. H., Superintendent of Police, Anantapur. 19 Nov. 1909.
Mahim Shah, Chamnad, Inspector of Police, South Kanara. 9 Jan. 1911.
Mainwaring, N. E. Q., Retired Deputy Inspector-General of Police. 1 Jan. 1920.
Manikkam Pillai, Head Constable, Tinnevelly. 19 Nov. 1909.
Manikkam Pillai, N. S., Inspector of Police, Salem. 1 Jan. 1914.
McLaughlin, J., Retired Acting Superintendent of Police. 6 Jan. 1914.
Moore, J., Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D., Madras. 1 Jan. 1916.
Muhammad Ali, Head Constable, Chingleput. 13 Feb. 1917.
Muhammad Khan, Khan Bahadur, V. G., Retired Deputy Superintendent of Police. 1 Jan. 1923.
Muruga Pillai, P. E., Constable, Madras City Police. 1 Jan. 1921.
Narayana Menon, M., Deputy Superintendent of Police, Malapuram. 2 Jan. 1922.
Narayanaswami Nayudu, Head Constables, Trichinopoly. 9 Jan. 1911.
Natesa Mudaliyar, K. G., Constable, Madras City Police. 1 Jan. 1921.
North, J. W. M., Retired Inspector of Police, Madras. 1 Jan. 1921.
Padhi, N. K., Inspector of Police, Godavari. 1 Jan. 1918.
Parankusam Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. I.S.O., Retired Deputy Commissioner of Police, Madras. 1 Jan. 1920.
Paupa Rao Nayudu, Rai Bahadur M., Retired Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bezwada. 19 Nov. 1909.
Pitt, W. H., Commissioner of Police, Travancore, Trivandrum. 2 Jan. 1922.
Raja Ayyar, Rao Bahadur A. K., Kallar Special Officer, Madura. 1 Jan. 1916.
Ramanatha Ayyar, T. S., Inspector of Police, Ponani. 1 Jan. 1923.
Reilly, D., Retired Sergeant, Ootacamund. 1 Jan. 1915.
Saiyid Abdul Rahim Sahib, Acting Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kandukur. 1 Jan. 1920.
Sankara Nayar, Constable, Ramnad. 1 Jan. 1914.
Satagopa Pillai, A., Sub-Inspector of Police, Ramnad. 1 Jan. 1920.
Saunders, L. E., Acting Superintendent of Police, Koraput. 1 Jan. 1915.
Sekharan Nayar, K. A., Constable, South Malabar. 2 Jan. 1922.
Simhachalam, G., Sub-Inspector of Police, Godavari. 1 Jan. 1918.
Sullivan, E. H., Superintendent of Police, Ootacamund. 1 Jan. 1916.
Sumner, T. A., Inspector of Police, Kurnool. 2 Jan. 1922.
Sundara Mudaliyar, C. S., Retired Deputy Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore. 9 Jan. 1911.

Sweney, C. E., Superintendent of Police (On special duty), and Officer, Commanding Agency Operations, Narasapatnam. 13 Feb. 1917.

Syed, K. T., Head Constable, South Malabar. 1 Jan. 1923.

Tottenham, C. G., Superintendent of Police. (On leave.) 2 Jan. 1922.

Tyagaraja Ayyar, Sub-Inspector of Police, North Arcot. 1 Jan. 1913.

Venkoba Rao, Diwan Bahadur T., Superintendent of Police, St. Thomas' Mount. 1 Jan. 1913.

Virabhadra Pillai, Head Constable, Madura. 9 Jan. 1911.

Williams, H. E., Superintendent of Police, Vizagapatam. 1 Jan. 1920.

Windle, O. E., Superintendent of Police, Calicut. 1 Jan. 1920.

Withinshaw, L., Superintendent of Police. On other duty under the Government of India. 1 Jan. 1916.

Wright, W. H., Additional Superintendent of Police. On special duty. Narasapatnam. 1 Jan. 1918.

Yeshiah, S., Constable, Nellore. 2 Jan. 1922.

Yusuf Ali Sahib, Khan Sahib, Retired Inspector of Police, Ganjam. 9 Jan. 1911.

Officers who have been granted the Imperial Service Medal—10.

Abdul Hafiz, Muhammad Eusuff, Pondicherry. 1 May 1864—1922.

Ghaffar Khan, P., Jamadar, Board of Revenue, Madras. 14 June 1912.

Ghulam Dastagir, Retired First Laboratory Attendant, Office of the Government Agricultural Chemist, Saidapet. 27 Aug. 1920.

Lakshmana Rao, Late First Grade Duffadar, Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Southern Division. 3 June 1913.

Michael, R., Anatomical Attendant, Medical College, Madras. 1 Jan. 1913.

Qasim Khan, P., Late Amin, District Court, North Malabar. 3 June 1913.

Ramaprasad, T., Retired Duffadar, L. & M. Secretariat, Madras. 1 Jan. 1913.

Sad-ud-din, Muhammad, Retired Jamadar, Iskapalle, Nellore district. 14 June 1912.

Saiyid Hyder, Peon, Taluk Office, Palmaner, Chittoor district. 1 Jan. 1913.

Subbaraya Mudali, K., Retired Peon, Madras. 14 June 1912.

Indian Chiefs.

Hindus.

HEREDITARY.

Maharaja.

Rama Varma, H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore, Trivandrum. 1857; 19 Aug. 1885.

Rama Varma, H. H. the Maharaja of Cochin, Cochin. 1858; 1 Jan. 1921.

Raja.

Martanda Bhairava Tondaiman, H.H, the Raja of Pudukkottai, Pudukkottai. 1875; 16 April 1886.

Venkata Rao, Raja of Sandur, Sandur. 1892; 4 Dec. 1892.

Rama Varma, Elaya Raja of Cochin, Cochin. B. 1862.

Rani.

Setu Lakshmi Bai, H.H. the Senior Rani of Travancore, Trivandrum. 1895; 3 June 1901.

Setu Parvati Bai, H. H. the Junior Rani of Travancore, Trivandrum. 1896; 3 June 1901.

Jang.

Rama Varma, H.H. the Maharaja of Travancore, Trivandrum. 1857; 19 Aug. 1885.

Manne Sultan.

Rama Varma, H.H. the Maharaja of Travancore, Trivandrum. 1857; 19 Aug. 1885.

Muhammadan.

HEREDITARY.

Nawab.

Nawab Saiyid Fazle-Ali, Khan Bahadur, Nawab of Banganapalle, Banganapalle. 9 Nov. 1901; Jan. 1922.

Zamindars and Noblemen.

Hindus.

HEREDITARY.

Raja.

Sri Mirza Pushapati Alkah Narayana Gajapati Razu Manne Sultan Bahadur, Raja of Vizianagram, Vizianagram. 1883; 23 May 1897.

Maharaja Sri Ramachandra Deo, Raja of Jeypore, Jeypore. 1893; 8 Jan. 1920.

Govinda Krishna Yachendruluvaru Panchhazari Mansubdar of Venkatagiri, Venkatagiri.

Damara Kumara Venkata Lingama Nayani Bahadur Garu, Raja of Kalahasti, Kalahasti. 1878; 5 Dec. 1919.

Maharaja Sri Raja Rao Venkatakumara Mahipati Surya Rao Bahadur of Pithapuram, Pithapuram. 1885; 1906.

Raja Kumara Venkataperumal Raju Bahadur Garu, Raja of Karvetnagar, Karvetnagar. 1903; 1907.

Raja Sri Ravu Swetachalapati Ramakrishna Ranga Rao Bahadur, Raja of Bobbili, Bobbili. 20 Feb. 1901; 11 Sep. 1920.

Raja Rajeswara Sethupati *alias* Mutturamalinga Sethupati, Raja of Ramnad, Ramnad. 1889; 28 Dec. 1903.

Padinnara Kovilagam Manavikrama *alias* Kuttunniraja, Maharaja, Zamorin of Calicut, Calicut. 2 Aug. 1915.

Padinnara Kovilagath Manavikrama *alias* Anujan Tamburan, Second Raja of Calicut, Calicut. 2 Aug. 1915. (The term Raja is recognized as a complimentary form of address only.)

Rama Varma Raja, Valiya Raja of Chirakkal, Malabar. 1881; 26 July 1917.

Kunhi Krishna Varma Raja, Valiya Raja of Kadattanad, Malabar. 1882; 6 Sep. 1919.

Kizhakke Meledathil Kombi Acchan, Valiya Raja of Palghat, Malabar. 1830; 21 Feb. 1911.

Ayiranazhe Kovilagath Unikavu *alias* Vallabha Raja, Valiya Raja of Walavanad, Malabar. 1846; 18 May 1903.

Kizhakke Kovilagath Vira Varma Raja, Valiya Raja of Kottayam, 1860; 29 June 1907.

Rama Varma Raja, Valiya Raja of Kurumbranad, Malabar. 1831; 18 Nov. 1912.

Kunhunni *alias* Raja Raja Varma Raja, Valiya Raja of Parapanad, Malabar. 1857; 23 Sep. 1914.

Goda Varma Raja, Valiya Raja of Beypore, Malabar. B. 1855.

Sriranga Bhupala Bhale Rao, Raja, Zamindar of Mutyalapad, Nellore. B. 1840.

Sri Krishna Chandra Gajapati Narayana Deo Garu, Raja of Parlakimedi, Parlakimedi. 26 Apr. 1892; 2 Jan. 1922.

Ramarayaningar, P. The Hon'ble Raja of Panagal, Minister for Local Self Government, Fort St. George, Madras. 3 June 1922.

Muhammadan.

HEREDITARY.

Raja.

Ahmad Ali Sultan Ali Raja, Raja of Cannanore, Cannanore. 1863; 2 Dec. 1911.

Ayissa Bibi, Sultan Ali Raja, Bibi of Cannanore, Cannanore. 1872; 24 July 1921.*

Hindus.

HEREDITARY.

Manne Sultan.

Pushapati Viziarama Gajapati Razu Manne Sultan Bahadur Garu, Raja of Vizianagram, Vizianagram. 1883; 1897.

Vasireddi Sri Chandra Mowliswara Prasada Nayudu, Zamindar of Chintalapati, Vanta Estate, Kistna. 1881; 21 Nov. 1887.

* (1) *When the head of the family is a male*—Sultan Ali Raja (Here enter Muhammad Ali or Ahmed Ali or whatever the name is), Raja of Cannanore.
(2) *When the head of the family is a female*—Sultan Ali Raja (Here enter Imbichi or whatever the name is), Bibi of Cannanore.

Mirza.

Pushapati Viziarama Gajapati Razu Manne Sultan Bahadur Garu, Raja of Vizianagram, Vizianagram. 1883; 1897.

Panchhazari Mansubdar.

Govinda Krishna Yachendrulavaru, Raja of Venkatagiri.

PERSONAL.

Maharaja.

Venkataswetachalapati Ranga Rao Bahadur, Sri Rao Sir, G.C.I.E., C.B.E., of Bobbili. 1862; 23 May 1900.

Sri Raja Rao Venkatakumara Mahipati Surya Rao Bahadur, C.B.E., Raja of Pithapuram, Pithapuram. 3 June 1922.

Sri Ramachandra Deo, Raja of Jeypore, Jeypore. 3 June 1922.

Raja Sri Padinnara Kovilagam Manavikrama *alias* Kuttunni Raja, Zamorin of Calicut. 2 June 1923.

Raja.

Venganad Raja Vasudeva Raja, Valiya Nambidi of Kollengode, C.I.E., 1873; 1 Jan. 1901.

Kizhakke Kovilagath Manavedan Raja, Retired District Judge, Malabar. 1855; 26 June 1908.

Sri Madana Mohana Simha Deo Garu, Zamindar of Dharakota, Dharakota. 1875; 12 Dec. 1911.

Rama Varma, H. H. Raja Sri Sir, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., ex-Raja of Cochin, Cochin. 1852; 23 Oct. 1895.

Rani.

Sri Raja Vatsavaya Venkata Subhadrayamma Jagapati Bahadur Garu, Zamindarini of Kotham, Godavari district, Tuni. 27 Sep. 1861; 1 Jan. 1918.

Hindus.

PERSONAL.

Mahamahopadhyaya—10.

Dandapaniswami Dikshitar, C., Chidambaram. 20 Aug. 1859; 3 June 1916.

Desika Achariyar, K., Principal of the Devasthanam Sanskrit College, Tirupati. Oct. 1856; 1 Jan. 1917.

Ganapati Sastrigal, Pandit T., Curator of Oriental Literature, Trivandrum 25 Oct. 1860; 3 June 1918.

Godavarma Raja of Cranganore, Valiya, Cranganore. 1859; 24 June 1910.

Lakshmana Suri, Late Sanskrit Pandit, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras. 20 Aug. 1859; 4 June 1917.

Narayanan Namboodripad, K. N., Kilimangalam. 1855; 24 June 1910.

Panchapagesa Sastrigal, Brahmasri P.V., Mysore. 6 Nov. 1855; 8 Jan. 1916.

Sivasankara Sastriyar, S., Retired Sanskrit and Kanarese Pandit, Presidency College, Madras. 10 May 1864; 1 Jan. 1923.

Subbaraya Sastri, Tata, Vizianagram. 1866; 2 Jan. 1911.

Swaminatha Ayyar, V., Retired Tamil Pandit, Presidency College, Madras. 1856; 1 Jan. 1906.

Vaidyaratna—4.

Bharata Sastriyar, P., Ayurvedic Physician, Triplicane, Madras. 15 Feb. 1886; 3 June 1922.

Ethirajulu Nayudu, T. R., Ayurvedic Physician, Madras. 1 Jan. 1924.

Gopala Acharlu, Pandit A., Berhampur. 1874; 14 June 1912.

Ramanatha Sastri, U., Ayurvedic Physician, Mylapore, Madras. 9 Oct. 1880; 1 Jan. 1923.

Diwan Bahadur—72.

Ananta Rao Pantulu, V., Vizianagram. 1854; 2 Jan. 1897.

Annamalai Chettiyar, The Hon'ble Mr. S. R. M., Member, Council of State, 38, Police Commissioner's Office Road, Vepery, Madras. 30 Sep. 1881; 3 June 1922.

Appaswami Pillai, A. S., Landlord, Palamcottah. 1 Jan. 1924.

Aravamudu Ayyangar S., Vice-Chairman of the Residency Bazaar Committee, Hyderabad (Deccan). 1 June 1923.

Arunachala Mudaliyar, C., Proprietor of Chunampet, Goodwood, Kilpauk, Madras. 29 Dec. 1885; 1 Jan. 1919.

Balaji Rao Nayudu, T., Masulipatam 9 Nov. 1862; 2 June 1923.

Bangera, M. M., Retired District Judge, Mangalore. 1855; 24 June 1910.

Bhavanandam Pillai, S., Deputy Commissioner of Police, Blaconsfield, Poonamalle Road, Vepery, Madras. 1868; 3 June 1919.

Chandrasekhara Ayyar, K. S., Chief Judge, Chief Court, Mysore. 1 June 1923.

Desika Achariyar, Sir T., *Kt.*, President, District Board, Trichinopoly 1868; 25 June 1909.

Gopalan Nayar, C., Retired Deputy Collector, Calicut. 6 July 1859; 3 June 1916.

Govinda Pillai, A., Retired Judge of the High Court, Travancore State, Trivandrum. 1849; 25 June 1909.

Govindaraghava Ayyar, L. A., High Court Vakil, Madras. 1867; 1 Jan. 1906.

Govindas Chatturbooja Das, Merchant, Madras. 1878; 12 Dec. 1911.

Guruswami Chetti, S., Guru Vilas, No. 5, Cope Venkatachala Ayyar Street, Georgetown, Madras. 18 June 1863; 3 June 1922.

Janakiramayya Pantulu, Y., Retired District Judge, Bezwada. 1854; 25 June 1909.

Kelu Eradi, V., Retired Judge, Cochin, Calicu., 1 Jan. 1915.

Kesava Pillai, P., President, Anantapur District Board, Gooty and Deputy President, Madras Legislative Council. 8 Oct. 1860; 1 Jan. 1917.

Kothandarama Nayudu, T., Retired Tahsildar and Chairman, Municipal Council, Hospet. 1848; 25 June 1909.

Krishnan, The Hon'ble Justice C., Judge, High Court, Madras. 1868; 3 June 1913.

Krishnan Nayar, M., Member, Madras Legislative Council, Palghat. 9 Aug. 1870; 3 June 1915.

Krishnaswami Ayyar, P. S., Retired Inam Settlement Superintendent, Kodimangalam, Tanjore district. 1859; 1 Jan. 1894.

Krishnaswami Rao, C., Retired District and Sessions Judge, Luz House, Cathedral Post, Madras. 12 Aug. 1867; 3 June 1922.

Kumaraswami Sastri, The Hon'ble Justice Sir C. V., *Kt.*, Judge, High Court, Madras. 1870; 12 Dec. 1911.

Lakshmanan, Dr. P. N., Darbar Physician, Travancore, Trivandrum. 15 Sep. 1869; 5 June 1920.

Masilamani Pillai, V., Official Referee, High Court, Madras. (On leave). 1 Jan. 1924.

Muniswami Ayyar, C. V., Reporter, The "Madras Mail," Mambalam, Saidapet. 1868; 1 Jan. 1923.

Namberumal Chetti, T.. Member, Building Contractor, Crynant, Chetford, Kilpauk. 1856. 2 June 1923.

Narayana Ayyar, P. R., Retired Deputy Director, Revenue Survey, Madura. 1857; 14 June 1912.

Narayana Kurup, T. C., Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Tellicherry, North Malabar. 1863; 4 June 1917.

Narayanamurti Pantulu, B., Retired Deputy Collector, Vizagapatam. 1850; 1 Jan. 1906.

Narayanaswami Chetti G., Merchant, Gopathy Villa, San Thome High Road, Mylapore, Madras. 28 Sep. 1881; 3 June 1922.

Parankusam Nayudu, P., I.S.O., Retired Deputy Commissioner of Police, Madras. 1865; 22 June 1914.

Pinto, A., Retired Deputy Collector, Mangalore. 1840; 1 Jan. 1892.

Puttanna Chetti, K. P., Retired Senior Member of Council, Mysore State, Bangalore. 12 Dec. 1911.

Raghava Acharlu, V., Retired Registrar, L. and M. Secretariat, Saidapet. 1851; 20 May 1899.

Ragavayya Pantulu, T., Diwan of Travancore State, Trivandrum. 3 Nov. 1872; 4 June 1921.

Rajagopala Achariyar, The Hon'ble Sir P., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Member, Secretary of State's Council, London. 1862; 28 June 1907.

Ramabhadra Nayudu, The Hon'ble Mr. V., Member, Council of State, Vadagarai, Madura. 1873; 12 Dec. 1911.

Ramachandra Ayyar, A., Panangudi, Nannilam taluk. 1849; 2 May 1900.

Ramachandra Rao Pantulu, M., Member, Legislative Assembly, Ellore. 21 Sep. 1868; 1 Jan. 1919.

Ramachandra Rao, R., On Special Duty, Fort St. George, Madras. 1871; 24 June 1910.

Ramalinga Ayyar, A. V., Retired Chief Engineer, P.W.D., Madras, 1868; 1 Jan. 1923.

Ramanuja Achariyar, K., Principal, Maharaja's College, Vizianagram. 9 May 1853; 3 June 1918.

Ramanuja Achariyar, V. K., Tanjore. 1851; 1 Jan. 1921.

Rama Rao, P., Pleader, Bellary. 1851; 4 June 1917.

Rama Rao, T., Retired Deputy Collector Dharmavaram, Anantapur district. 1849; 1 Jan. 1909.

Ramaswami Kalinga Rayar, M., Poligar of Uttukuli, Coimbatore district. 1864; 3 June 1913.

Ranga Achariyar, K., Retired Government Lecturer in Botany, Coimbatore. 1868; 1 Jan. 1924.

Ranga Achariyar, T., Member, Legislative Assembly, Madras. 1865; 1 Jan. 1924.

Ranga Achariyar, T. M., Retired District Judge, Madras. 1850; 1 Jan. 1908.

Sadasiva Ayyar, Sir T., *Kt.*, Retd. High Ct. Judge, Madras. 1861; 12 Dec. 1911.

Sesha Acharlu, D., Retired Assistant Director of Survey, Madras. 15 Oct. 1865; 1 Jan. 1923.

Seshagiri Rao Pantulu, D., High Court Vakil, Cocanada. 1864; 28 June 1910.

Sivagnanam Pillai, The Hon'ble Mr. T. N., Minister for Development, Fort St. George. 1 Apr. 1861; 3 June 1922.

Siva Subrahmanya Tevar Tirthapathi, T. N., Zamindar of Singampatti Singampatti, Tinnevelly district. 6 Aug. 1872; 1 Jan. 1917.

Subrahmanya Ayyar, Sir S., K.C.I.E., Retired High Court Judge, Madras. 1842; 1 Jan. 1891.

Subrahmanyam Pantulu, V., Retired District Judge, Masulipatam. 1860; 1 Jan. 1913.

Suryanarayanamurti, K., Member, Madras Legislative Council, Cocanada. 5 July 1869; 1 Jan. 1918.

Swamikannu Pillai, The Hon'ble L. D. M.A., B.L., LL.B., C.I.E., I.S.O., President Madras Legislative Council, Madras 1865; 1 Jan. 1909.

Tiruvenkata Achariyar, C. R, Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras. 1868; 1 Jan. 1924.

Tyagaraja Ayyar, T. S., District and Sessions Judge, Trichinopoly. 18 Jan. 1870; 2 June 1923.

Tyagaraya Chetti, Sir P., *Kt.*, Member, Madras Legislative Council, Tondiarpet, Madras. 27 Apr. 1852; 1 Jan. 1919.

Venkatachalam Pantulu, C., Government Pleader, Rajahmundry. 29 Sep. 1865; 3 June 1916.

Venkatanarayana Nayudu, J., Inspector-General of Registration, Madras. Nov. 1875; 1 Jan. 1923.

Venkataramayya, W. L., Retired District and Sessions Judge, Berhampur. 31 Aug. 1861; 1 Jan. 1920.

Venkatarama Ayyar, M., Deputy Commissioner, Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Trichinopoly. Sep. 1869; 2 June 1923.

Venkataratnam Nayudu, R., Principal, Raja's College, Pithapuram. Pithapuram. 1862; 1 Jan. 1918.

Venkoba Rao, T., Superintendent of Police, Chingleput, St. Thomas' Mount. 11 July 1869; 4 June 1921.

Verghese, G. T., Retired Deputy Collector and Vice-President, Malabar District Board, Calicut. 17 July 1855; 8 Jan. 1916.

Verghese, V., Retired Civil Surgeon, Ernakulam. 2 Jan. 1922.

Vijayaraghava Acharya, T., M.B.E., Commissioner, British Empire Exhibition, 1924. 27 Aug. 1875; 4 June 1921. * *Rai Bahadur*—21.

Chakkarai Mandradiyar, N., Pattagar of Palayakottai, Coimbatore. 1886; 14 June 1912.

Ethirajulu Nayudu, P. C., President, District Board, Guntur and Member, Madras Legislative Council. 25 Aug. 1871; 2 Jan. 1922.

Janardan Singh, Senior Hospital Assistant, Madras. 1855; 1 Jan. 1896.

* "Rai Bahadur" and "Rao Bahadur" are titles of equal rank though the names of the holders of one of them have to be printed before or after those of the other.

Krishnan Nayar, K., District Board Engineer, Calicut. 9 Nov. 1862; 1 Jan. 1918.

Krishnayya Pantulu, T. V., Landholder and President, Ganjam District Board, Chatrapur. 29 Aug. 1880; 3 June 1916.

Lakshmana Rao Pantulu, N., Retired Sub-Judge, Nellore. 1856; 1 Jan. 1913.

Mopurappah, B., Honorary Secretary, The Madras Society for the Protection of Children, Madras. 1863; 1 Jan. 1910.

Murugesa Mudaliyar, V., Head Store-keeper, Commissariat Department, Port Blair, Tanjore. 1 Jan. 1915.

Muttanna, M., Retired Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests, Bangalore. 1855; 3 June 1899.

Narasimha Achariyar, T. M., President, District Board, Cuddapah, and Member, Madras Legislative Council. 4 Sep. 1870; 3 June 1916.

Paupa Rao Nayudu, M., Retired Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras. 1857; 22 June 1914.

Raghunatha Rao, M., Retired Assistant Inspector of Schools, Mangalore. 1859; Jan. 1908.

Rama Rao, U., Acting Collector, Chittoor. 9 July 1877; 3 June 1918.

Srikrishnulu Patrulu, P., Retired Deputy Collector, Bobbili. 18 Jan. 1868; 1 Jan. 1917.

Srinivasa Rao Pantulu, P. V., Vice-President, District Board, Guntur. 12 Oct. 1877; 1 Jan. 1917.

Subbaraya Mudaliyar, C., Retired Head Store-keeper, Commissariat Departments, Port Blair, Chintadripet, Madras. 1857; 1904.

Suryanarayana Prasada Rao, S., Retired Deputy Collector, Vizagapatam. 1861; 1 Jan. 1892.

Swaminatha Vijaya Tevar, R., Zamindar of Papanad, Tanjore. 9 Sep. 1866; 1 Jan. 1915.

Venkataraghavalu Reddi, M., President, Chingleput District Board, Saidapet. 9 Mar. 1861; 1 June 1919.

Venkatareddi Nayudu, Sir K., *Kt.* Member, Legislative Council, Madras. 1874; 4 June 1917.

Venkoba Rao Pantulu, D., Retired District and Sessions Judge, Triplicane, Madras. 6 Dec. 1858; 8 Jan. 1916.

* *Rao Bahadur*—139.

Alwar Chetti, V., Retired Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests, Madras. 1866; 28 June 1907.

Anantakrishna Ayyar, L. K., Curator, Cochin State Museum, Trichur, Cochin State. 18 Nov. 1864; 2 Jan. 1922.

Anantarama Ayyar, V. A., Retired Registrar, Revenue Secretariat, Triplicane. 1863; 14 June 1912.

Annaswami Tevar, A., Tanjore. 1872; 1 Jan. 1908.

Appaswami Vandyar, V., Mirasidar, Pundi, Tanjore District. 20 Aug. 1867; 8 June 1916.

Appu Sastriyar, S., Manager, Native High School, Kumbakonam. 1855; 24 May 1889.

Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, R. N., Superintending Engineer, Madras. 18 Apr. 1870; 3 June 1915.

Arogyaswami Pillai, M. G., Coimbatore. 1859; 22 June 1914.

Arumugam Pillai, M., Retired Deputy Collector, Tanjore. 1860; 1 Jan. 1892.

Ayyannah Chetti, P. C., Merchant, Madras. 1 Jan. 1921.

Balakrishna Ayyar, K., Deputy Assistant Military Accountant-General, Madras. 2 June 1923.

Balakrishna Ayyar, T. S., Coimbatore 1862; 24 June 1910.

Balasundaram Nayudu, M., Merchant, Madras. 1 Jan. 1924.

Bhaskara Ayyar, S., Superintending Engineer, Trichinopoly. 19 Sep. 1873; 4 June 1920.

Chelvarangaraju, J., Retired Deputy Director of Agriculture, Guindy, Saidapet. June 1868; 4 June 1921.

Dharmalinga Mudaliyar, V. 1860; 26 June 1908.

* "Rai Bahadur" and "Rao Bahadur" are titles of equal rank, though necessarily the names of the holders of one of them have to be printed before or after those of the other.

Duraiswami Ayyar, A., Retired Deputy Collector, Conjeeveram. 1866; 22 June 1914.

Fernandez, C., Merchant, Lily Lodge, Pereira Street, Tuticorin, and Member, Madras Legislative Council. 15 Nov. 1869; 2 Jan. 1922.

Ganapati Ayyar, K., Retired Principal, Kallikota College, Berhampur. 27 May 1862; 3 June 1918.

Ganapati Ayyar, K. S., Vakil, Trichinopoly. 1867; 14 June 1912.

Gopalakrishnayya, K., First-grade Pleader, Bezwada. 22 Aug. 1883; 2 Jan. 1922.

Gopalakrishna Ayyar, V., Assistant Secretary, Finance Department, Fort St. George, Madras. Oct. 1878; 2 June 1923.

Gopalaswami Ayyangar, N., Registrar-General of Panchayats, Fort St. George. 31 Mar. 1882; 2 Jan. 1922.

Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, M., Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Bellary. 1873; 1 Jan. 1915.

Gopal Rao, P., Pleader, Berhampur. 1856; 22 June 1914.

Govinda Kidavu, E., Inspector of Police. 2 Jan. 1922.

Govinda Menon, A. V., Government Pleader, Calicut. 1882; 2 June 1923.

Govindan, V., Assistant Director of Fisheries (Retired). 10 May 1869; 3 June 1918.

Govinda Rao, M. R., Retired Deputy Collector, Madura. 1859; 3 June 1913.

Hanumanta Gowd, C., Landholder, Hospet. 1858; 1 Jan. 1903.

Hanumanta Rao Pantulu, S., President, Taluk Board, Bandar, Kistna district. 8 June 1887; 2 Jan. 1922.

James, G. V., Civil Surgeon, Negapatam. 22 Nov. 1875; 1 Jan. 1921.

Jambulinga Mudaliyar, P. N., Agent, Parry & Co., Madura. Jan. 1875; 4 June 1921.

Jesudasan, D. I., Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Madras. 1875; 3 June 1922.

Kandaswami Chettiyar, O., Lecturer in English, Madras Christian College, Madras. 18 Apr. 1868; 1 Jan. 1919.

Kesava Pai, M., Assistant Director, King Institute, Guindy. (On leave). 21 Dec. 1879; 1 Jan. 1921.

Koil Pillai, D., Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Tinnevelly. 6 Oct. 1873; 4 June 1921.

Koman, M. C., Retired Civil Surgeon, Grant's Garden, Madras. 1 Sep. 1869; 1 Jan. 1919.

Kothandaramanjulu Nayudu, G., Retired Sub-Judge, 25 Harris Road, Mount Road, Madras. 14 Mar. 1863; 3 June 1918.

Krishna Ayyangar, K. A., President, Alleppey Municipal Council, Travancore. 13 Mar. 1866; 2 Jan. 1922.

Krishnama Achariyar, K., Vakil, Mylapore, Madras. 26 Aug. 1864; 1 Jan. 1917.

Krishnama Achariyar, V. T., Secretary, Law Department, Fort St. George. 8 Feb. 1881; 1 Jan. 1921.

Krishnan, K., Retired Civil Assistant Surgeon, Palghat. 5 Nov. 1865; 3 June 1915.

Krishna Rao Pantulu, A. S., Member, Madras Legislative Council, Nellore. 28 June 1878; 4 June 1920.

Krishna Sastri, H., Assistant Archæological Superintendent, Southern Circle, Madras. 1870; 4 June 1920.

Krishnaswami Ayyangar, N., Vakil, Kumbakonam. 1863; 1 Jan. 1910.

Krishnaswami Ayyar, A., Retired Assistant Commissioner of Police, Mylapore, Madras. 1856; 1 Jan. 1895.

Krishnaswami Ayyar, P., District Medical Officer, Vizagapatam. 1 Jan. 1924.

Krishnaswami Jatavallabhar, V., Retired Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, Chidambaram. 26 May 1865; 8 June 1916.

Krishnaswami Nayudu, K. K., President, Taluk Board, Vellore, and Member, Madras Legislative Council. 11 May 1874; 2 June 1923.

Krishna Varma Raja, M. C., Mankada, Walavanad, Malabar. 20 Feb. 1879; 8 Jan. 1916.

Krishnayya Pantulu, D., Retired Special Settlement Officer, Guntur. 1861; 25 June 1909.

Kumaraswami Reddi, S., Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Palamcottah. 1879; 22nd June 1914.

Kuppuramaswami Sastriyar, R., Secretary to the Diwan of Travancore, Trivandrum. 20 Apr. 1876; 3 June 1922.

Kuppuswami Ayyangar, A. V., Government Pleader, Cuddalore. 16 June 1870; 1 Jan. 1919.

Lakshmayya Chetti, S., Contractor and Honorary Commercial Adviser, S.I.Ry., Srirangam, Trichinopoly. 16 Sep. 1870; 2 June 1923.

Murugappa Chettiyar, A. M., Merchant, Ramnad district. 29 Mar. 1884; 2 June 1923.

Murugesam Pillai, C., Retired Deputy Collector, Jaffna. 1842; 31 Dec. 1898.

Muttunayagam Pillai, A. M., Puisne Judge, High Court, Trivandrum. (Retired). 1 Jan. 1924.

Nageswara Rao Pantulu, K., Deputy Collector, Ganjam district. (On leave). 1 Nov. 1871; 2 June 1923.

Narasimhalu Nayudu, G., Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Madras. 1 Jan. 1924.

Narasimha Raju, C. V. S., President, District Board, Vizagapatam, and Member, Madras Legislative Council, 23 Apr. 1876; 4 June 1921.

Narasimha Rao Pantulu, K., Retired Deputy Collector, Vizagapatam. 1858; 3 June 1913.

Narasimha Rao, S. V., Vice-President, District Board, Kurnool. 1873; 14 June 1912.

Narasimheswara Sarma, The Hon'ble Sir B., K.C.S.I., Member, Executive Council of the Governor-General, Delhi. 1867; 25 June 1909.

Narayana Ayyar, K., Pensioner, Madura. 1 Jan. 1898.

Narayana Ayyar, T. S., Chief Judge, Cochin State. 23 Nov. 1869; 1 Jan. 1923.

Narayanan Nayar, T. V., District and Sessions Judge, Tellichery. 3 June 1922.

Narayana Menon, P., I.S.O., Diwan of Cochin, Ernakulam. 24 June 1864; 4 June 1917.

Narayana Rao, H., Professor of Geology, Presidency College (Retired), Madras. 1 Jan. 1921.

Narayana Rao, Y., Retired Head Cashier, S.I.Ry., Trichinopoly. 1854; 29 June 1906.

Natesa Ayyar, M. S., Mirasidar, and Chairman, Municipal Council, Mayavaram, Tanjore. 6 Sep. 1871; 8 June 1916.

Natesa Mudaliyar, C., Private Medical Practitioner and Member, Madras Legislative Council, Triplicane, Madras. 3 June 1922.

Nedungadi, T. M. A., Chalapuram, Calicut. 1 Jan. 1919.

Nedungadi, T. M. K., Temporary Deputy Controller of Hospital Accounts, Madras. 29 Oct. 1868; 3 June 1922.

Nellaiyappa Pillai, P. P., Chairman, Municipal Council, Tinnevelly. 2 June 1923.

Nilakantan Nayar, K., Inspector of Police. 2 Jan. 1922.

Nilamegham Pillai, T. V., Hospital Assistant, Bangalore. 1854; 1 Jan. 1895.

Patro, The Hon'ble Sir A. P., *Kt.*, Minister for Education and Public Works, Fort St. George, Madras. July 1874; 1 Jan. 1920.

Ponnayya, V., Assistant Secretary, Revenue Secretariat, Madras. 1 July 1876; 4 June 1917.

Pranathartihara Ayyar, A. C., I.S.O., Retired Inspector of Schools, Madras. 1867; 12 Dec. 1911.

Raghavendra Rao, Dr. K., Health Officer, Corporation of Madras. 1884; 1 Jan. 1920.

Raghunatha Ayya, S., President, Taluk Board, Mangalore. 20 July 1850; 1 Jan. 1919.

Raja, M. C., L'Allegro, St. Thomas' Mount. 17 June 1883; 3 June 1922.

Raja Ayyar, A. K., Kallar Special Officer, Madura. 1881; 1 Jan. 1923.

Rajachar, S. N. V., Retired Deputy Collector. 1868; 1 Jan. 1921.

Rajagopala Rao, G., Deputy Superintendent and Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, Kurnool. 1869; 2 Jan. 1922.

Rajaram Rao, N., Retired Chief Secretary, Travancore State, Trivandrum. 21 Mar. 1865; 1 Jan. 1923.

Raman, P., President, Taluk Board, Tellicherry and Member, Madras Legislative Council. 1854; 4 June 1921.

Ramalinga Chettiyar, T. A., Member, Madras Legislative Council, Coimbatore. 7 May 1881; 2 Jan. 1922.

Ramalingaswami Pantulu, D., Retired Inspector of Police and President, Taluk Board, Vizianagram. 1 June 1848; 8 Jan. 1916.

Ramanathan, K. B., Professor, Maharaja's College, Trivandrum. Oct. 1864; 4 June 1917.

Ramanuja Achariyar, C., Under Secretary to Government, Law Department, Fort St. George. 1 Jan. 1921.

Rama Rao, C. B., Retired Civil Surgeon. 15 May 1862; 1 Jan. 1917.

Rama Rao, R., Retired Deputy Collector, Udipi. 1851; 12 Dec. 1911.

Ramaswami Ayyangar, V., Salem. 1857; 24 June 1910.

Ramaswami Ayyar, K. S., Kaniyur, Udamalpet taluk. 1878; 1 Jan. 1914.

Ramunni Menon, K., Professor of Zoology, Presidency College, Madras. 14 Sep. 1872; 1 Jan. 1919.

Ranga Achariyar, K. S., Postmaster, Bangalore. 22 June 1914.

Ranga Acharya, T. V., President, District Board, Chittoor. 25 Sep. 1874; 2 Jan. 1922.

Ranganatham Chetti, V., Proprietor, Ananda Press, Madras. 14 Jan. 1879; 1 Jan. 1923.

Rangappa, H., Medical Practitioner, Mylapore. June 1857; 3 June 1918.

Rangaswami Ayyangar, A., Revenue Commissioner, Mysore. 24 June 1910.

Rangaswami Ayyangar, K. V., Professor of History and Economics, Maharaja's College, Trivandrum. 23 Feb. 1880; 1 Jan. 1917.

Sadagopa Ayyangar, R., Retired Deputy Collector, Srirangam. 3 June 1919.

Sama Rao, D., Mysore. 24 June 1910.

Sankara Rao, T., Tanjore. 1857; 3 June 1915.

Sekhara Menon, R., Chairman, Municipal Council, Palghat. 25 July 1870; 4 June 1920.

Sesha Ayyar, P. S., Retired Sub-Judge. 1 Jan. 1919.

Sesha Sastri, S. S., Public Prosecutor and Government Pleader, Kurnool. 1868; 1 Jan. 1914.

Somasundara Chettiyar, P. C., Managing Director, Spinning and Weaving Company, Ramnad. 1861; 14 June 1912.

Srinivasa Achariyar, P. T., Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George. Mar. 1873; 1 Jan. 1923.

Srinivasa Mudaliyar, K. G., Mirasidar, Mannargudi, Tanjore. 11 Oct. 1867; 8 June 1916.

Srinivasa Pillai, K. S., Tanjore. 1852; 26 June 1908.

Srinivasa Rao, C., Deputy Postmaster-General, Triplicane. 1 Jan. 1921.

Subba Rao Pantulu, N., President, District Board, South Kanara. 1 June 1910.

Subbaraya Ayyar, P., President, Taluk Board, Madura. 15 July 1860; 8 Jan. 1916.

Subrahmanya Ayya, C. S., Mirasidar, Mayavaram. 1862; 26 June 1908.

Subrahmanya Ayyar, P., Retired Superintendent of District Jail, Bellary. 1864; 1 Jan. 1913.

Subrahmanya Ayyar T., High Court Vakil, Salem. 1859; 1 Jan. 1903.

Subrahmanya Sastri, C. V., Tenali. 1864; 1 Jan. 1914.

Sundara Acharlu, S. K., Special Officer for British Empire Exhibition, London. 14 Jan. 1884; 1 Jan. 1921.

Sundara Rao, T., I.S.O., Retired Deputy Collector, Coonoor. 1853; 24 June 1910.

Suryanarayana Rao, C. N., Bangalore. 3 June 1922.

Tanikachalam Chetti, O., Member, Madras Legislative Council, Madras. Dec. 1874; 1 Jan. 1923.

Varadarajulu Nayudu, T., Retired District Judge, Madras. 23 Nov. 1863; 8 June 1916.

Vasava Menon, O., Retired Inspector of Police, Palghat. 1855; 31 Dec. 1898.

Vedachala Ayyar, A., Retired Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras. 28 Apr. 1866; 3 June 1918.

Venkatachalapati, P., Merchant, Cocanada. 1865; 1 Jan. 1915.

Venkatapati Nayudu, G., Landlord Madras. 7 Mar. 1892; 1 Jan. 1924.

Venkatarama Ayyar, L. D., Retired Superintending Engineer, Trichinopoly. 1869; 24 June 1910.

Venkatarama Ayyar, K. S., Negapatam. 1871; 12 Dec. 1911.

Venkataramana Sarma, B. S., Retired Deputy Collector, Parlakimedi. 1866; 3 June 1913.

Venkataranga Reddi, C., President, District Board, Kurnool and Member, Madras Legislative Council. 1876; 3 June 1919.

Venkoba Rao, K. R., Landholder, Madura. 1 Jan. 1924.

Virappa Chettiyar, P. K. A. C., M.B.E., Union Chairman, Kottaiyur, Ramnad, and Member, Madras Legislative Council. 16 Oct. 1882; 2 Jan. 1922.

Viraraghava Ayyangar, R., Chief Judge of the Travancore High Court, Trivandrum. 7 June 1869; 4 June 1921.

Viswanatha Ayyar, K. V., Retired Registrar, L. and M. Secretariat, Mylapore. 22 Mar. 1866; 4 June 1921.

Viswanatha Sastri, C. V., District and Sessions Judge, South Arcot. 6 Sep. 1871; Jan. 1918.

* *Rao Sahib*—221.

Abboy Nayudu, K., Landholder Pulla, Ellore taluk. 24 Nov. 1878; 1 Jan. 1923.

Adimurti Rao, P., Municipal Councillor, Anantapur. 1872; 12 Dec. 1911.

Adiyappa Pillai, E. R., Retired Manager, Inspector-General of Prisons, Bangalore. 1862; 22 June 1914.

Alwar Chetti, C. T., Timber Merchant, Harrington Road, Madras. 19 Aug. 1885; 4 June 1920.

Anandji Sait, V., Coimbatore. 1868; 14 June 1912.

Anantan, K. P., Superintendent, Home Department, Government of India, Delhi. 2 June 1923.

Anantanarayana Ayyar, C. P., Assistant Controller, War Accounts, Simla. 1 Jan. 1919.

Annappa, B. R., Retired Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, Mangalore. 3 June 1919.

Appadurai Pillai, A., Assistant Secretary, Land Revenue and Settlement, Madras. 13 June 1876 · Jan. 1923.

Appanna Ayyangar, A. M ipalaiyam, Negapatam. 1862; 1 Jan. 1918.

Appa Rao, M. V., Deputy Assistant Registar of Co-operative Societies, Ganjam Agency, Berhampur. 1870; 3 June 1919.

Appa Rao Chetti, P., Secretary, Vizagapatam Commercial Corporation, Vizagapatam. 10 Sep. 1872; 1 Jan. 1921.

Appu Menon, M., Health Officer, Calicut. Apr. 1869; 4 Jan. 1917.

Arogyaswami Pillai, S., Government Pensioner, Tanjore. 1857; 1 Jan. 1914.

Arulanandam Pillai, D., Emigration Agent to the Government of India in Malaya, Penang. 11 July 1870; 1 Jan. 1921.

Balakrishna Menon, P., Deputy Superintendent of Police, Tinnevelly. 15 Aug. 1922.

Balaram Chettiyar, K. G., Assistant to the Officer in charge of the Madras Arsenal, Triplicane. 3 June 1919.

Bashyakarlu Nayudu, Senior Apothecary, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Madras. 1 Jan. 1924.

Bellee Gowder, H. J., Contractor, Hoobhathalay, Coonoor. 1 Dec. 1872 3 June 1916.

Bhimasena Rao, G. S., Landholder, Rayadrug. 1870; 25 June 1909.

Bhogappayya Sastri, V., Deputy Collector, Godavari. 3 June 1919.

Brahmayya, K., Acting Deputy Superintendent of Police, Guntur. 1 July 1881; 1 Jan. 1923.

Brahmayya Pantulu, V., Deputy Collector, Ganjam. 1872; 3 June 1919.

*"Rai Sahib" and "Rao Sahib" are titles of equal rank, though necessarily the names of the holders of one of them have to be printed before or after those of the other.

Chantan, K., Chairman, Municipal Council, Cannanore, 25 Mar. 1861; 2 June 1923.

Chathu, A., Tellicherry. 1850; 3 June 1913.

Chellam Ayyar, R., Salem. 14 Sep. 1882; 3 June 1922.

Chellaperumal Pillai, R. K., Assistant Auditor, Chief Auditor's Office, Lucknow. 1 Jan. 1920.

Cheriyan, O. M., Inspector of Vernacular Schools, ottayam, Travancore. 12 July 187 June 1919.

Chinnu H. . i. N., Contractor, Ootacamund. 4 June 1921.

Chokkalingam Pillai, T. M., Varaganeri, Trichinopoly. 1860; 3 June 1913.

Colaco, X., Deputy Collector, Cuddapah Treasury. 2 July 1873; 4 June 1921.

Devasikhamani Mudaliyar, K., Personal Assistant to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, 5 Mar. 1881; 1 Jan. 1923.

Dharmalinga Mudaliyar, C., Mint Street, Georgetown, Madras. 9 Dec. 1876; 3 June 1922.

Dinadayalu Mudaliyar, C., Treasurer, Paper Currency Office, Komaleswaranpet, Madras. 4 Dec. 1867; 4 June 1921.

Dinadayalu Nayudu, T., Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, Madras. 2 Jan. 1922.

Ellapa Chettiyar, S. C., Member, Madras Legislative Council, Salem. 1 Jan. 1921.

Fernandez, J. A., Sub Assistant, Government Fisheries Office, Tuticorin. 6 Jan. 1881; 3 June 1922.

Gnanaprakasam, C., Accountant, Presidency Port Office, Madras. 9 Oct. 1870; 1 Jan. 1923.

Gnanaprakasam Pillai, Veda Siromani, Stone House, Harris Road, Egmore. 26 Sep. 1867; 1 Jan. 1918.

Gopala Acharya, K., Assistant Traffic Superintendent, M. & S.M. Railway, Park Town, Madras. 1 Dec. 1870; 3 June 1922.

Gopalakrishna Rao, C. S., Superintendent, Office of the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, Pusa. 1 Jan. 1918.

Gopalan, A., Deputy Superintendent, Mental Hospital, Calicut. 16 May 1866; 4 Jan. 1917.

Gopalan, P. V., Merchant, Calicut. 1 Jan. 1924.

Gopala Rao Nayudu, T. V., Deputy Collector. (On leave). 25 Sep. 1875; 4 June 1921.

Gopaludu, K., Landholder and Merchant, Ellore. 26 Sep. 1861; 4 June 1921.

Govinda Marar, K. K., Chairman, Municipal Council, Trichur. 1 Jan. 1924.

Govinda Menon, K. P. V., Retired Deputy Collector, Palghat. 1861; 1 Jan. 1908.

Govinda Nambiyar, A. K., Inspector of Police, South Malabar. 2 Jan. 1922.

Govindaraja Mudaliyar, V. 3 June 1918.

Govindarajulu Nayudu, M., Retired Civil Assistant Surgeon, Madras. 1862; 1 Jan. 1919.

Guna Pai, K. J., President, Municipal Council, Cochin, Ernakulam. 29 June 1877; 4 June 1920.

Guruswami Ayyar, P., Prosecuting Inspector of Police, Bezwada. 5 Nov. 1875; 1 Jan. 1923.

Hanumanta Rao, A., Assistant Secretary, Chief Secretariat Madras. 27 Dec. 1881; 1 Jan. 1919.

Hanumanta Rao, T. K., Retired Science Lecturer, Kumbakonam College. 2 Jan. 1922.

Kanagasabhai Pillai, S. V., Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Madras. 1 Jan. 1924.

Kandaswami Mudaliyar, C., Madras. 1860; 12 Dec. 1911.

Karunakara Menon, C., Vakil, Walavanad, Perintalmanna. 22 Sep. 1869; 1 Jan. 1919.

Kasturiranga Ayyar, T. V., Diwan Peishkar, Cochin State, Trichur. 25 Aug. 1877; 1 Jan. 1921.

Kelappan, M. R., Calicut. 1844; 1 Jan. 1914.

Kolanda Reddi, C., President, Taluk Board, Bezwada. 29 July 1886; 2 Jan. 1922.

Kolandaivelu Udaiyar, M., Landowner and President of the Kallakurchi Co-operative Union, Mudiyanur, South Arcot district. 19 Jan. 1865; 1 Jan. 1920.

Krishnama Acharya, S., Assistant Traffic Superintendent, S.I.Ry., Trichinopoly. 1878; 1 Jan. 1920.

Krishna Menon, A. V., District Board Engineer, Malabar. 1 Jan. 1924.

Krishnan, P., Retired Tahsildar, Tellicherry. 10 Mar. 1854; 4 June 1920.

Krishnan Nambiyar, P., Deputy Collector, South Kanara. 30 Apr. 1871; 1 Jan. 1917.

Krishna Rao Bhonsle, R., Assistant Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Madras. 9 June 1870; 3 June 1919.

Krishna Rao Pantulu, K. M., Government Pleader, Guntur. 1872; 2 Jan. 1912.

Krishnaswami Ayyangar, G., Assistant Auditor, South Indian Railway, Trichinopoly Cantonment. 7 July 1879; 2 Jan. 1922.

Krishnaswami Ayyangar, K. T., Second Assistant Secretary to the Agent, M. & S.M. Ry., Madras. 15 Mar. 1870; 2 June 1923.

Krishnaswami Ayyangar, S., Professor of Indian History and Archæology, University of Madras. 15 Apr. 1871; 4 Jan. 1917.

Krishnaswami Ayyar, A. G., Deputy Superintendent of Police, Pudukkottai. 15 May 1866; 4 Jan. 1917.

Krishnaswami Ayyar, P. S., Assistant Engineer under the Development Directorate, Bombay. 17 June 1871; 3 June 1919.

Krishnaswami Ayyar, S., Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Kumbakonam. 27 Sep. 1875; 2 Jan. 1922.

Krishnaswami Pillai, P. P., Mittadar and Pleader, Tiruppattur. 15 Nov. 1873; 3 June 1915.

Krishnaswami Rao Pantulu, V., President Taluk Board, Kavali. 1 Jan. 1924.

Kunhiraman Nayar, Deputy Collector, Malabar. 27 Aug. 1884; 1 Jan. 1923.

Kuppuswami Ayyar, N., Income-tax Deputy Collector, Rangoon. 4 June 1920.

Lakshmana Nayakar, T., Retired Head Clerk, Supply and Transport Corps, Madras. 1857; 24 June 1910.

Lakshmivaraha Ayyangar, C. R., President, Taluk Board, Kumbakonam. 1 Jan. 1918.

Lamech, J. S., Civil Assistant Surgeon, Burma. 1 Jan. 1918.

Madhava Menon, K., Civil Surgeon, Chittoor. 1874; 2 Jan. 1912.

Madhava Rao, T., Civil Assistant Surgeon, Bezwada. 26 Oct. 1878; 3 June 1922.

Madurai Pillai, M. C., Vepery, Madras. 7 Jan. 1871; 3 June 1922.

Manikka Mudaliyar, P. V., Military Contractor for Conservancy and General Supplies, Madras. 1 Jan. 1924.

Manjunath Trasi, S., Lecturer, Assistant Superintendent, Medical School, Rayapuram. 30 Dec. 1881; 1 Jan. 1920.

Mariyappa Mudaliyar, C., Retired District Registrar, Madras. 1850; 1 Jan. 1907.

Markandeya Sastrulu, D., Proprietor of Uppaladinne, Ongole. 1857; 2 Jan. 1911.

Muttayya Chettiyar, Sir M. Ct., *Kt.*, Banker and Member, Legislative Assembly, Bedford House, Vepery, Madras. 8 Feb. 1887; 3 June 1916.

Narasimha Ayyangar, N., Formerly Manager, Hosur Remount Depot Office, Madras. 1848; 1 Jan. 1908.

Narasimham Pantulu, V., High Court Vakil and Vice-President, District Board, Kistna, Masulipatam. B. 17 May 1871.

Narasimham, T. V., Viravaram, Peddapur taluk. 23 Mar. 1893; 3 June 1922.

Narasinga Rao Pantulu, M. L., Landowner, Ganjam district. 4 June 1921.

Narayana Ayyangar, R., Deputy Superintendent of Police, (On leave). 16 Dec. 1879; 1 Jan. 1923.

Narayana Menon, V., Manager, Office of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Bangalore. 1877; 1 Jan. 1920.

Narayana Rao, K., Inspector of Police, Mangalore, South Kanara district. 20 Sep. 1867; 1 Jan. 1920.

Narayana Rao, M., Tahsildar, Cuddalore. 1869; 22 June 1914.

Narayanaswami Ayyar, R., Receiver, Tanjore Palace, Tanjore. 5 Jan. 1869; 3 June 1919.

Narayanaswami Ayyar, V. S., Assistant Currency Officer, Madras. Mar. 1880; 2 June 1923.

Narayanaswami Pillai, R., Secretary, Municipal Council, Dindigul. 1852; 22 June 1914.

Padmanabha Nayudu, D., Honorary Deputy Superintendent and First-class Prosecuting Inspector of Police, Egmore, Madras. 15 Feb. 1871; 1 Jan. 1918.

Panayya, D., Landholder, Panyam, Kurnool district. 13 May 1884; 2 June 1923.

Papayya Chetti, B., Piece-goods Merchant, Madras. 3 July 1893; 1 Jan. 1923

Papayya Chetti, J., Merchant, Bellary. 1 Jan. 1924.

Perayya Nayudu, T., Retired Assistant Engineer, Masulipatam. 1862; 1 Jan. 1914.

Ponnuranga Mudaliyar, S., Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kistna, Masulipatam. 4 Sep. 1876; 4 June 1921.

Raghappa, K., Landholder, Rayadrug. 1864; 1 Jan. 1910.

Raghavalu Chetti, S., Bench Magistrate, Tiruvallur.

Rajagopala Ayyangar, N., Retired, Honorary Assistant Engineer, Madras. 1858; 1 Jan. 1914.

Rajagopala Ayyar, P., Retired, Acting Principal, Kumbakonam College, Kumbakonam. 4 June 1921.

Rajagopal Nayudu, N. S., Sarishtadar, District and Sessions Court, Madura. 7 Jan. 1859; 3 June 1916.

Rajaram Rao, S. M., Editor and Proprietor, "The Wednesday Review," Trichinopoly. 1876; 2 Jan. 1911.

Rajaram Rao, T., Pleader, Bezwada. 1864; 24 June 1910.

Rajaratna Mudaliyar, P. D., Chairman, Panruti Union, South Arcot district. 3 June 1916.

Rajavelu Mudaliyar, A., Inspector of Police, Trichinopoly. 1 July 1884; 2 June 1923.

Ramachandra Ayyar, C. S., Superintendent, Technical Institute, Madura. 4 June 1884; 1 Jan. 1920.

Ramachandra Rao, S., Inspector of Salt, Salem. 30 May 1877; 4 June 1921.

Ramachandra Rao, Y., Entomological Assistant, Agricultural College, Coimbatore. 11 Sep. 1885; 1 Jan. 1920.

Ramachandra Shenoy, G., Head Clerk, Post Office, Tellicherry. 31 July 1875; 4 Jan. 1917.

Ramachari, K. V., Merchant, Madura and Member, Madras Legislative Council. Dec. 1870; 1 Jan. 1923.

Ramakrishna Ayyangar, T., Chief Law Instructor, Central Recruits' School, Vizagapatam. 5 Dec. 1869; 1 Jan. 1921.

Ramakrishna Reddiyar, C. N., Assistant Superintendent, Railway Mail Service. 3 June 1916.

Ramamurti Nayudu, N., Deputy Collector, Masulipatam. 13 June 1869; 1 Jan. 1923.

Ramamurti Pantulu, G. V., Parlakimedi. 1863; 14 June 1912.

Ramamurti Pantulu, J., Deputy Collector, 10 Aug. 1868; 3 June 1919.

Raman, P. T., Merchant, Calicut. 3 Apr. 1872; 1 Jan. 1920.

Ramanatham Pantulu, V., Deputy Collector, Chatrapur, Ganjam. Mar. 1879; 8 Jan. 1917.

Ramanuja Ayyangar, T., Manager, Office of the Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras. 1 Jan. 1924.

Rama Rao, A., Manager, Agricultural Department, Manganallur. 20 Mar. 1865; 1 Jan. 1915.

Rama Rao, M., Retired District Forest Officer, Mysore. 1865; 29 June 1906.

Rama Rao, U., Member, Madras Legislative Council, Vepery, Madras. 17 Sep. 1874; 8 Jan. 1917.

Ramaswami Ayyangar, C., Honorary Secretary, Ramakrishna Students' Home, Mylapore. 1877; 3 June 1922.

Ramaswami Ayyangar, C. N., Assistant Controller of War Accounts, Cordite Factory, Coonoor. July 1884; 1 Jan. 1921.

Ramaswami Ayyar, Superintendent, Transport Branch, General Traffic Manager's Office, South Indian Railway, Trichinopoly. 30 Jan. 1871; 4 June 1921.

Ramaswami Ayyar, N., High Court Vakil, Coimbatore. Dec. 1868; 1 Jan. 1923.

Ramaswami Ayyar, C., District Board Engineer, Chittoor. 1 Jan. 1923.

Ramaswami Ayyar, K. A., Retired Inspector of Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Kalpathi, Palghat. 1856; 2 Jan. 1912.

Ramaswami Nayudu, N., Retired Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Triplicane, Madras. 25 Oct. 1848; 8 Jan. 1917.

Ramaswami Pillai, P., Contractor, Coonoor. 14 Nov. 1878; 2 Jan. 1922.

Ramaswami Sivan, M. R., Assistant Agricultural Chemist, Coimbatore. 15 Nov. 1871; 1 Jan. 1919.

Ranganathan, A. K., Contractor, Public Works Department, Madras. 15 Nov. 1889; 2 June 1923.

Ranganayakulu Nayudu, P., Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Chepauk. 26 May 1873; 4 June 1920.

Rangaswami Ayyangar, K., Acting Deputy Superintendent of Police, Jammalamadugu. 1884; 1 Jan. 1921.

Rangaswami Ayyangar, N. S., President, District Board, Cuddapah. 1869; 3 June 1922.

Rangaswami Ayyangar, P. V., First Assistant, Separate Revenue, Board of Revenue, Madras. 1 Jan. 1924.

Rangaswami Ayyar, A., Assistant Accounts Officer, Madras. 3 June 1919.

Rangaswami Ayyar, L. A., Retired Honorary Assistant Engineer, Trichinopoly. 1853; 2 Jan. 1912.

Rangayya Kavandar, K. M., Landowner and President of the Co-operative Union, Vijayamangalam, Coimbatore. 7 Apr. 1885; 1 Jan. 1920.

Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, C. S., President, District Board, Coimbatore. 9 Mar. 1886; 1 Jan. 1921.

Ratnasabhapati Pillai, T., Head Accountant, Office of the Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, M. & S.M. Ry. 1 Jan. 1921.

Sambanda Mudaliyar, P., High Court Vakil, Georgetown, Madras. 1 Feb. 1887; 3 June 1916.

Sanjiva Rao Nayudu, C., Chairman, Municipal Council, Bimlipatam. 3 Sep. 1877; 3 June 1922.

Sankaranarayana Ayyar, L., Inspector of Police. 1 Jan. 1924.

Sanyasi Raju, M., Deputy Collector, Vizagapatam. 30 June 1881; 3 June 1922.

Sanyasayya, K., Merchant. 3 June 1919.

Seshachalam Ayyar, M. S., Honorary Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Tiruvannamalai. B. 7 July 1882.

Seshadri Reddi, M., L.M.S., Civil Assistant Surgeon, Ongole, Guntur district. 30 May 1888; 1 Jan. 1923.

Shergaoker, A. L., Cochin. 1863; 22 June 1914.

Sircar, A. K., Retired Deputy Superintendent of Police, St. Thomas' Mount. 1869; 3 June 1913.

Sitapati Rao Pantulu, S., First-grade Pleader, Vizagapatam. 27 Jan. 1874; 3 June 1916.

Sitarama Chetti, G. V., Municipal Councillor, Bellary. 7 Mar. 1862; 4 June 1921.

Sivachidambaram Pillai, T., Temporary Deputy Superintendent of Police, Tiruvannamalai. 14 Sep. 1871; 1 Jan. 1923.

Sivandalingam Pillai, S., Office Superintendent, Government Medical Stores Department, Purasawalkam, Madras. 15 Jan. 1866; 3 June 1918.

Sobhanadri Rao Nayudu, C., Rayachoti, Cuddapah. 1860; 1 Jan. 1913.

Srihari Rao, B. V., Deputy Collector. 1 Jan. 1924.

Srinivasa Ayyangar, D., Atenographer, Finance Department, Government of India, Delhi. 2 June 1923.

Srinivasa Ayyangar, K. V., Treasury Deputy Collector, Madura. 16 Dec. 1871; 3 June 1918.

Srinivasa Ayyangar, K., Vice Chairman, Municipal Council, Srivilliputtur. 1858; 22 June 1914.

Srinivasaraghava Acharlu, T. S., Sarishtadar, District Court, Masulipatam. 1 Mar. 1865; 1 Jan. 1919.

Srinivasa Raghavan, V., Reporter to the Indian Legislature, Delhi. 3 June 1922.

Srinivasa Rao, K., Collector, Zamorin's Estate, Calicut. 2 July 1870; 4 June 1921.

Srinivasa Rao, M., Shorthand Instructor, Police Training School, Vellore. 1867; 4 June 1920.

Srinivasa Rao, T., Retired Deputy Collector, Chittoor. 15 Nov. 1868; 3 June 1919.

Srinivasa Rao, U. B., Merchant, Calicut. Feb. 1884; 1 Jan. 1923.

Srinivasa Rao, V., Acting Superintendent, District Jail, Cuddalore. 18 Feb. 1872; 1 Jan. 1923.

Srirama Sastri, D., Vakil, Vizagapatam. 26 Oct. 1881; 3 June 1922.

Subba Ayyar, P., Retired Deputy Superintendent of Police, Udaiyarpalaiyam, Trichinopoly district. 1857; 12 Dec. 1911.

Subba Ayyar, P. K., Manager, Office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Madras. 1875; 12 Dec. 1911.

Subbaraya Chetti, R., Head Clerk, Stores Section, M. & S.M. Ry., Rayapuram. 14 Nov. 1861; 2 Jan. 1922.

Subbayya Chetti, G., Adyar. 1858; 3 June 1913.

Subbayya Nayudu, R., Deputy Collector, Tenali, Guntur district. 1 Jan. 1921.

Subrahmanya Ayyar, K. D., Salem. 1865; 2 Jan. 1911.

Subrahmanya Ayyar, T., Superintendent of Post Offices, Railway Mail Service, Trichinopoly. 3 June 1922.

Subrahmanyam Pantulu, D., Pleader, Cocanada. 1857; 24 June 1910.

Sundara Reddi, T., Professor of Anatomy, Medical College, Madras. 17 June 1874; 1 Jan. 1921.

Suryanarayana Sarma, V. V., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., Russellkonda. 29 June 1884; 1 Jan. 1920.

Swami Ayyar, R. S., Inspector of Salt and Abkari Department, Vellore. 15 Dec. 1875; 1 Jan. 1918.

Swamidoss Nadar, J. G., Chairman, Municipal Council, Tiruppattur. 1862; 1 Jan. 1906.

Swaminatha Ayyar, N., Executive Engineer, South Arcot, Tittagudi. Oct. 1878; 8 Jan. 1917.

Swami Sastri, J., Tahsildar, Tenali. 1 July 1879; 1 Jan. 1923.

Tangavelu Pillai, T. C., Member, Madras Legislative Council, Trichinopoly. 12 June 1879; 1 Jan. 1923.

Thakur Singh, N., Retired Inspector of Police, C.I.D., Madras. 15 Nov. 1869; 2 Jan. 1922.

Thammon Singh Hazari, M., Retired Civil Surgeon, Choolai, Madras. 1840; 20 May 1896.

Tirumalai Ayyangar, S., Retired Deputy Collector, Guntur. Apr. 1868; 8 June 1916.

Tirumalaiyappa Mudaliyar, M. D., Landholder, Tinnevelly. 14 Sep. 1874; 1 Jan. 1918.

Tiruvengada Mudaliyar, K. V., Secretary, Tiruvalur Co-operative Union, Tiruvalur. 30 Nov. 1886; 4 June 1920.

Tiruvenkata Achariyar, C., Triplicane, Madras. Feb. 1864; 1 Jan. 1918.

Tyagaraja Mudaliyar, Station Master, S.I.Ry., Negapatam, 1854; 14 June 1912.

Vaidyanatha Ayyar, K., Mayavaram. 1858; 1 Jan. 1914.

Varughese, P. K., Pleader, Ernakulam, Cochin State. 13 Mar. 1871; 4 June 1921.

Vasudeva Rao, K., Triplicane, Madras. 16 Aug. 1863; 3 June 1919.

Vedanayakar Tevar, J. S., President, Taluk Board, Usilampatti. 1 Jan. 1918.

Velayudham Pillai, S., Personal Assistant to the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent of Police, Tanjore. 1870; 1 Jan. 1915.

Velayudham Pillai, N., Diwan of Sivagiri Estate, Sivagiri. Aug. 1856; 1 Jan. 1913.

Venkata Achariyar, M. K., Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras and Chingleput, Mylapore, Madras. 26 July 1871; 4 June 1921.

Venkatakrishnayya, M., Merchant, Secunderabad. 4 June 1921.

Venkatanarasayya, C. L., Retired Assistant Engineer, P.W.D. 21 Feb. 1869; 4 Jan. 1917.

Venkatanarayana Nayudu, S., Retired Deputy Tahsildar, Chicacole. 1850; 1 Jan. 1908.

Venkatarama Ayyar, K. R., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Upper Godavari, Rajahmundry. Jan. 1880; 1 Jan. 1918.

Venkatarama Ayyar, T. S., Government Sugarcane Expert, Coimbatore. 1 July 1884; 1 Jan. 1920.

Venkata Rangayya, P., Merchant, Masulipatam. 1876; 1 Jan. 1920.

Venkata Rao Pantulu, Y., Retired Tahsildar, Cocanada. 1859; 2 Jan. 1912.

Venkatesa Ayyar, S., Acting Deputy Superintendent of Police, Narasaraopet. 16 Oct. 1882; 1 Jan. 1921.

Venkatasubba Rao, S., Assistant Superintendent, Medical School, Vizagapatam. 13 Mar. 1886; 4 June 1921.

Venkataswami Chetti, M., Merchant, Mattikeri, Salem district. 15 Sep. 1868; 1 Jan. 1920.

Venkataswami Nayudu, M., Pension Paymaster, Triplicane, Madras. 31 Oct. 1867; 1 Jan. 1923.

Venkatesam Chowdhari, J., Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Guntur. 1 July 1886; 1 Jan. 1923.

Venkateswara Ayyar, H., Retired Inspector of Police, Madura. 4 Jan. 1917.

Venkateswarulu Nayudu, P. Sri, Merchant, Berhampur. 28 Oct. 1868; 2 Jan. 1922.

Venugopala Chettiyar, S., Assistant Audit Officer, Military Accounts Department, Bangalore. 1 Jan. 1918.

Vijayaragavulu Chetti, P., Contractor, Public Works Department, Madras. 21 Nov. 1867; 2 June 1923.

Vijayaraghavalu Pillai, M., Secretary, Society for the Protection of Children, Madras. 4 June 1920.

Villavarayar, C., Contractor, Tuticorin. 7 Dec. 1877; 4 June 1921.

Yegganna Pantulu, K., Narasapur. 7 July 1873; 1 Jan. 1918.

Zachariah, G., Chairman, Town Council, Tiruvella, Travancore. 22 July 1861; 3 June 1919.

* *Rai Sahib*—34.

Adinarayana Rao Nayudu, S., Chicacole. 1873; 1 Jan. 1914.

Arulayya Nayudu, K., Kilacheri, Tiruvallur taluk. 1861; 3 June 1913.

Atmaram Gopal, L., Laranda, Agra District. 17 Jan. 1853; 8 Jan. 1916.

Chandu Nambiyar, A., Retired Tahsildar, Chirakkal, Malabar. 1854; 14 June 1912.

Chengal Rao, N., Retired Registrar, L. & M. Secretariat, and President, Taluk Board, Saidapet. 9 May 1864; 1 Jan. 1919.

Ganapati Kudva, K., Assistant Engineer, Port Trust Board, Madras. 5 Nov. 1877; 1 Jan. 1918.

Gurumurti Nayudu, A., Retired Deputy Collector and Honorary First-class Magistrate, Berhampur.

Hampayya, M., Merchant, Guntakal. 3 June 1919.

Hari Rao, T., Retired Superintendent, Secretariat, Madras. 1866; 14 June 1912.

Lakshminarasinga Rao, M., Berhampur. 30 Oct. 1885.

Lakshminarayana Rao Pantulu, M., Retired Tahsildar and Honorary Suits Deputy Collector, Bezwada. 1858; 1 Jan. 1917.

Madurainayakam Pillai, C. M., Retired Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests, Madras. 1862; 22 June 1914.

Mascarenhas, E. C. M., Retired Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests, Mangalore. 1865; 3 June 1915.

Mathura Muttu Pillai, Secunderabad. 1864; 3 June 1913.

Narayana Ayyar, P. U., Mylapore. 3 June 1918.

Pichi Reddi, K., Landholder, Dachepalli, Palnad taluk. 1 July 1855; 1 Jan. 1918.

Raghavendra Rao, B., "Falnir," Mangalore. 13 Apr. 1864; 4 June 1917.

Rama Rao, G., Professor of Anatomy, Medical College, Madras. 1862; 22 June 1914.

* "Rai Sahib" and "Rao Sahib" are titles of equal rank, though necessarily the names of the holders of one of them have to be printed before or after those of the other.

Ranga Rao, K., Secretary, Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore. 29 June 1859; 1 Jan. 1918.

Sankara Rao, G., First Assistant, Board of Revenue, Land Revenue, Chepauk. 19 Jan. 1870; 3 June 1918.

Seshayya, S., Accountant, Harbour Trust Board, Madras. 3 June 1916.

Seturama Ayyar, A., Mirasidar, Nidamangalam, Tanjore district. 31 May 1872; 3 June 1915.

Sitaramaswami Pantulu, P., Chairman, Municipal Council, Parlakimedi. 15 Nov. 1881; 3 June 1919.

Sivakumara Sastri, T. V., Rajahmundry. 6 Nov. 1865; 3 June 1918.

Srinivasa Ayyangar, R. A., Retired Executive Engineer, Madras. 1864; 14 June 1912.

Subba Ayyar, R., Ambasamudram. 1865; 1 Jan. 1914.

Subba Reddi, A., Deputy Superintendent of Police, Nellore. 1871; 1 Jan. 1919.

Subrahmanya Ayyar, S. A., Retired Executive Engineer, Mayavaram. 14 June 1912.

Subrahmanya Mudaliyar, A., Senior Clerk, Office of the Chief Commissioner, Andamans and Nicobars and Supt., Port Blair. 1 Jan. 1918.

Varadaraja Mudaliyar, C., Contractor, Secunderabad. 1855; 14 June 1912.

Venkata Acharlu, M. C., Pleader, Saidapet. 1886; 3 June 1918.

Venkataranga Rao, G., Secretary, the Madras Landholders' Association, Triplicane. 13 Sep. 1863; 1 Jan. 1917.

Venkataratnam Nayudu, M., Rajahmundry. 1856; Jan. 1913.

Viraraghava Ayyar, B. R., Deputy Superintendent of Police, C.I.D., Madras. 1871; 14 June 1912.

Muhammadans.

HEREDITARY.

Amir-i-Arcot.

Sir Ghulam Muhammad Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Prince of Arcot. 1882; 1903.

PERSONAL.

Khan—2.

Aziz-ud-din, relative of the last Nawab of the Carnatic, Hyderabad (Deccan). B. 1850.

Qadir Husain, Hyderabad (Deccan). B. 1841.

Nawab—2.

Ghulam Muhammad Ghaus, Khan Bahadur, Political Pensioner, Shadi Mahal, Triplicane. 1862; 30 June 1899.

Rahmat-un-nisa Begam, Madras. B. 1865.

Shams-ul-ulama—3.

Abdur Rahman Sahib 'Shatir,' Maulana Maulvi Muhammad, Agent to the Prince of Arcot, Madras. 5 June 1920.

Hasan Raza Sahib, Maulvi Saiyid, Retired Sub-Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Schools, Madras. 1847; 2 May 1898.

Ubeidullah Sahib, Moulvi Qazi Muhammad, Kazi, Madras. 1854; 22 June 1897.

Shifa-ul-mulk—1.

Zain-ul-'aabdin, T., Medical Practitioner, Madras. 1861; 12 Dec. 1911.

Personal Khan Bahadur.

Zakir Ali, Muhammad, Servant of the last Nawab of the Carnatic, Madras. 1825; 16 Dec. 1890.

Khan Bahadur—58.

Abdul Aziz, Retired Inspector of Police, Rajahmundry Circle. 1 July 1868; 2 June 1923.

Abdul-Aziz Badsha, Haji Muhammad, Merchant, Nungambakam, Madras. 1859; 9 Nov. 1901.

Abdul-Aziz, Haji Hakim Muhammad, Merchant, Madura. 4 June 1920.

Abdul Gany, Hafiz Muhammad, Deputy Postmaster-General, Madras. 1872; 3 June 1918.

Abdul Karim, Ahiasuddin Saiyid, Inspector of Police, C.I.D. 1 Jan. 1924.

Abdul Karim, K., Merchant, Municipal Councillor, and Honorary Magistrate, Bellary. 1 Jan. 1904.

Abdul Karim Sahib Farukhi, Muhammad, Retired Special Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D., Teynampet, Madras. 1866; 2 Jan. 1922.

Abdul Majid Sahib, Amir Mahal, Triplicane. 1882; 22 June 1897.

Abdul Majid alias Manjumiyan, Hakim Saiyid, Cuddapah. 1854; 6 May 1894.

Abdul Qadir Akhtar, Muhammad, Deputy Superintendent of Police, 1 Jan. 1923.

'Abdul-quddus Badsha, Madras. 1865; 12 Dec. 1911.

'Abdul Rahim, Haji, Extra Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, Bangalore. 1868; 3 June 1913.

Abdul Razak, D. M., Saiyid, Contractor, Kurnool. 1869; 3 June 1913.

Abd-us-subhan, Retired Inspector of Police, Madura. 1841; 20 May 1891.

Ahmad Kutti, K., Sub-Inspector of Police, Anakayam, Manjeri. Mar. 1878; 1 Jan. 1923.

Akbar Husain, Khaja, Diwan of Banganapalle State, Banganapalle. 15 Dec. 1865; 8 Jan. 1916.

Amin-ud-din, Muhammad, Retired Deputy Superintendent of Police, Tinnevelly. 1863; 1 Jan. 1913.

Ammu Sahib, P. A., Deputy Collector, Calicut. 15 Feb. 1869; 1 Jan. 1920.

Amu Sahib, E. V., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Cannanore. 4 June 1921.

Asad Ali Khan, Mihr, Madras. 1879; 2 Jan. 1911.

Badr-ud-din, Haji, Landlord and Merchant, Vaniyambadi. 1854; 8 Jan. 1916.

Batlivala, J. E., Retired Assistant Auditor, M. & S.M. Ry., Madras. 15 Mar. 1864; 3 June 1919.

Bazl-ul-lah Sahib, Muhammad, C.I.E., O.B.E., Commissioner, Corporation of Madras. (On leave). 1875; 4 June 1917.

Fazl-ul-lah, Muhammad, Madras. 1868; 8 Oct. 1875.

Ghulam Muhammad 'Ali, Sir, G.C.I.E., Prince of Arcot, Amir Mahal, Triplicane. 1882; 22 June 1897.

Ghulam Muhi-ud-din, Amir Mahal, Triplicane. 1890; 22 June 1897.

Husain, Haji Khaja Muhammad, Banganapalle. 1858; 1 Jan. 1913.

Habib-ul-lah Sahib, Mihr Muhammad, Krishnagiri. 1855; 24 June 1910.

Habib-ul-lah Sahib, The Hon'ble Sir Muhammad, *Kt.*, C.I.E., Member of Council Fort St. George. 1867; 2 Jan. 1905.

Habib-ul-lah Sahib, Munshi Muhammad, Deputy Collector, Bezwada, 4 Apr. 1875; 1 Jan. 1923.

Imam-ud-din, K., Chairman, Municipal Council, Anantapur. 27 Sep. 1867; 2 Jan. 1922.

Ismail Sait, Haji, Merchant, Bangalore. 2 Jan. 1911.

Kalim-ul-lah Sahib Chida, Muhammad, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Madras. 15 Feb. 1886; 3 June 1922.

Kazim Muhammad Marakkayar, P. M., Landholder, Mandapam, Ramnad. 1866; 1 Jan. 1914.

Khalif-ul-lah, Muhammad P., Ibrahim, Member, Madras Legislative Council, Trichinopoly. 2 Dec. 1888; 1 Jan. 1921.

Mammi Kunhi, Ovinagathu Haji, Cannanore. 6 Jan. 1871; 8 Jan. 1916.

Mir Muzher-ud-din, Postmaster-General of H.E.H. The Nizam's Dominions, Hyderabad. Dec. 1872; 1 Jan. 1920.

Moidin Kutti, K., Merchant and Landowner of Mannarghat. 1863; 2 Jan. 1922.

Muhammad Ali, Sharif, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bezwada. 22 June 1887; 22 June 1922.

Muhammad Anwar, Amir Mahal, Triplicane. 1883; 22 June 1897.

Muhammad Beg, Late Risaldar-Major, First Madras Lancers, Indian Overseer, Indian Cavalry, Torugallu Grass Farm, Bellary. 3 June 1916.

Muhammad Khan, V. G., Retired Deputy Superintendent of Police, Villupuram. 1867; 1 Jan. 1921.

Muhammad Sharif, Madras. 1851; 1 Jan. 1891.

Muttukoya Tangal, O. P. M., Kazi of Malappuram. 3 Mar. 1891; 3 June 1922.

Muttukoya Tangal, Pudia Maliyakkal Saiyid Hasan Bin Saiyid Ahmad Jaffiri, Calicut. 1857; 24 June 1910.
Qasim, Haji Abd-ul-lah, Landholder and Merchant, South Kanara district, and Member, Madras Legislative Council, Udipi. 9 Oct. 1883; 4 June 1920.
Qadir Nawaz Khan, Muhammad, Retired Collector, Madura. 1856; 1 Jan. 1891.
Rahmat-ul-lah, Muhammad, Madras. 1862; 8 Oct. 1875.
Rauf Ahmad Sahib, Mylapore, Madras. 1865; 1 Jan. 1907.
Sadukh Ali, Muhammad, Ag. Secretary to the Commissioner of Excise, Madras. May 1869; 1 June 1923.
Sadullah Badsha, Muhammad, Merchant, Madras. 4 May 1890; 4 June 1921.
Safdar Husain, Muhammad, Retired Deputy Collector, Negapatam. 1858; 1 Jan. 1907.
Sibgathullah Sahib Chida, Muhammad, Retired Registrar, Royapetta, Madras. 16 May 1861; 1 Jan. 1919.
Tajammul Husain, Madras. 1864; 1 Jan. 1887.
Usman Sahib, Muhammad, Member, Corporation Council and Sheriff, Broadway, Madras. 27 Dec. 1884; 1 Jan. 1921.
Usman Sahib, N. M., Retired Civil Surgeon, Shadi Mahal, Triplicane. 1860; 1 Jan. 1915.
Usman Sahib, The Hon'ble S. M. V. M., Member, Council of State, Negapatam. 1868; 24 June 1910.
Walji Sait, Lalji, Merchant, Madras. 1858; 21 May 1898.

Khan Sahib—51.

Abdul Razak, Bangi, Merchant, Ambur.
Abdul Razak, Saiyid Diwan, Member, Madras Legislative Council, Udamalpet. 1872; 1 Jan. 1913.
Abdur Rahim, Additional Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Madras. (On leave) 16 July 1883; 4 June 1921.
Abdur Rahiman, Munshi Muhammad, President, Guntur Taluk Board, 3 June 1922.
Ahmad-ul-lah Khan, Khaja, Khazi of Rajahmundry. 1853; 22 June 1911.
Allah Din, Sialkot, Punjab. 1849; 1 Jan. 1914.
A'li-ud-din, Maulvi Saiyid, Landholder and Honorary Magistrate, Hospet, Bellary district. 1852; 3 June 1899.
Asad-ul-lah, Muhammad, Retired Clerk, Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Mosque Street, Triplicane. 23 June 1864; 1 Jan. 1917.
Attakoya Tangal, Valiya Jarathaigal Saiyid Muhammad Bin Mustafa Hydross, Union Chairman, Ponnani. 18 Aug. 1884; 8 Jan. 1916.
Aziz-ul-lah, Muhammad, First Assistant to the Chemical Examiner, Madras. B. 24 Jan. 1877.
Chekku, K., Anakayam, Manjeri, Malabar. 3 Sep. 1871; 3 June 1919.
Chinna Sahib, Saiyid, M., Landholder, Negapatam. 1841; 1 Jan. 1915.
Dennis Shaw Cama, M., Subdivisional Officer, M. & S.M.Ry., Arkonam. B. 9 Nov. 1864.
Fakr-ud-din Akbar Sahib, Merchant and Commission Agent, Guntakal. 15 Oct. 1875; 2 June 1923.
Ghaffur, Abdul, Regimental Contractor, Fort St. George, Madras, Ahmednagar. 4 Jan. 1880; 3 June 1922.
Ghulam Hussain, Ghulam Ahmad, Coimbatore. 1868; 3 Jan. 1910.
Haji Ali Barami, V., Merchant, Calicut. 11 Nov. 1871; 1 Jan. 1921.
Hussain Khan, Jafar, Inspector of Police, Madras. 1864; 1 Jan. 1909.
Hussain Khan, Janoji, Retired Deputy Collector. 4 June 1921.
Ibrahim Ravuttar, A. P. I., Saiyid, Merchant, Trichinopoly. 20 Dec. 1888; 1 Jan. 1923.
Jamal-ud-din, Muhammad, Senior Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Vaniyambadi. 1 Jan. 1918.
Kadirkannu Marakkayar *alias* Muhi-ud-din Kadirsha Marakkayar, S., Landowner and Merchant, Tuticorin. 1 May 1857; 3 June 1916.
Karim-ul-lah Farukhi, Muhammad, Deputy Collector, C. and M. Station, Bangalore. 1 Jan. 1921.
Khaja Khan, Retired Assistant Inspector of Schools, Royapetta, Madras. Dec. 1862; 8 Jan. 1916.

King's Birthday Honours: June 3, 1924

The following names should be added to the list of title-holders given at pages 774 to 803:—

The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

COMPANIONS (C.S.I.)—1.

Noyce, F., I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Development Department, Madras.

The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

KNIGHT COMMANDERS (K.C.I.E.)—1.

Habib-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Sir Muhammad, Member, Executive Council, Madras.

COMPANIONS (C.I.E.)—4.

Ismail, Mirza Muhammad, Private Secretary to the Maharajah of Mysore.

Macphail, The Rev. E. M., Vice-Chancellor, Madras University.

Smith, E. Conran, I.C.S., Private Secretary to the Governor of Madras.

Venkatapati Razu, B., Member, Legislative Assembly.

Order of the British Empire, G.B.E. (Civil Division)—1.

Baroness Willingdon.

O.B.E. (Civil Division)—1.

Odgers, Mrs. Elsa, Madras.

Members of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil Division)—3.

Gilbert, F. L., Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

Kalim-ul-lah Sahib Chida, Khan Bahadur Muhammad, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Madras.

Murphy, W. H., Executive Engineer to Municipal Commission, Bangalore.

Knighthood—3.

Symonds, A. P., Messrs. Binny and Co., Ltd., Madras.

Trotter, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. M. C., Chief Justice, High Court, Madras.

Venkataratnam Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur R., Principal, Raja's College, Pithapuram, Madras.

The Kaisar-i-Hind.

GOLD MEDAL—2.

Chandrasekhara Ayyar, Dr. P. S., Director of the Tuberculosis Institute and Hospital, Madras.

Sreemathi Pana Pilla Karthyayini Pilla Bhagavathi Pilla Kochamma, Vadaseri Ammaveedu, daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore.

SILVER MEDAL—4.

Robilliard, H., Adjutant, Salvation Army, Madras.

Thomas, Miss F. E., Church Missionary Society, Tinnevelly.

Vurgese, Diwan Bahadur G. T., Vice-President, District Board, Malabar.

Wright, Mrs. B., Madras.

Indian Honours.

RAJAH (PERSONAL).

Srimathu Muthuvijaya Raghunatha Duraisingam alias Gouri Vallabha Thevar, Zamindar of Sivaganga, Ramnad District.

DIWAN BAHADUR—5.

Ethirajalu Nayudu, Rao Bahadur P. C., President of the District Board, Guntur.

Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur M., President, District Board, Bellary.

Tirumalai Pillai, V., President of the Corporation of Madras.

Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar, W., President, District Board, North Arcot.

Viswanatha Sastri, C. V., District Judge, Madras Presidency.

RAO BAHADUR—5.

Chidambara Chettiyar, A. P., Banker, Karaikudi, Ramnad District.

Krishna Ayyar, R. V., Secretary, Legislative Council, Madras, Presidency.

Lakshmanan Chettiyar, O. A. O. K., Merchant and Banker, Madras.

Narayanan Nambudiripad, O. M., President, Walluvanad Taluk Board, Malabar District.

Raman, Mottamal, Assistant Director of Survey, Madras.

VAIDYARATNA—1.

Narayana Moose, E. T., Ayurvedic Physician, Malabar.

KHAN SAHIB—3.

Abdul Ghani Sahib, Muhammad, Inspector of Police, Vellore.

Abdus Salam Sayeed Sahib, Inspector of Salt, Madras.

Koyassan Koya Haji Sahib, K., Merchant, Calicut.

RAO SAHIB—17.

Appachu, P., Coffee Planter, Coorg.

Arunachala Mudaliyar, V. A., Landholder and President of Co-operative Union, Wandiwash, North Arcot District.

Balakrishna Mudaliyar, N. R., Assistant Superintendent of School of Arts and Crafts, Madras.

Bappayya Chetti, B., Merchant of Vetapalem, Guntur District.

Cundaswami Mudaliyar, L., Assistant Auditor, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Govindan, E. K., Manager, Madras States Agency Office, Trivandrum.

Gurunathayya, M., Superintendent, District Jail, Madura.

Karunakaran, M. P., Chief Clerk, Indian Labour Corps Depot, Lucknow.

Kodandarama Mudaliyar, A., Inspector of Police, Intelligence Department, Madras City.

Krishna Ayyar, N. S., Stenographer to the Resident at Hyderabad.

Rajagopal Nayudu, K., Merchant, Vellore.

Rajaratna Mudaliyar, C., Agent of Supply and Transport Corps (retired), Madras.

Ramaswami Ayyangar, M. W. R., Office of Superintendent, Agent's Office, South Indian Railway, Trichinopoly.

Subba Rao Pantulu, R., Chairman, Chirala Municipal Council, Guntur District.

Sundaram, R., District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Tinnevelly.

Varadarajulu Chetti, G. V., Proprietor, Messrs. Harrison and Company, Madras.

Venkataramayya Nayudu, B., Chairman of Municipal Council, Ellore.

Khaja Muhi-ud-din, Khaji, Khazi of Nandyal. 12 Dec. 1911.

Koyammu Musaliar of Mambad, E., Malappuram. 16 Mar. 1888; 3 June 1922.

Kunhammad Koya, K.. Calicut. 1 Jan. 1924.

Kutb-ud-din Sahib, Muhammad, Superintendent, District Jail, Madura. 27 Feb. 1871; 1 Jan. 1923.

Kunhali Sahib, T., Ex-Subadar, 88th Carnatic Infantry. (Vaniambalam), Wandur, Ernad taluk. 7 Nov. 1880; 1 Jan. 1923.

Madhi Hussain, Retired Deputy Collector. 1857; 1 Jan. 1913.

Mihr Riaz-ud-din, Retired Assistant Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Madras. 1865; 12 Dec. 1911.

Muhideen, C. K., Merchant and Army Contractor, Malappuram, Malabar district. 2 Oct. 1870; 2 June 1923.

Muhammad Beig, Mirza, Landholder, Yemmiganuru. 1879; 1 Jan. 1909.

Muhammad Munir Sahib, Retired Presidency Magistrate, Madras, Saidapet. 1867; 31 Dec. 1898.

Muhi-ud-din Khan Lodi Sahib, B., Presidency Magistrate, Madras. 1 Jan. 1921.

Naina Muhammad Ravuttar, S. A., Landholder, Eliyangudi, Ramnad district. 5 Sep. 1862; 2 June 1923.

Qasim, Saiyid, Inspector of Police, C.I.D., Madras. 23 Oct. 1883; 3 June 1922.

Qasim Ali, Muhammad, Inspector of Police, Vizagapatam (On leave). 1 Mar. 1877; 1 Jan. 1919.

Razak Marakkayar, Muhammad, Municipal Councillor, Cuddalore. 1865; 12 Dec. 1911.

Safdar Husain, Retired Superintendent of Post Offices, Madras. 1854; 12 Dec. 1911.

Saiyid Moosa, Assistant Foreman, Foundry Shop, Perambur Works, M. & S. M. Railway. 5 Sep. 1861; 4 June 1921.

Shaik Hussain, Munshi, Tahsildar, Godavari district. 27 Dec. 1884; 3 June 1919.

Shaik Ismail, Contractor, Trichinopoly. 1867; 14 June 1912.

Sulaiman Soomar Sait, Merchant, Coonoor. 1 Jan. 1924.

Thana Salar Sahib, Tiruppattur. 1886; 1 Jan. 1913.

Unni Kammu Sahib of Mannarghat, Olavakode. 15 July 1887; 3 June 1922.

Vappu Marakkayar Malumiar or Sinna Marakkayar Malumiar, Merchant, Nagore. 15 July 1841; 3 June 1915.

Veeran Sahib, M. K., Adhikari of Mambad, South Malabar. 30 Aug. 1879; 1 Jan. 1923.

Yasin Peru Sahib, Landholder, Kamalapuram, Bellary. 1854; 12 Dec. 1911.

Yusuf 'Ali, Retired Inspector of Police, Russellkonda. 1855; 28 June 1907.

Zindah Sahib Mohajir, Muhammad, Acting Deputy Collector, North Arcot. 15 Mar. 1885; 3 June 1919.

Warrant of Precedence for India.*

1. Governor-General and Viceroy of India.

2. Governors of Provinces within their respective charges.†

3. Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal.

4. Commander-in-Chief in India.

5. Governors of the United Provinces, Punjab, Bihar and Burma.

6. Governors of the Central Provinces and Assam.

7. Chief Justice of Bengal.

8. Bishop of Calcutta, Metropolitan of India.

9. Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council.

10. Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies.

11. President of the Council of State.

12. President of the Legislative Assembly.

13. Chief Justice of a High Court other than that of Bengal.

14. Bishops of Madras and Bombay.

15. Agents to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Central India and Baluchistan; Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province; Members of Executive Councils and Ministers of Governors and Lieutenant-Governors †; Political Resident in the Persian Gulf; Residents at Hyderabad and in Mysore; and Commissioner in Sind. } Within their respective charges.

16. Chief of the General Staff; General Officers Commanding, Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western Commands; and Officers of the rank of General.

17. Members of the Executive Councils and Ministers in Madras, Bombay and Bengal.‡

18. Members of the Executive Councils and Ministers, United Provinces, Punjab, Burma and Bihar.‡

19. Agents to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Central India and Baluchistan; Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province; Political Resident in the Persian Gulf; and Residents at Hyderabad and in Mysore.

20. Members of the Executive Councils and Ministers, Central Provinces and Assam.‡

21. Presidents of Legislative Councils within their respective Provinces.

22. Chief Judges of Chief Courts; and Puisne Judges of High Courts.

23. Lieutenant-Generals.

24. Comptroller and Auditor-General; President of the Public Service Commission; and President of the Railway Board.

25. Bishops of Lahore, Rangoon, Lucknow and Nagpur.

26. Members of the Railway Board; and Secretaries to the Government of India.

27. Additional Secretaries and Joint Secretaries to the Government of India; Commissioner in Sind; Financial Adviser, Military Finance; and Judges of Chief Courts.

28. Chief Commissioner of the Andamans, and Chief Commissioner of Delhi; } Within their respective charges.

Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal; and Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States, when within the Punjab.

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* Published in Part I, *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 29th August 1922.

† The Governors of Provinces will, in the presence of His Excellency the Viceroy at the Headquarters of the Government of India, take rank *inter se* as if they were outside their respective charges.

‡ The Vice-President of the Council appointed under section 48 of the Government of India Act ranks in the same article of the Warrant but senior to his colleagues on the Council.

29. Commissioner of Revenue and Customs, Bombay; Development Commissioner, Burma; Director of Development, Bombay; Director-General, Indian Medical Service; Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs; Financial Commissioners; Inspector-General of Irrigation; Judicial Commissioners of Oudh, Central Provinces, Sind and Upper Burma; Major-Generals; Members of Board of Revenue; and Surgeon-Generals.

30. Vice-Chancellors of the Indian Universities.

31. Agents of State Railways; Controller of the Currency;

Additional Judicial Commissioners; Agency Commissioner, Madras; Commissioners of Divisions; and Residents of the Second Class. } Within their respective charges.

32. Members of the Indian Civil Service of 30 years' standing (not holding any other appointment mentioned in this Warrant).

33. Advocate-General, Calcutta.

34. Advocates-General, Madras and Bombay.

35. Chief Secretaries to Governments other than those of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Assam.

36. Bishops (not territorial) under licence from the Crown.

37. Accountants-General, Class I; Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India; Archdeacons of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay; Census Commissioner for India; Colonels Commandant and Colonels on the Staff; Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue; Director, Intelligence Bureau; Director-General of Archæology in India; Director of the Geological Survey; Director, Royal Indian Marine, when an officer of the Royal Navy of rank lower than Rear-Admiral, or an officer of the Royal Indian Marine; Educational Commissioner with the Government of India; Financial Adviser to the Railway Board; His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner, Calcutta; Inspector-General of Forests; Military Accountant-General; Opium Agent, Benares; Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India; and Surveyor-General of India.

38. Additional Judicial Commissioners; Agency Commissioner, Madras; Chief Commissioner of the Andamans; Chief Commissioner of Delhi; Chief Secretary to the Government of Assam; Commissioners of Divisions; and Residents of the Second Class.

39. Private Secretary to the Viceroy; Secretaries, Additional Secretaries and Joint Secretaries to Local Governments.

40. Accountants-General other than Class I; Chief Auditors, Eastern Bengal Railway and North-Western Railway; Chief Conservators of Forests; Chief Engineers*; Chief Engineer, Telegraphs; Colonels; Command Controllers of Military Accounts; Deputy Controller of the Currency at Bombay; Director of the Botanical Survey of India; Director-General of Commercial Intelligence; Director-General of Observatories; Directors of Public Instruction under local Governments; Director, Zoological Survey; His Majesty's Trade Commissioner, Bombay; Inspectors-General, Civil Hospitals; Inspectors-General of Police under local Governments and in the North-West Frontier Province; Inspectors-General of Prisons under local Governments; Members of the Indian Civil Service and of the Indian Political Department of 23 years' civil service, if not holding any other appointment mentioned in this Warrant; Mint Masters, Calcutta and Bombay; President of the Forest College and Research Institute; Provincial Sanitary Commissioners; Superintendents of the Imperial Survey of India, and Traffic Managers and Locomotive Superintendents of State Railways.

41. Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

42. Solicitor to the Government of India; and Standing Counsel to the Government of India.

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* Present incumbents of the office of Chief Engineer who have ranked in entry 33 of the Warrant of 1893 will rank in entry 37 of this Warrant until they relinquish their office as Chief Engineers.

43. Archdeacons of Lahore, Lucknow, Rangoon and Nagpur; and Presidency Senior Chaplains of the Church of Scotland.

44. Chairmen of Port Trust and of Improvement Trusts of the Presidency towns, Rangoon and Karachi; Members of the Public Service Commission; Non-official Presidents of Municipal Corporations in Presidency towns and Rangoon within their respective Municipal jurisdictions; Senior Controller of Military Supply Accounts; Settlement Commissioners; Chief Executive Officers of the Municipalities of the Presidency towns and Rangoon, within their charges; and Chief Inspector of Mines.

45. Collectors of Customs, Collectors and Magistrates of Districts, Collector of Stamp Revenue and Deputy Collector of Land Revenue, Calcutta, Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, Deputy Commissioners of Districts, Deputy Commissioner, Port Blair, Divisional and District and Sessions Judges (including the Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpur), Political Agents and Superintendents and Residents (other than those of the first and second class, } Within their respective charges; Remembrancers of Legal Affairs and Government Advocates under local Governments.

46. Deputy Financial Adviser, Military Finance; Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India; Inspector of Office Procedure in the Government of India; Director, Central Bureau of Information, Government of India; Secretary and Joint Secretary to the Railway Board; and Establishment Officer in the Army Department of the Government of India.

47. Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli; Director of the Indian Institute of Science; and Principal of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorki.

48. Assistant to the Inspector-General of Forests; Assistant to the Inspector-General of Irrigation; Commandant, Frontier Constabulary, North-West Frontier Province; Commissioners of Police in the Presidency towns and Rangoon; Comptroller, Assam; Conservators of Forests; Controller of Marine Accounts; Deputy Chief Engineer, Telegraphs; Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service; Deputy Director-General of the Post Office; Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic; Deputy Director, Intelligence Bureau; Deputy Military Accountant-General; Director, Medical Research; Directors of Commercial Intelligence; Directors of Telegraph Engineering; District Controllers of Military Accounts; Electrical Adviser to the Government of India; Lieutenant-Colonels; Members of the Indian Civil Service and the Political Department of 18 years' civil service, if not holding any other appointment mentioned in this Warrant; Mining Engineer to the Railway Board; Postmasters-General; and Superintending Engineers.

49. Assay Masters, Calcutta and Bombay; Chief Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway; Deputy Controllers of the Currency, Calcutta and Northern India; and Deputy Controller-General.

50. Actuary to the Government of India; Chief Inspector of Explosives; Chief Judge of Small Cause Courts, Presidency towns and Rangoon; Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps; Director, Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory, Muktesar; Directors of Major Laboratories; Director of Public Instruction, North-West Frontier Province; and Director of Statistics.

51. Private Secretaries to Governors and Secretaries and First Assistants in first-class Residencies.

52. Administrators-General; Chief Presidency Magistrates; Deputy Agents, Deputy Traffic Managers and Officers* of similar status of State Railways;

* Officers of similar status are: Deputy Superintendent, Locomotive Department; Superintendent, Carriage and Wagon Department; Controllers of Stores; Senior Signal Engineer; Service Mining Manager; and Coal Transportation Officer.

Metallurgical Inspector, Jamshedpur; and Officers in Class I of the General or the Public Works List of the Indian Finance Department.

53. Commissioners of Income-tax in the United Provinces, Bombay and Sind; Commissioner of Labour, Madras; Controller of Patents; Deputy Inspectors-General of Police; Directors of Agriculture; Directors of Fisheries in Bengal and Madras; Directors of Industries; Directors of Land Records; Excise Commissioners; Inspector-General of Railway Police and Police Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana; Inspectors-General of Registration; Principal, Research Institute, Cawnpore; and Registrars of Co-operative Societies.

54. District Judges not being Sessions Judges, within their own districts.

55. Adviser to the Government of India for Far Eastern Questions; First Assistant to the Residents at Aden, Baroda and in Kashmir; and Judicial Assistant, Kathiawar.

56. Military Secretaries to Governors.

57. Senior Chaplains other than those already specified.

58. Sheriffs within their own charges.

59. Collectors of Customs; Collectors and Magistrates of Districts; Collector of Stamp Revenue and Deputy Collector of Land Revenue, Calcutta; Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara; Deputy Commissioners of Districts; Deputy Commissioner, Port Blair; Divisional and District and Sessions Judges (including the Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpur); Political Agents and Superintendents; Residents (other than those of the first and second class); and Settlement Officers.

60. Assistant Directors-General of the Post Office, first grade; Deputy Directors of Commercial Intelligence; Deputy Director-General of Archæology; Deputy Director of Industries, United Provinces; Deputy Postmasters-General, first grade; Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, United Provinces; Deputy Superintendents of the Imperial Survey of India; Government Solicitors other than the Solicitor and Assistant Solicitor to the Government of India; Managing Director, Opium Factory, Ghazipur; Officers of the Indian Educational Service and of the Indian Institute of Science of 18 years' standing; Principals of major Government Colleges; Registrars to the High Courts; Secretaries to Legislative Councils;

Senior Inspectors of Mines; Assistant Collectors of Customs, Divisional Engineers and Assistant Engineers, Telegraphs, Executive Engineers of the Indian Service of Engineers holding a charge declared to be of not less importance than that of a division, Officers of the Archæological and other Scientific Departments, Officers of the Civil Veterinary Department, Officers of Class II of the General or the Public Works List of the Indian Finance Department, Officers of the Indian Agricultural Service, Officers of the Indian Forest Department, Officers on the Superior List of the Military Accounts Department, Officers of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways who hold the rank of district officer or a position of similar status, and Superintendents and Deputy Commissioners of Police. } Of twenty years' standing.

61. Assistant Solicitor to the Government of India, and Under Secretaries to the Government of India.

62. Agent-General in India for the British Protectorate in Africa under the administration of the Colonial Office; Chief Constructor of the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard at Bombay; Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay; Directors of the Persian Gulf Section and of the Persian Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department; Directors of Survey, Madras and Bengal; Emigration Agents, Madras and Benares; Government Emigration Agents at Calcutta for British Guiana and Natal, and for Trinidad, Fiji, Jamaica and Mauritius; Keeper of the

Records of the Government of India; and Librarian, Imperial Library.

63. District Judges not being Sessions Judges; Majors; and Members of the Indian Civil Service of twelve years' standing.

64. Chief Accountant of the office of Director of Ordnance Factories.

65. Assistant Directors-General of the Post Office, second grade; Assistant Superintendents of the Imperial Survey of India; Chief Works Chemist, United Provinces; Civil Engineer Adviser to the Director of Ordnance Factories; Deputy Postmasters-General, second grade; Officer of the Indian Educational Service and of the Indian Institute of Science of ten years' standing; Officer in charge of the Mathematical Instrument Office; Presidency Postmasters; Superintendent, Bombay City Survey and Land Records; Superintendents and Deputy Commissioners of Police of less than twenty years' standing; Assistant Collectors of Customs, Divisional Engineers and Assistant Divisional Engineers, Telegraphs, Executive Engineers of the Indian Service of Engineers holding a charge declared to be of not less importance than that of a division, Officers of the Archæological and other Scientific Departments, Officers of the Civil Veterinary Department, Officers of Class II of the General or Public Works List of the Indian Finance Department, Officers of the Indian Agricultural Service, Officers of the Indian Forest Department, Officers of the Superior list of the Military Accounts Department, and officers of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways who hold the rank of district officer or a position of similar status.

Of twelve years' standing.

66. Assistant Commissioners (Senior), Northern India Salt Revenue; Assistant Directors of Dairy Farms; Assistant FinSncial Adviser, Military Finance; Assistant Secretaries to the Government of India; Chemical Examiner for Customs and Excise, Calcutta; Chief Chemical Examiner, Central Chemical Laboratory, Naini Tal; Chief Inspectors of Factories and Boilers, in Bengal and Bombay; Collector of Income-tax, Calcutta; Commander of the steamer employed in the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department; Curator of the Bureau of Education; Deputy Accountant, Office of the Director of Ordnance Factories; Deputy Administrator-General, Bengal; Deputy Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue; Deputy Commissioners of Salt and Excise; Deputy Director of Land Records, Burma; Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, Superintendents of Central Jails and Civil Surgeons not belonging to the Indian Medical Service; Director, Vaccine Institute, Belgaum; Engineer and Electrician of the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department; Examiner of Questioned Documents; Executive Engineers of less than 12 years' standing; First Assistant Commissioner, Port Blair; First and Second Collectors of Income-tax, Bombay, and Senior Collectors of Income-tax, Karachi; Honorary Presidency Magistrates; Judge of the City Civil Court, Madras; Judges of Presidency Courts of Small Causes; Lady Assistants to the Inspectors-General, Civil Hospitals; Legal Assistant in the Legislative Department of the Government of India; Manager of the Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu; Officers of the Provincial Civil Services drawing the maximum pay of the time scale or upwards; Presidency Magistrates; Protector of Emigrants and Superintendents of Emigration, Calcutta; Public Prosecutors in Bengal and in Sind; Registrars to Chief Courts; Registrar of Companies, Bombay; Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bengal; Secretary, Board of Examiners; Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Madras, when a member of the Provincial Service; and Sub-Deputy Opium Agents.

(1) The entries in the above table apply exclusively to the persons entered

therein, and while regulating their relative precedence with each other, do not give them any precedence over members of the non-official community resident in India, who shall take their place according to usage.

(2) Officers in the above table will take precedence in order of the numbers of the entries. Those included in one number will take precedence *inter se* according to the date of entry into that number.

(3) When an officer holds more than one position in the table, he will be entitled to the highest position accorded to him.

(4) Officers who are temporarily officiating in any number in the table will rank in that number below permanent incumbents.

(5) All officers not mentioned in the above table, whose rank is regulated by comparison with rank in the army, to have the same rank with reference to civil servants as is enjoyed by military officers of equal grades.

(6) All other persons who may not be mentioned in this table to take rank according to general usage, which is to be explained and determined by the Governor-General in Council in case any question shall arise. When the position of any such person is so determined and notified, it shall be entered in the table in italics, provided he holds an appointment in India.

(7) Nothing in the foregoing rules to disturb the existing practice relating to precedence at the Courts of Indian States or on occasion of intercourse with Indians, and the Governor-General in Council to be empowered to make rules for such occasion in case any dispute shall arise.

(8) The following will take courtesy rank as shown :—

Consuls-General. Immediately after Article 37, which includes Colonels Commandant.

Consuls. Immediately after Article 40, which includes Colonels.

Vice-Consuls. Immediately after Article 63, which includes Majors.

Consular officers *de carriere* will in their respective grades take precedence of consular officers who are not *de carriere*.

(9) The following will take courtesy rank as shown, provided that they do not hold appointments in India :—

Peers according to their precedence in England. Knights of the Garter, the Thistle and St. Patrick. Privy Councillors ... ... Members of the Council of the Secretary of State for India.	Immediately after Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council, Article 9.
Baronets of England, Scotland, Ireland and the United Kingdom, according to date of Patents. Knights Grand Cross of the Bath. Knights Grand Commander of the Star of India. Knights Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George. Knights Grand Commander of the Indian Empire. Knights Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order. Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire.	Immediately after the Commissioner in Sindh, Article 15.
Knights Commander of the Bath. Knights Commander of the Star of India. Knights Commander of St. Michael and St. George. Knights Commander of the Indian Empire. Knights Commander of the Royal Victorian Order. Knights Commander of the Order of the British Empire, Knights Bachelor.	Immediately after Residents of the second class, Article 31.

Sanitary, Electrical and Architectural Specialist officers will take precedence in accordance with the rank in the Public Works Department fixed for their appointments but junior to all Public Works Department officers of the corresponding rank.

(10) All ladies, unless by virtue of holding an appointment themselves they are entitled to a higher position in the table, to take place according to the rank herein assigned to their respective husbands, with the exception of wives of Peers and of ladies having precedence in England independently of their husband, and who are not in rank below the daughters of Barons; such ladies to take place according to their several ranks, with reference to such precedence in England, immediately after the wives of Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council.

Table showing the relative rank of officers in the Army, Royal Navy, Royal Indian Marine and the Royal Air Force.

[G.I., Home Dept., Letter No. F. 274/22, Public, dated 12th Nov. 1923, recorded in G.O. Mis. No. 898, Public, dated 27th Nov. 1923.]

Army.	Royal Navy.	Royal Indian Marine.	Foyal Air Force.
Field Marshals.	Admirals of the Fleet ...	......	Marshals of the Air.
Generals ...	Admirals	......	Air Chief-Marshals.
Lieutenant-Generals.	Vice-Admirals ... ... Engineer-in-Chief, if Engineer Vice-Admiral. Officers of corresponding ranks.	......	Air Marshals.
Major-Generals.	Rear-Admirals ... ... Engineer-in-Chief, if Engineer Rear-Admiral, and Engineer Rear-Admirals. Officers of corresponding ranks.	......	Air Vice-Marshals.
Colonels Commandant and Colonels on the Staff.	Commodores	......	Air Commodores.
Colonels ...	Captains of three years' seniority. Engineer Captains of three years' service in the rank. Officers of corresponding ranks.	......	Group Captains.

Army.	Royal Navy.	Royal Indian Marine.	Royal Air Force.
Lieutenant-Colonels.	Captains under three years' seniority. Engineer Captains under three years' service in that rank. Officers of crresponding ranks.	Captains. Engineer Captains. Commanders. Engineer-Commanders. } But junior to all Lieutenant Colonels.	Wing Commanders.
Lieutenant-Colonels.	Commanders. Engineer-Commanders. Officers of corresponding ranks. } But junior to all Lieutenant Colonels.		
Majors ...	Lieutenant-Commanders. Engineer-Lieutenant-Commanders. Signal Lieutenant-Commanders. Telegraphist Lieutenant-Commanders. Officers of corresponding ranks.	Lieutenant-Commanders. Engineer-Lieutenant-Commanders. } But junior to all Majors.	Squadron Leader.
Captains ...	Lieutenants. Engineer-Lieutenants. Signal Lieutenants. Telegraphist Lieutenants. Lieutenant-at-Arms. Officers of corresponding ranks.	Lieutenants. Engineer-Lieutenants. } But junior to all Captains.	Flight Lieutenants.
Lieutenants.	Sub-Lieutenants. Mates. Engineer Sub-Lieutenants. Mates (E.). Officers of corresponding ranks.	Sub-Lieutenants. Engineer Sub-Lieutenants. } But junior to all Lieutenants.	Flying Officer (or Observer Officer).

NOTE.—(1) Lieutenant-Commanders and Lieutenants of the Royal Naval Reserve holding qualified status (distinguished in the seniority lists in the Navy list by the symbol *) rank with officers of the Royal Navy of corresponding rank according to their dates of seniority. Other officers of the Royal Naval Reserve rank with, but after, officers of the Royal Navy and Royal Indian Marine of corresponding rank.

(2) Officers holding commissions in the India Army Reserve of Officers rank with officers of the regular army in accordance with the dates of their commission or promotion to the different ranks.

(3) Officers of the Auxiliary Forces in India rank with, but after, officers of the regular army of their corresponding rank.

Official Order of Precedence in Madras.

2. Governor.
11. Chief Justice.
12. Bishop.
13. Ordinary Members of Council.
" Prince of Arcot.
14. General Officer Commanding the Southern Army.
15. Resident in Mysore.
16. Puisne Judges.
18. Military Officers above the rank of Major-General.
20. *Additional Members of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.
25. Chief Secretary to Government.
26. Major-Generals (including the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras).
" Members of the Board of Revenue.
28. Additional Members of Council for making Laws and Regulations.
29. Vice-Chancellor, Madras University.

First Class.

30. Members of the Indian Civil Service of 30 years' standing.
31. Advocate-General.
32. Resident of Travancore within his charge.
34. Chief Engineers, First Class.
35. Bishop (not territorial) under licence from the Crown.
36. Archdeacon.
37. Brigadiers-General.
40. Secretaries and Joint Secretaries to Government.

Second Class.

41. Members of the Indian Civil Service of 23 years' standing and Colonels.
41-A. Consuls.
43. Resident in Travancore and Cochin.
46. Director of Public Instruction.
" Inspector-General of Police.
" Inspector-General of Prisons.
" Accountant-General.
" Director of the Indian Institute of Science.
47. Commissioner of Settlement.
" Controller of Military Accounts.
49. Chief Engineers, Second and Third Classes.
50. District and Sessions Judges within their respective charges.
50. Collectors and Magistrates of Districts within their respective charges.
" The President of the Madras Corporation within his charge.
53. Presidency Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland.
54. Government Advocate.
55. Officers in the First-class Graded List of Civil Officers not reserved for members of the Indian Civil Service.
" Chief Judge of Presidency Court of Small Causes.
" Commissioner of Police.

Third Class.

56. Members of the Indian Civil Service of 18 years' standing and Lieutenant-Colonels.
59. Commanders, Royal Indian Marine.
61. First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore.
63. Private Secretary to Governor.
64. Military Secretary to Governor.
65. Adminiftrator-General.
66. Sanitary Commissioner.
" Postmaster-General.
66. Conservators of Forests, First Grade.
" Director, Telegraph Engineering.
" Collector of Customs.
68. Chairman of the Port Trust.
69. Examiner of Accounts, Public Works Department, First Class.
" Officers of the Superior Revenue establishment of State Railways, First Class, First Grade.
" Superintending Engineers, Public Works Department, First Class.

* M.G. Public Dept. Memo, No. 3118-3, dated the 22nd Aug. 1919.

70. Inspector-General of Registration.
,, Directors of Land Records and Agriculture.
,, Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
71. Senior Chaplains.
72. Sheriff.
73. Officers in the Second-class Graded List of Civil Officers not reserved for Members of the Indian Civil Service.
,, Chief Presidency Magistrate.
,, Collectors and Magistrates of Districts outside their charges.
,, Director of Survey.
,, District and Sessions Judges outside their charges.
,, Examiner of Accounts, Public Works Department, Second and Third Classes.
,, Government Astronomer.
,, Principals of Government Colleges, Officers of the Indian Agricultural Service, or of the General List of the Indian Finance Department, or of the Superior Revenue establishment of State Railways, or of the Civil Veterinary, Forest, Survey, Postal, Telegraph, Customs, or Scientific Departments, or Officers of the Indian Institute of Science, or Sanitary Engineers, not being Superintending Engineers, or Consulting Architect drawing Rs. 1,250 a month and upwards; Officers of the Police Department drawing Rs. 1,200 a month and upwards; Officers of the Public Works Engineer establishment of 19 years' standing who hold the rank of Executive Engineer.
78. Superintending Engineers, Public Works Department, Second and Third Classes.

Fourth Class.

74. Members of the Indian Civil Service of 12 years' standing, and Majors.
,, Vice-Consuls.
75. Lieutenants of the Royal Indian Marine of over 8 years' standing.
76. Government Solicitor.
78. Officers in the Third-class Graded List of Civil Offices not reserved for Members of the Indian Civil Service.
,, Deputy Commissioners of Salt, Abkari and Customs Department.
,, Deputy Directors of Revenue Surveys and Settlements.
,, Examiner of Accounts, Public Works Department, Fourth Class, First and Second Grades.
,, Judge of the City Civil Court.
,, Judges of Presidency Court of Small Causes.
,, Manager of the Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu.
,, Officers of the Archæological Department or of the Excise and Salt Department drawing Rs. 800 a month and upwards.
,, Principals of Government Colleges, Officers of the Indian Educational Service and the Graded Educational Service, or of the Indian Agricultural Service, or Sanitary Engineers, or Consulting Architect or Electrical Inspector, drawing Rs. 1,000 a month and upwards; Officers of the General List of the Indian Finance Department, or of the Superior Revenue establishment of State Railways, or of the Civil Veterinary, Forest, Survey, Police, Postal, Telegraph, Customs, or Scientific Departments, drawing Rs. 900 a month and upwards; Officers of the Provincial Services of not less than 18 years' standing, drawing Rs. 600 a month and upwards; Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Department of Revenue Settlement, Survey, Land Records and Agriculture, Madras, when a member of the Provincial Civil Service; Officers of the Public Works Engineer establishment of 12 years' standing who hold the rank of Executive Engineer.
78. Presidency Magistrates.
,, Registrar to the High Court.
,, Superintendent of the Government Central Indian Museum.
,, Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.

Private Entree List.

All officials in the Warrant of Precedence down to and including warrant No. 55 and officials holding the following appointments:—

Collector of Chingleput.
Officer Commanding, Madras Area.
Officer Commanding Indian Infantry, St. Thomas' Mount.
The Sheriff of Madras.
Chaplain to the Bishop of Madras.
Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.
Do. do. to the Governor.
The Director of Survey, Madras.

Non-Official Gentlemen and Ladies.

Roman Catholic Archbishop of Madras.
Roman Catholic Bishop of Mylapore.
Diwan Bahadur Sir S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, K.C.I.E.
'Abd-ul-'ali Sahib, Khan Bahadur.
Mir Asad Ali Khan, Khan Bahadur.
Ex-Sheriffs of Madras.
Mrs. Annie Besant, D.L.

To the following Native Chiefs, Maharajas, Rajas, Zamindars and Nawabs the privilege of the Entree will be accorded when in Madras:—

His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin, G.C.I.E.
His Highness the Raja of Pudukkottai, G.C.I.E.
The Nawab of Banganapalle.
The Raja of Sandur.
The Zamorin of Calicut.
The Maharaja of Bobbili, G.C.I.E.
The Raja of Bobbili.
The Maharaja of Jeypore.
The Raja of Venkatagiri, K.C.I.E.
The Raja of Vizianagram.
The Raja of Kalahasti.
The Maharaja of Pithapuram, C.B.E.
The Hon'ble The Raja of Panagal.
The Raja of Karvetnagar.
The Raja of Ramnad.
The Raja of Cannanore.
The Raja of Dharakota.
The Raja of Parlakimedi.
The Valiya Raja of Chirakkal.
The Valiya Raja of Kadattanad.
The Valiya Raja of Palghat.
The Valiya Raja of Walavanad.
The Valiya Raja of Kottayam.
The Valiya Raja of Kurumbranad.
The Valiya Raja of Parapanad.
The Valiya Raja of Beypore.
Nawab Ghulam Muhammad Ghouse, Khan Bahadur.
Raja V. Vasudeva Raja, C.I.E., Valiya Nambidi of Kollengode.
The Zamindar of Kurupam.
Raja Kizhakke Covilagom Manavedan Raja.
Srimant Raja Y. M. Prasada Nayudu, Zamindar of Devarakota.

Those appearing on the Private Entree list will be supplied with Private Entree cards for admission to Government House which will be issued with their invitations and they should drive up to the south-eastern door of the Banqueting Hall on occasions of Levees, Balls and Receptions.

Cards must be shown to the police on duty at Government House.

Officials entitled to the Private Entree at Calcutta or Bombay are granted the privilege at Madras, when passing through, or on temporary duty at the Presidency.

A copy of the list is furnished to the Commissioner of Police for guidance in the control of carriages on special occasions.

Hill Stations and Health Resorts.

Bangalore (Mysore).—The seat of the Mysore Government and headquarters of the Mysore division of the Madras army. Population: 118,556; area about 20 square miles, consisting of two separate parts; the pettah or old native town and the Cantonment. Average rainfall, 35 inches; mean temperature, 76°. Soil, dry and porous which facilitates an effective drainage. The elevation of more than 3,000 feet makes the climate suited to both Europeans and Indians; many, in fact, prefer Bangalore to Ootacamund. A large number of visitors flock into the city for the "season" which commences in July. Other attractions are a race-course, many fine buildings, public skating grounds, clubs and hotels and several well-maintained parks, the best being the Cubbon Park and the Lal Bagh. The latter, the Horticultural Garden of the Mysore State, possesses a rich variety of trees, herbs and flowers. English vegetables, French beans, ornamental plants, gorgeous creepers, apples, figs and mangoes are produced at Bangalore and exported from it in large quantities. The Bangalore market also supplies grafted mango plants to all parts of India. Of the various interesting parts of the city may be mentioned Basavangudi with its Bull Temple and Bugle Rock; the latter affords a fine view of the whole city. The fort of Bangalore contains the Arsenal and is one of the important historical relics of the State. Carriages are available in the station, the rates being regulated by the municipality.

Coonoor (The Nilgiris) about 5,600 feet above sea-level; 12 miles from Ootacamund and 17 from Mettupalaiyam. Population: 12,215; climate very equable; one of the best sanitaria in the Presidency. The scenery is grand and picturesque. The town is well situated and possesses about 20 miles of good road with commanding prospects all round. The neighbourhood abounds in luxuriant plantations and hedges of sweet flowers. Coonoor is beautified by many interesting spots, such as "A Rocky Bluff," "Lady Channing's Seat," "The Drug," "Lamb's Rock," etc. The Pasteur Institute for hydrophobia is a Government Institution which has done incalculable good. There are a few good hotels, "The Glen View," "Grace," "Hill Grove," etc., besides many boarding houses and a Dak bungalow situated within a few hundred yards of the railway station, where there is also a well-appointed refreshment room. Coonoor has a club for Europeans furnished with a reading room and library. Motor-cars, horse carriages, rickshaws and bullock-carts can be had for conveyance.

Courtallam (Tinnevelly) is situated in a beautiful valley, 3½ miles from Tenkasi railway station. This station has a delightful climate especially between June and October. The Chittar waterfalls are the most important feature of the place. It affords pleasant bathing and is considered holy by Hindus. The bathing pool is under a shelving rock which affords a natural shower-bath. Near the waterfalls is a sacred Siva temple whose inscriptions go back to the time of Maravarman Kulasekhara (1314 A.D.). There is plenty of accommodation available for all classes of people. Choultries and hotels offer meals at moderate rates. It is a summer resort of the officials of Tinnevelly and Travancore.

Ennore (Chingleput).—A pleasure resort, which before the advent of Ootacamund and Kodaikanal was much frequented by Madras folk; situated about 13 miles to the north of Madras and connected with the city by the M. & S. M. Railway (Calcutta line). In the neighbourhood of the railway station, there are a number of small neat-looking bungalows including one maintained by the Public Works department. The back-water to the north of the station about 1½ miles long and half a mile broad affords a delightful pastime to these

interested in boating or fishing. The banks of the water are covered with green groves of palms and bamboo. The scenery is beautiful and refreshing.

Kodaikanal (Madura)—7,000 feet above sea-level. Population 4,283. The season lasts from February to October. The climate is cool and bracing and the place is resorted to by Europeans and Americans in summer. Though the annual rainfall is about 60 inches, the soil is so gravelly that roads and tennis courts quickly dry again after a shower. The temperature ranges between 76° and 42°. The atmosphere is specially suited to convalescents. The climate of Kodaikanal is regarded as one of the best climates in the world. The neighbourhood presents numerous interesting spots suited for pic-nics, such as the "Silver Cascade," "Pambar," "Fairy Waterfalls" and "Pillar rocks," etc. There is a Government Solar Physics Observatory on one of the highest peaks. The vicinity offers ample ground for big game shooting. A regular motor-bus service between the sanatorium and Kodaikanal Road Railway station has of late years made the station very popular as well as accessible from the plains. There is a good club with tennis and badminton courts, besides a few boarding houses and hotels. There are also Boat and Golf Clubs.

Kotagiri (The Nilgiris)—about 6,500 feet above sea-level, and about 1,000 feet lower than Ootacamund; 18 miles by road east of Ootacamund and 12 from Coonoor. The name is properly *Kolar Keri*, or "the street (or line) of Kotas"; and there is still a Kota settlement in the place though the original Kota village was removed to make room for the modern settlement, its site being marked by a primitive Kota temple or rather sacred pen for buffaloes. The place contains a station of the Basel Mission, a chattram, a dispensary, a market and a gorgeous mosque constructed by the Palni Muhammadans who do most of the trade in it. Kotagiri is protected by the Dodabetta range from the violence of the south-west monsoon, and possesses all the climatic advantages of Coonoor with the added advantage that it does not suffer from the mists of Coonoor and is more bracing. There is a hotel, "The Blue Mountain," and some boarding houses. Motor-cars and rickshaws are also available. There is a regular motor-bus service connecting Kotagiri with all the principal trains passing through Coonoor.

Ootacamund (The Nilgiris).—Headquarters of the district, summer residence of the Madras Government, and the largest hill station in Southern India, is a municipality with 19,467 inhabitants. It is a Railway Station (Nilgiri Rigi Railway) about 11 miles from Coonoor and is situated in a valley, the bottom of which is 7,228 feet above the sea. On the south, east and north it is surrounded by lofty hills of which Dodabetta on the east is the highest, being 8,640 feet above sea-level, but it is open to the west. Part of the bottom of this valley has been levelled to form the public recreation ground known as the Hobart Park, one of the most beautiful recreation grounds in India, and the adjoining lower portion of it is occupied by a lake, about a mile and a half long and of irregular shape, made by damming up the stream, which runs through it. The main bazaar overlooks the Hobart Park. The European houses and offices are on higher ground on the numerous spurs which run down in every direction from the enclosing hills, and for the most part are hidden away among thick plantations of Australian and other trees, notably blue gums and acacias. Ootacamund is one of the principal sanitaria of India and is rightly known as "The Queen of Indian Hill Stations." Its centenary was celebrated last year, the opening of the station dating from its discovery by Mr. Sullivan, a Collector of Coimbatore, in 1823. Ootacamund is probably a Toda name; the Todas have been on the Nilgiris since at least the 8th century A.D. and their neighbours the Badagas, since about 1,400 A.D.

The Government offices on St[illegible] house hill occupy the site, and inc[illegible]

part of Stonehouse, the first European house which was built at Ootacamund. This was constructed (of stone, whence its name) in 1822-23 by Mr. John Sullivan, already referred to. The buildings have since been largely added to. The Government House stands just above the Botanical Gardens. It was begun in 1877 when the Duke of Buckingham was Governor. St. Stephen's Church at Ootacamund is the oldest church in the district. Its foundation stone was laid on the 23rd April 1829 by Mr. Stephen Rumbold Lushington, the then Governor, and the big beams and other timbers for it were brought from Tippu Sultan's palace at Seringapatam which had been demolished. The summer palaces of the Maharaja of Mysore, the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Nizam of Hyderabad are situated at Fern Hill.

The climate of the Nilgiris is considered one of the most temperate and equable climates in the world. The district possesses the rare advantage of having three stations which represent three stages of climate—Coonoor, the lowest, with its warmer and moister air; Kotagiri, somewhat higher, cooler and drier; and Ootacamund itself, the highest, coldest and least damp of the three. Delicate persons who cannot stand the high elevation and low temperature of Ootacamund not infrequently find that the two lower and warmer stations suit them admirably; and by changes from one to another of these three places, the rain of the two monsoons can be largely avoided, since Ootacamund is partly protected from the north-east, and the other two from the south-west current.

At different sites in and around Ootacamund 10 Travellers' bungalows have been constructed for the comfort and convenience of visitors. There are several good hotels, among which are "Shoreham," "Fir Grove," "Sylks" and "The Centre" hotels. There are also boarding houses, such as "Rose Mount," "Westward Ho," "Hill View" and "Wood Ville" and several Brahman hotels for Hindus. Motor-cars, carriages, rickshaws and bullock carts can be had at the station.

Ootacamund affords some of the finest shooting in Southern India. The Ootacamund hunt provides excellent sport, and the Downs which extend to several square miles of grassy undulating country are most delightful for riding.

The Ootacamund Club is one of the leading Clubs in the Presidency. There is a Gymkhana Club with a race-course having a lap of a mile and a quarter, and cricket and football and polo grounds close to the station. The Golf Club is one of the prominent attractions of the place. The "History of Ootacamund" is the work of Sir Frederick Price, formerly a Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Ramandrug (Bellary).—The sanatorium of Ramandrug is a small plateau 1¼ miles long and half a mile wide on the top of the southernmost of the two ranges of hills which enclose the valley of Sandur. It is about 3,300 feet above the sea and 33 miles from Bellary.

Waltair (Vizagapatam), the terminus of the M. & S. M. Railway, headquarters of the Vizagapatam district. Waltair is known as "the Brighton of India." The European quarters are situated on a hill two miles from the railway station and looking over the sea." The climate is good and scenery beautiful. It is the summer resort for persons living in the Northern Circars. The temperature is noted for its uniformity throughout day and night. Waltair makes a good sanatorium for invalids and consumptives. There are three good hotels where visitors can get boarding and lodging. Carriages and jutkas are available at the station.

Wellington (The Nilgiris) is a Cantonment about 1½ miles north of Coonoor, situated near the road to Ootacamund on one of the numerous spurs of the Dodabetta range, 6,100 feet above the sea. It contains 6,817 inhabitants. Its climate and general appearance resemble those of its neighbour Coonoor, but it does not get the latter's frequent mists. Though it was originally a bare spot, it has now been thickly planted with Australian and other exotic trees.

It is the headquarters of the Southern Brigade and a convalescent depot for British troops. About a mile from the Railway station and close to the barracks is the "Nilgiri Hotel." There is a Gymkhana Club with an excellent golf course; and the race-course at Wellington is one of the prettiest in India.

Yercaud (Shevaroy Hills, Salem).—Population about 1,400; 4,330 feet above sea-level; 14 miles from Salem railway station, accessible by motor cars: there is also a bridle path of half the length for which chairs are available at the foot. It is one of the principal hill stations in South India with a delightful climate and fine scenery. On either side of the road leading to the place can be seen extensive plantations of tea and coffee. The highest peak of these hills, is Shevaroyan which is a good spot for picnics. There are good grounds along the road-side for sports of all sorts. There are good hotels and boarding houses on the hills. The station contained a well-managed European Hign School for Boys & a convent School for girls. There is also a club furnished with a library and with tennis and badminton courts attached to it. Motor cars can be had at the Salem junction by previous arrangement.

Government at Work.

Introductory.

The Executive Civil Government of the Madras Presidency is subject to the superintendence, direction and control of the Governor-General in Council. Under the Government of India Act, 1915, as amended by the Government of India Act, 1919, rules have been framed under which certain subjects have been declared to be provincial, and these again have been divided into Reserved and Transferred subjects: the administration in respect of Reserved subjects is in the hands of the Governor in Council and in respect of Transferred subjects in those of the Governor acting with his Ministers. The term "Local Government" means the Governor in Council or the Governor acting with his Ministers, as the case may be. The Council includes the Governor, who is the President, and four members of whom one is appointed by the Governor as the Vice-President; one of the members at least must be a person who, at the time of his appointment, has been for at least twelve years in the service of the Crown in India. The Governor and the Members of the Executive Council are appointed by the Crown. The terms for which they may hold office are not limited by any legal enactment. The Secretary of State has directed that a Member of the Executive Council should hold office for five years exclusive of any time during which he draws less than full pay, not having himself been granted leave. If a Governor or Member of the Executive Council returns to Europe or leaves India with intent to return to Europe, his office is deemed to become vacant. The Ministers are appointed by the Governor and hold office during his pleasure; but they must not be Members of the Executive Council or officials, and no Minister can hold office for a longer period than six months unless he is, or becomes, an elected member of the local legislature. The Governor in Council may grant a Member of the Executive Council leave of absence under medical certificate for a period not exceeding six months. When a vacancy occurs in the office of the Governor and there is no successor on the spot to supply the vacancy, the Vice-President or, if he is absent, the senior Member of the Executive Council assumes office as acting Governor. If a vacancy occurs in the office of a Member of the Executive Council and there is no successor present on the spot, it may be filled by the Governor in Council by the appointment, as temporary member, of any person qualified

for such appointment. The Governor may make rules and orders for the transaction of business in his Executive Council and with his Ministers. On questions brought before the Executive Council, the opinion of the majority ordinarily prevails, the Governor or other presiding member having a second or casting vote in the event of an equal division of opinion; but when any measure is proposed which in his judgment affects the safety, tranquillity or interests of the province or any part thereof, and he differs from the opinion of the majority of the Members of the Executive Council, the Governor has power to act on his own authority and responsibility. The Governor in Council is not empowered to declare war or to make treaties and has no immediate control over the military administration of the Presidency. He corresponds directly with the Secretary of State except in certain cases. The authority of the local Government is not superseded by the presence in his province of the Governor-General. The local Government is empowered to undertake works of public utility, not being railways, which are not expected to cost more than fifty lakhs of rupees. The Governor in Council, or the Governor acting with the Ministers, possesses all the civil patronage of the Presidency which is not retained by the Secretary of State or delegated to subordinate members of the administration. Despatches to the Secretary of State in the Reserved departments are signed by the Governor and all the Members of the Executive Council; despatches in the Transferred departments are signed by His Excellency alone. Letters addressed to the Government of India and all orders of the Local Government are signed by an officer of the Secretariat. All correspondence regarding public business reaches Government through the Secretariat.

Agricultural Department.

Budget allotment for 1923-24 : Rs. 16,30,700.

Staff.—Wherever the information has been readily available the number of members of the staff is given, divided into 6 classes as follows:—

Class I.—Number of officers drawing salaries of Rs. 1,000 and over (7);

Class II.—Number of officers drawing Rs. 500 and over but less than Rs. 1,000 (12).

Class III.—Number of officers drawing Rs. 250 and over but less than Rs. 500 (26).

Class IV.—Number of officers drawing Rs. 150 and over but less than Rs. 250 (45).

Class V.—Number of officers drawing Rs. 100 and over but less than Rs. 150 (45).

Class VI.—Number of officers drawing less than Rs. 100 (308).

Class VII.—Number of menials (136). Of the Gazetted officers 23 are in the Indian Agricultural Service and 21 in the Provincial Service.

The Department re-organized.—After struggling for a quarter of a century with foreign implements and foreign seeds, the Madras Agricultural Department lapsed for over a space of fifteen years into a state of quiescence devoted mainly to statistics and agricultural inquiry. Under Lord Curzon's Government, the Department was re-organized and direct effort towards agricultural improvement was renewed, but the method of attack was entirely altered. Since that time the trained staff has been steadily improved in numbers and quality and in diversity of training, and work has been carried out very largely in the districts instead of at headquarters, so as to get into direct touch with the cultivators and to study their needs and capabilities. District farms have been opened in typical and important agricultural tracts in order to study local conditions, and

work has been concentrated on the ordinary staple crops of the Presidency backed up by special plant breeding stations at the Central Farm, Coimbatore, where an Agricultural College was opened in 1908. This College is also a Research Institute, and the staff of specialists has been gradually increased until every branch of agricultural science can now be adequately dealt with.

Specialists in the Department.—The Agricultural Chemist makes the analyses of soils, manures and plants needed by the farms, and carries out a great deal of research. Soil surveys have been made of the principal rice areas; and many problems connected with soils, manures, sugar manufacture, etc., have been studied. The Botanical Section has shown such promise that various specialists, each dealing with one important crop, have been appointed. The Economic Botanist has devoted himself to the study of paddy, the ultimate object of his work being to improve the varieties of paddy in general cultivation, the test of improvement being an increased monetary return to the cultivator. Considerable progress has been made, and several new and promising strains have been produced and placed in the hands of the ryots. A second paddy breeding station has been opened in the Tanjore delta, and one in the Godavari-Kistna delta is contemplated. The Government Sugarcane Expert is an "All-India" appointment and the main object of his work is to raise new varieties of cane to suit North Indian requirements. So far, very little has been done in the way of producing an improved variety of thick canes for Madras or Bombay, but this work, as well as the study of varieties resistant to disease, will shortly be taken up. In 1920, a Cotton Specialist was appointed. Prior to this, much useful work had been done on cotton by circle officers. Improved strains of "Northerns" and "Westerns" have been produced and are now largely grown, while in the south similar work has been done with "Tinnevellies." The importance of this work at the present time, when Indian mills are endeavouring to spin higher counts, cannot be over-estimated. Cambodia cotton is also being studied. Quite recently a specialist to deal with millets was appointed. The pests and diseases of crops are dealt with by the Mycological and Entomological Sections which study the life histories of the various fungi and insects which damage our crops; in many cases they have introduced practical remedies. In this connection the Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act has been put into force to deal with the bud rot of palmyra palms, the stem and boll weevil of Cambodia cotton, and the black-headed caterpillar of coconut palm.

Live-stock Officer.—In 1911 a cattle survey of the Presidency was made and, as a direct consequence, a special Live-stock officer was appointed in 1916. He has undertaken the study of matters relating to animal husbandry, and a start has been made to improve the milk supply by cross-breeding between Ayrshire bulls and good milking cows of Indian breeds. At the same time pure herds of Indian cattle are being raised and graded up by selection. The improvement of the breed of buffaloes is also receiving attention.

Fruit Industry.—The possibility of growing fruits and potatoes in the hill districts is being investigated, and several small fruit gardens and a potato farm have been established to study these problems.

Coconuts.—During the last few years the special study of coconuts has been taken up, and considerable progress has already been made in the improvement of this important crop on the west coast.

Work of the Specialists.—The Specialists have their laboratories and plant breeding stations at the Research Institute at Coimbatore, but this is only one link in a chain. Discoveries made there are first tried out on district farms and, when they have proved useful and practical, they are introduced to the ryots on demonstration farms and plots on their own lands. This is followed up by organized propaganda work in

the districts as far as the strength of staff will allow. The staff is still limited and insufficient for the whole of the Presidency, and it has perforce to be concentrated on definite work in definite areas. Districts and crops to which the Department has not hitherto been sufficiently strong to devote constant and prolonged attention have been, and still remain, neglected. In carrying out the propaganda work, attention has been paid solely to improvements well within the resources and powers of the local agriculturists, and instead of devoting attention to foreign implements, work has been concentrated on the improvement of local instruments and better makes of ploughs, cultivators, drilled and, so on. These have been introduced and demonstrated on the ryots' own land. At the same time oil-engines and power pumps have been introduced with success, but the great progress which has been made in this direction lies to the credit of the Department of Industries rather than to that of Agriculture.

Agricultural Co-operative Societies.—The development of Agricultural Co-operative Societies for the purchase of manures and seeds and the formation of seed unions have received attention, and co-operative methods of self-help generally are encouraged. The Department works in close touch in these matters with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. There are now 7,100 Agricultural Credit Societies in the Presidency with a total membership of 386,261. The movement of Agricultural Co-operation has spread widely among all castes, and it is especially gratifying to record an increase of over 30 per cent in the number of the Adi-Dravida members.

Agricultural Education.—Agricultural education has also been taken seriously in hand. At the Agricultural College an expert teaching staff of Imperial and Provincial Officers, including a Lecturing Botanist, a Chemist and a Professor of Agriculture, is maintained and students can take a practical course in agriculture lasting over two years. There is also an advanced course leading to an L.Ag. The College has been affiliated to the University of Madras, and the advanced course now leads to a B.Sc. degree in Agriculture. Two Agricultural Middle Schools have also been started as an experimental measure, and night schools, and schools for the children of farm labourers, are run on the district farms.

District Work.—The main work of the Department, however, is district work designed to get the knowledge amassed by the experts to the ryots themselves. The Presidency is now divided into eight circles, each of which is in charge of a Deputy Director of Agriculture. In addition to these eight circles there is also a Deputy Director of Planting districts. Where the work is heavy the Deputy Director is assisted by an Assistant Director of Agriculture, and each circle has its quota of upper and lower subordinates who do the work of the farms and demonstrate improvements to the ryots. The work of the Deputy Director of Agriculture consists in experimenting at local agricultural stations with the staple crops of the locality, and in seeing that any useful results obtained from these experiments are disseminated among the agricultural population. He keeps in touch with the work which is being carried on at the Research Institute at Coimbatore by the various experts and sees that any results of this research which have a bearing on the improvement of local agriculture are brought to the notice of the ryots through the medium of his district staff. As a result of many years' experience, the Department had built up a system which may be likened to a chain. At one end of this chain are the experts in their laboratories at Coimbatore linked up with the district staff of Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors, Farm Managers, and Agricultural Demonstrators, and at the other end of the chain is the ryot himself for whose benefit all the work is done. The man most closely in touch with the cultivator is the agricultural demonstrator, and a special feature has been made of demonstration

work, and on this the success of the Department very largely depends.

Demonstration in villages.—One of the methods adopted by the Department, in order to spread the knowledge of the experts which it wishes the ryots to adopt, is that of actual demonstration in the villages. New processes, new strains, new implements are put in the hands of local agricultural demonstrators and assistant demonstrators, each in charge of a certain number of villages and in close touch with the ryots. These demonstrators explain to the ryots the object of the improvement and induce them to give it a trial on their own lands. The work is undertaken on the ryot's own land with his consent and Government supply the seed, manure, or implement, as the case may be. A cultivation sheet is maintained showing a profit and loss account so that the ryot may see exactly the benefits to be obtained from the improvement which is being demonstrated, and in this account the ryot himself supplies all the figures relating to the cost of cultivation. This gives him a direct interest and incentive in the experiment undertaken on his land and keeps him in touch with the work from beginning to end. The number of demonstrators available for this work is necessarily limited at present, and in order that they may carry out the work efficiently, it is necessary to concentrate their efforts in a limited number of localities. Advantage is taken of cattle fairs, religious festivals, etc., to hold small agricultural exhibitions and give lectures illustrated with magic-lanterns, and distribute departmental literature.

Agricultural Literature.—A large amount of literature is published by the Department; bulletins dealing with major subjects and results of research work, leaflets dealing with agricultural improvements and the treatment of pests and diseases, a Year Book, a Villagers' Calendar, and also a monthly digest of the work done by the Department. The leaflets and digests are published in English and the vernaculars and are distributed free.

Agricultural Statistics.—Agricultural statistics were dealt with at one time by the Board of Revenue, but are now transferred to the Director of Agriculture. The preparation of crop forecasts was transferred in 1912, as those published by the Board fell short of the truth by 20 to 30 per cent even in area. The next step was effected in 1917 when the compilation of appendices D and E to the season and crop report was entrusted to the Director as the yields published therein were found to be greatly under-estimated owing to the inherent pessimism of the village accountant. The final step was taken in June 1922, when the work relating to statistics of monthly cultivation and retail prices, weekly season reports, and the annual season and crop report was transferred. The entire work relating to agricultural statistics, with the exception of wholesale prices, is now done in the office of the Director of Agriculture. A statistical assistant to the Director was appointed in February 1921. The importance of statistics cannot be over-estimated. Government require fairly correct information about the state of the season and the area and yield of crops, for administrative purposes, especially in times of famine. Accurate crop forecasts enable the trade to enter into forward contracts at a price fair to both parties. The changes in the economic condition of the people can be properly gauged only if there are reliable figures of prices.

Forecasting the area and yield of crops is not an easy task. The taluk returns are incomplete and inaccurate in varying degrees. The data of yield are inaccurate as it has to be estimated during the growing season of the crop. The reported figures have, therefore, to be carefully corrected in the light of the known reliability of the taluks and the information received from agricultural officers and the trade. Fairly satisfactory results have been achieved. The areas estimated in 1921–22 differed from the truth by less than one per cent in the case of the important crops, and in no case by more than 3 per cent; the

estimated yield of cotton in the same year differed from the commercial crop by only 2 per cent. The growing reliance placed by the trade on forecasts is shown by the increasing demand for them, not only from this Presidency, but also from other Presidencies. Progress in the improvement of forecasts would have been more marked but for the abolition of the Land Records Department in 1921. A weekly return showing the cotton received at mills and presses and exported by sea and rail has been published since April 1915. Its value has often been acknowledged by the trade. Madras is the only Province in India which has succeeded in obtaining fairly complete returns of the kind on a voluntary basis. Weekly reports on the season and prices, reviews on retail prices, fortnightly and monthly, and monthly reports on the area cultivated are now issued by the Department in better form and with greater accuracy, and at less cost, than before. All the returns and reports are published not only in the gazettes but also in the newspapers for the information of the public. Crop forecasts and cotton press and mill returns are also sent to all those interested. The season and crop report for 1921-22 was issued by the Agricultural Department for the first time in 1921-22. Improvements in substance, form, and printing were made especially in the tables, and the report was well received by the press.

Progress made.—Some of the main improvements which have been introduced by the Department, and which are being demonstrated and taught to the cultivators, are the following :—

(1) The single planting of paddy and the use of thinly sown seed-beds.

(2) The introduction of improved strains of sugarcane, paddy, cotton, ragi, cholam, groundnut, etc., either to increase the actual yield, or to be resistant to disease.

(3) The planting of sugarcane in lines to reduce the number of setts, and the drill sowing of cotton and other crops to reduce the seed rate and to facilitate inter-cultivation.

(4) The replacement of leaves from the forest areas by growing green dressings on the land itself, and the use of green dressings generally, especially to prevent salinity and soil erosion.

(5) The use of various indigenous manures, such as fish, bone-meal, and oil-cakes for different crops.

(6) The introduction of iron mills for crushing cane, and improved furnaces for boiling jaggery and turmeric.

(7) The use of improved agricultural implements, such as ploughs of various kinds, cultivators, drills, etc.

(8) The preventive and curative methods of combating pests and diseases, such as soaking cholam seed in copper sulphate, and spraying.

(9) The introduction of new rotations to improve the land, or increase the crops and profits.

(10) The introduction of improved methods of planting and inter-cultivating coconuts, and profitably growing them on dry land hitherto uncultivated, and improved methods of making coconut jaggery.

(11) The introduction of improved methods of making and storing cattle manure.

Many other agricultural improvements of a minor nature are also dealt with. The increase in the annual income of the ryot population in 1921-22 from such improvements which have got beyond the experimental stage was estimated at 2¼ crores of rupees compared with a net expenditure in that year of about Rs. 10,00,000 on the Department.

Agricultural Advice.

People, when writing to the Agricultural Department for advice or assistance in any way, should invariably address their letters to the Deputy Director of Agriculture in charge of the circle in which they reside. These circles are as follows :—

I Circle, Cocanada.—Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari and the five northern taluks of Kistna, viz., Narasapur,

Bhimavaram, Tanuku, Ellore and Yernagudem.

II Circle, Guntur.—Kistna (except the five northern taluks aforesaid), Guntur and Nellore.

III Circle, Bellary.—Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah.

IV Circle, St. Thomas' Mount.—Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot and Chittoor.

V Circle, Trichinopoly.—Trichinopoly and Tanjore.

VI Circle, Madura.—Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly.

VII Circle, Tellicherry.—Malabar and South Kanara.

VIII Circle, Coimbatore.—Salem, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris.

All inquiries about breeding and rearing of live-stock and the establishment of dairies should be addressed to the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Live-stock, Agricultural College, Lawley Road P.O., Coimbatore.

Cambodia Cotton and Pest Act.

The Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act of 1919 which received the assent of the Governor in Council in April 1919 is intended to prevent the spread of insect pests, plant diseases and noxious weeds injurious to health or to crops, plants, trees or water-supply or obstruction to waterways within the Presidency of Madras. The provisions contained in the Act were made use of in applying them to cambodia cotton as it was found that measures were necessary ro protect this cotton from rapid detetioration on account of damage done to it yd insect pests.

The Act has been in force with regard ot the compulsory eradication of cambodia cotton in the Coimbatore bistrict except Kollegal, in parts of Salem, Trichinopoly and Madura districts from the year 1919 when the Act was put into operation.

It may be pertinent to ask why this Act should be enforced with regard to this particular variety of cotton: and the reasons are (1) that the cambodia cotton is a recently introduced variety and is superior to the country cotton like the Karunganni, Uppam, Tellapathi and the Yerrapathi.

It is a more vigorous plant, grows more luxuriantly and yields heavily. The bolls are much larger in size, the lint is whiter and stronger, and the kappas consequently fetches higher price. The other varieties of cotton referred to above are grown only as dry crops but the cambodia cotton is more commonly cultivated as an irrigated crop. Except in a few favoured localities, cambodia cotton requires to be irrigated if it is to give really heavy yields. Ever since its introduction, the cambodia cotton has earned a good reputation and has won popularity amongst ryots. At the same time the weak points of this cotton were not recognized. Like most introduced cottons, it proved to be more liable to the attack of insect pests. Nevertheless, tempted by its vigorous growth and the heavy yields, the ryots were led into keeping the crop continuously on the ground for two years or more, and moreover they began to grow it not only on garden lands to which it is most suited but also on dry lands as a rain-fed crop and naturally kept it on for more than a year. The results were disastrous. The type of cambodia cotton received into the markets began to show signs of deterioration. The lint was badly stained and the staple weak and the cambodia cotton began to lose its former reputation. The results of investigation made by the Government Entomologist revealed the fact that this loss of quality was due to damage by insects, and it was also clear that this increased liability for insect damage was the direct result of keeping the crop for more than one year, whereby facilities were afforded to insect pests to breed continuously and thus increase enormously in numbers.

It is necessary to know what these insects are, the nature of the damage done by them to the crop and their life history. The three insects which are responsible for most of the damages to

cotton in this Presidency are the stem weevil, the pink boll worm and the spotted boll worm.

Stem weevil.—It is very common in the Tamil districts and is not found in the Telugu tract. In the Tamil districts it attacks every kind of cotton grown. The stem weevil does damage as detailed below. The female weevil pierces the stem of the plant and lays an egg in the openings so made. From this egg a small grub hatches. This grub bores round and round the stem of the plant, feeding as it goes. Some plants are not strong enough to withstand the attack of the grub, and they wither and die. Other stronger plants grow very rapidly at the place where the grub is boring, make good the loss and are able to keep alive. Such plants show that they have been attacked by the presence of a big swelling at the point of attack. Sometimes a plant may be attacked two or three or more times and will have several swellings. Some of these plants may die. Some may continue to live until a careless cooly or a strong wind bends the plant over suddenly and the stem breaks. The plants then wither and die. The Stem weevil, thus, does damage by reducing the number of plants per acre and so reducing the yield.

Pink boll worm.—The damage done by the pink boll worm is in this Presidency mainly confined to the boll. As in the case of the spotted boll worm, the moth lays its eggs on the plant, the young worms hatch out and bore their way in into the bolls If the bolls are small they fall off the plant; if half grown, they remain on the plant but part of their contents is damaged.

Spotted boll worm.—The spotted boll worm and the pink boll worm are found wherever the cotton crop is grown. The spotted boll worm does damage in this way. While the cotton plant is young, the moth lays its eggs on the plant. From the eggs small worms hatch out. These worms eat their way into the stem from the top and into the branches at the joints. A stem which has had its top eaten by the spotted boll worm ceases to grow, and further growth of the plant has to be done by the branches. Thus it takes longer for the plant to begin to produce the flowers, and brings about the production of kappas late. Some cultivators think that the spotted boll worm, by eating into the stem and branches, causes the plant to produce more flowers. This is a mistaken idea. One plant may appear to give more flowers, but in many cases the plant is so mutilated by the attack that it produces only a very small number of flowers indeed. Later, when the flower buds begin to appear in fair numbers, the spotted boll worm turns its attention to them. It bores into the base of the bud and consumes the contents. The bud then falls off the plant. More flower buds have to be formed to replace these before any crop can be obtained. Later still, when the bolls begin to form, the worm attacks these. It bores a hole into the boll. If the boll is small, the whole of the contents may be consumed. In any case these small bolls, when attacked, fall off the plant. The larger bolls may have only a few seeds attacked. In this case the boll does not fall off the plant but the cotton is spoiled. The lint on the attacked seeds is generally weak and the lint on the seed nearby is frequently discoloured. Through the hole in the boll made by the spotted boll worm, other diseases enter. These attack the lint and so weaken it that it becomes useless for spinning. Thus the spotted boll worm by attacking the plant delays the production of flowers, it then attacks the flowers and delays the date when picking can commence. It also spoils the quality of the lint by its own attack and by making an opening for other diseases to enter the boll.

A knowledge of the life history of these insects reveals at once the enormous powers of increase possessed by these insects. For example, the pink boll worm which feeds on the seeds inside the boll leaves the bolls when mature, and under shelter of a dead leaf or flower on the ground changes into seed like object—the pupa—from which in about ten days a winged insect, the boll worm moth,

makes its appearance. These moths represent the flying stage of the boll worm and each female moth is capable of laying 300 to 400 eggs. The time taken by the eggs to develop to the moth's stage is approximately a month, so that it is apparent that in about a month a single parent moth will have a progeny of 300 to 400. Supposing that half of these are females, there will be at least 150 moths to lay eggs, and these will have had in the course of another month 300 × 150 = 45,000. If they continue to multiply at this rate, one can imagine how badly the whole crop can become if it is allowed to remain on the field continuously for several seasons.

What is the aim of the Pest Act notification?—The ultimate aim of the Pest Act notification is to remedy the deterioration of cotton due to insect attack. From the nature of the insects attacking cotton, especially the pink boll worm and the stem weevil, it has been found impossible to keep them in check by any direct control methods, but from a study of their habits and rates of increase, it has been found that it would be quite possible to keep down the degree of insect damage if a continuous stand of Cambodia for more than one year can be prevented. It is with this purpose in view that the Pest Act notification in regard to the compulsory eradication of cambodia cotton by a certain fixed date has been framed. In previous years the date fixed was the 1st August. If according to the notification all cotton plants had been pulled by the 1st August, there would have been a clear period of at least a month and a half (under the supposition that the sowings of new cotton begin on the 15th September) during which cotton would have been absent on the ground. During this time, at least a majority of the insect pests might be expected to perish for want of food.

Has the Pest Act enforcement done any good?—In spite of the clear terms of the notification, it is sad to state that all cambodia cotton was never, during the last three years, off the ground by the date notified. Usually the final report of eradication is sent up only three to four weeks later. If from this short close period (which at best is only a month and a half) a period of three to four weeks is taken off, the efficacy of the enforcement will, to a considerable extent, be minimised. However, in spite of such a drawback, it has been admitted by all concerned in the cotton trade that the quality of cambodia, especially of the first picking, has remarkably improved since the Pest Act was enforced. It is well known that very good prices are now realized. Detailed statistics laboriously collected by a weekly examination, of cotton bolls collected at Coimbatore, or sent in from the districts, in the Government Entomologist's office show that there has been a considerable reduction in the percentage of damage by this boll worm.

Economic Entomology in the Madras Presidency.

Economic Entomology is a science of very recent origin in Madras. The first beginnings were made by a staff of an assistant or two working under the Government Botanist in 1904. As work increased, the staff was gradually expanded, until in 1912 the Government sanctioned the appointment of a whole-time Government Entomologist with a suitable staff to look after the entomological problems of the Presidency. At present the section is composed of a Government Entomologist, two gazetted Assistant Entomologists and seven Assistants with subordinate staff.

The office is attached to the Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore, where, in addition to research work, teaching in Entomology and Agricultural Zoology is given to students of the B.Sc.Ag. degree and of the certificate course. The training given is designed to be as far as possible practical, so as to enable the students to use the knowledge acquired practically in their after career.

The work of the section.—Besides teaching, the work of the section may be divided into (1) Routine, (2) Research work and (3) Collections.

(1) *Routine.*—Usually a large number of reports are received from ryots and persons interested in Agriculture and Horticulture. When specimens accompany the reports, it is generally possible to advise suitable remedial measures, but in certain cases it becomes necessary to depute members, of the staff to examine the pest on the spot and after investigation, to demonstrate suitable remedies. Usually most insect pests can be controlled by one of the two following methods. Insects may damage plants either by biting and chewing plant tissue, as is the case with caterpillars and beetles, or by sucking up their life sap by means of sucking tube, as in the case of plant bugs. Insects of the first class can always be kept in check by spraying with a stomach poison such as lead arsenate, while those of the second category can be destroyed by the employment of the spray of a contact poison—like kerosene emulsion, tobacco decoction and fish oil soap. In the case of certain major pests of important and widely cultivated crops, an application of the above methods is often impracticable, or has to be considerably modified to ensure its efficiency. Each major pest has therefore to be studied by itself in detail, and control measures tested, before advice can be given to the cultivating public.

(2) *Research work.*—Much of the research work undertaken is with regard to some of the major pests of this Province.

The Paddy Stemborer.—This pest is widely prevalent in the rice areas of Madras. Although it is not usually serious, it may, in particular instances, assume a serious aspect under abnormal conditions. Remedial measures against this pest are being experimented at the Entomological sub-station at Samalkota.

Cambodia cotton pests and the Pest Act.—Regarding the ravages of cotton pests, attention is invited to the previous article headed "Cambodia Cotton and Pest Act" (p. 972).

The Coconut Caterpillar (*Nephantis serinopa*).—This pest was accidentally introduced into Mangalore in 1921 and showed such an alarming rate of spread in 1922 that the people appealed for State aid for keeping it under control. With the co-operation of the citizens, a determined campaign was started to keep the pest in check by cutting and burning the infested leaves. Owing to the want of co-operation shown by some of the citizens in this work, the Government had to order the enforcement of the Pest Act in January 1923, with the aid of which the pest has since been brought under control to a great extent. The utilization of its parasites has also been attempted at the same time.

The Hairy Caterpillar pest.—This pest has been reported from various places in the Presidency, but usually a report is received only when the greater part of the damage is already done. It has been found that when full grown, the caterpillars burrow into the soil to a depth of 4 to 6 inches and remain in the soil as pupæ for nearly nine months in the year till the next monsoon. When rains are received, the pupæ turn into moths and emerge from the soil. These moths lay nearly 1,000 eggs each and thus give rise to that year's brood of hairy caterpillars. The moths can be easily collected by hand if watched for carefully at the right time, and an outbreak of the pest can thus be kept in check. This method has been demonstrated in one of the villages in South Arcot, and if funds permit demonstration will be undertaken in other villages as well.

The Mangohopper.—The Mangohopper pest has been reported from various parts of the Presidency at the time of the mango blossoms. The mature insects lay eggs in the shoots, and the young bugs that hatch out suck the juice of the blossoms to such an extent that a setting of the crop may be very greatly affected. This insect can, however, be easily controlled by spraying a solution of fish oil soap, but by experience it has been found that the mango blossoms are influenced by various other factors, such as adverse climatic conditions, the presence of the

mildew, attack of caterpillars, etc., so that success did not always attend a demonstration of spraying. These conditions are being studied at present and other measures are being experimentally tried.

Besides the above, various other pests such as Calocoris—the Cholam earhead bug (Aggi-purugu)—Fruit moths attacking oranges, the Root-knot eelworm on Betel vine, the "Pollu" beetle on pepper, are also under investigation as regards remedial measures.

(3) *Collections.*—Entomology as a science rests on the foundation of a good and well-kept collection. Without a system of correctly named and well-authenticated type specimens all scientific work in entomology would become impossible. Observations made by the members of the section, information collected from the districts, and reports received from the public can be classified and arranged only with reference to well-preserved specimens to which they pertain. General information collected without particular reference to any particular insect will not be of any practical or scientific value.

There is a fairly good collection of South Indian insects attached to the Entomological section at Coimbatore, but only parts of the same have yet been worked out and classified, as this work can be done by the existing staff only when the insistent demands of economic work will allow of this being attended to. Some of the groups have been taken up for special study by members of the staff, and systematic work is being done in some of these groups.

The Madras Herbarium.

History.—The Madras Herbarium represents the result of the activities of many distinguished men who have rendered valuable service to the cause of botanical science in South India. Its history goes back to several years previous to the organization of the present Agricultural Department with which it became connected in 1908 by reason of the fact that Dr. C. A. Barber who was then the Government Botanist at Madras became a member of this Department and took charge of both Teaching and Research work in the Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore. Another reason for the Herbarium being located at Coimbatore, instead of in a more central place like Madras, is the ideal dryness of climate of Coimbatore which preserves the specimens in a perfectly satisfactory condition, free from moulds. The Herbarium may now claim to be one of the best in India, probably second only to that at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, and of the several illustrious men who have contributed to the collections are Robert Wight (1796—1872), Sir J. D. Hooker (1817—1911), T. Thompson (1817—1878), George Bidie, R. H. Beddome, M. A. Lawson, J. S. Gamble, T. F. Bourdillon and Sir A. G. Bourne. The collections have been very largely increased during the past two decades by the indefatigable efforts of Dr. C. A. Barber, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur K. Ranga Achariyar and Mr. C. Tadulingam, and in this onerous task several unhealthy tracts of the Presidency have been explored at considerable personal risks, and a fairly representative flora has been obtained which includes a large number of new specimens not described in the *Flora of British India.* There are in the Herbarium now about 65,000 sheets of flowering plants belonging to 173 families, 1,264 genera and 4,132 species.

Scope of the Herbarium.—The Herbarium is not a mere museum of dried specimens of plants but discharges several useful functions. To the student and the teacher, it is a place where the plants that one meets with in nature could be identified with accuracy. To the forester, it is indispensable as it gives the distribution of timber trees and other plants and helps their identification even from such parts as leaves, fruits or seeds which a specialist alone can do. Here also the agriculturist can have useful information on the identity of weeds which infest his fields, on the plants which are poisonous to live-stock, on grasses and plants which are of fodder value to cattle, on fruit

trees, ornamental plants, etc., which are introduced from other countries, and on similar topics which require an intimate knowledge of plants and their ways. An acquaintance with the Madras Herbarium will also disclose the vast resources of this Presidency with regard to useful plants of which, for instance, may be mentioned the following :—*Hydnocarpus Wightiana* yielding the oil famous as cure for leprosy, the insectivorous Droseras (Sundew) species which are spoken of as cure for tuberculosis, the Vincas reported as cure for diabetes, species of Euphorbia and countless number of other plants used in the indigenous system of medicine—not to speak of the valuable timber trees, oil plants, the bamboos, the palms and plants yielding gums, resin, dyes, tannins and various minor products.

Work at the Herbarium.—The work done in this section is of a manifold character and consists of (1) collections of plants from different parts of the Presidency and their identification for the preparation of a flora for the Presidency, and eventually for the districts. A comprehensive *Flora of the Presidency of Madras* is under preparation at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England, by Mr. J. S. Gamble, F.R.S., a retired officer of the Forest Department, and more than half of the work has been published consisting of five volumes. This work gives brief descriptions of plants, their correct names according to accepted regulations, their vernacular names and distribution as far as known, and a key to their identification. Material for this important publication is being constantly sent to England from the Herbarium and is received back after use. (2) The Herbarium also attends to inquiries concerning the scientific names of plants and their uses received from scientific officers of the Presidency and from others interested in the subject, and gives information on plants, economic or otherwise, sometimes supplying in special cases seeds, leaves and plants for experiment or investigation by scientists in India and outside. (3) Special studies have always received the attention of the officers of this section, one of the first being on the varieties of cultivated pepper in Malabar by Dr. C. A. Barber who also later published elaborate accounts of the parasitism of Sandal, *Olax scandens* and *Cansjera Rheedii*. A survey of the fodder grasses was undertaken several years ago by Mr. C. Tadulingam, and an enquiry into the grazing question, with special reference to the Nellore district, by this officer, will be found in the Year Book of the Madras Agricultural Department for 1917. A study extending over a number of years of the grasses of the Presidency resulted in " A Hand-book of some South Indian Grasses " published by Messrs. Ranga Achariyar and Tadulingam (1921) which contains descriptions with illustrations of about 100 grasses of the Madras Presidency.

Research.—Apart from the routine work of collection and identification and answering correspondents, other subjects which are now receiving special attention are—An investigation of the " Spike disease " in the Sandalwood tree by Mr. P. S. Jivanna Rao, a study of the aquatic plants of South India, the phanerogamic parasites, the weeds of arable lands, and a general ecological survey of grasses and other plants.

Millets Breeding Station.

A station for the breeding of such food crops of the poor, as Cholam, Cumbu, Ragi, Tenai, Varagu, Samai, etc., has just been started at Coimbatore, and is the latest addition to the activities of the Research Institute. This station is in charge of the Government Millets Specialist. The land is situated about a mile to the north-west of the College buildings and is contiguous to the Cotton Station. Work on the Millets Station will commence this year (1924). It is proposed to study all these millets from a botanical point of view and learn the modes of inheritance of the various characters which make up

the plants, so that with the aid of such knowledge a combination of desirable characters may be successfully effected, by crossing or hybridizing desirable varieties of each crop. This line of fundamental research is intended to be followed up by beginning direct single selection for improving, for example, such vast regional crops like the Tella Jonna of Bellary and the Pacha Jonna of Kurnool. Millets figure largely in the cropping of regions of scanty rainfall, and the main line of attack will, therefore, concentrate round a group of problems in drought evasion and resistance.

Mycological work in Madras.

Short history.—The Mycological section of the Madras Agricultural department developed to its present magnitude from very small beginnings. The foundation of this work was laid when the Government Botanist with a single assistant began investigation of the main diseases of a few crops like sugarcane, groundnut, pepper and cholam. Before long, the work began to develop in volume and intensity, so that it was found expedient to appoint a whole-time specialist to work exclusively in this line. Since 1911 when a Mycologist was appointed, the section had made rapid progress, and the personnel of the Mycologist's staff has steadily increased with the ever-increasing demand on the section's activities, both from the district staff of the Department and from the public at large.

The activities of the Mycologist may be briefly summarised as follows :—

1. *Economic research.*—This comprises investigation, both in the laboratory and in the field, into the occurrence, cause, nature, effects, and control measures of plant diseases caused by parasitic fungi, study of new or unknown diseases of agricultural crops and of known diseases for which remedial measures have failed or have not been attempted. Diseases known and studied in other countries or provinces are often tackled from the view point of their different behaviour under conditions prevailing in South India. Research of this nature involves close observation of the growth, spread and effect of the disease, isolation and artificial cultivation of the organism on a suitable medium, study of its cultural characters and spores forms which enables it to be identified, artificial inoculation of healthy plants with the culture, study of the method of entry of the fungus and the conditions favouring its development and other connected laborious practices. This means a detailed microscopic study of the fungus and its host, requiring perseverant work. Once an exhaustive study of the life history of a fungus is made, remedial measures are tried in the light of the knowledge thus acquired, firstly on a small scale within the precincts of the laboratory or a pot-culture-house attached to it, and then in the field.

2. *Propaganda.*—The fruits of research are brought home to the cultivator in the form of popular leaflets and hand-bills which are distributed gratis or sold at a nominal cost, by practical demonstrations, lantern lectures, exhibitions, etc., which are arranged at festivals, fairs and other places where people congregate in large numbers. The average ryot of this presidency like his colleague in other parts of India is very conservative, and as much has to be done in fighting prejudice and ignorance, the need for an active propaganda is greater in this country than elsewhere.

3. *Teaching.*—Besides research, this section is responsible for the teaching of mycology in the Agricultural College. The subject plays an important role in the course of studies of an agricultural student, and the curricula are so drafted as to acquaint the outgoing student with the common fungus diseases of agricultural crops and to give him a working knowledge of the theory and practice of mycology.

Systematic work.—The systematic study of fungi is not neglected as it enables the identification of the fungi and

helps the economic research. Specimens of diseased plants of economic or scientific interest are collected as often as opportunities occur, they are classified and preserved, while those of special interest are forwarded to the Imperial Bureau of Mycology for identification. A fairly representative herbarium has been built up at Coimbatore and preserved specimens are now available for students, and to a limited extent for exchange with other countries.

Mycological research and the means of combating fungus diseases have serious limitations all over the world: and India is no exception. The life histories of many fungi have puzzled most workers, as they do not grow by the ordinary methods of fungus culture. Many defy remedies; and in several instances, successful remedial measures are either too elaborate or expensive to be adopted by the average ryot. Persistent work and prolonged experience are required before any tangible results are achieved in tackling such problems.

Bud-rot of palmyras.—The disease which kills palmyra and cocount palms was spreading at an alarming rate in Godavari, Kistna, and Guntur districts. Palms were dying in hundreds and their mortality increased year after year. In 1906 the disease was investigated and was found to be caused by a fungus (*Pythium palmivorum*). An exhaustive study of the life history of this fungus suggested that destruction of the dead palms and the operation of partially affected ones are the only measures which would check the spread of the disease. Operations for its eradication were promptly started in some taluks of the Godavari district and were later extended to adjoining tracts. The Madras Agricultural Pest and Diseases Act about which mention has been made already in the foregoing pages was brought into force and it has worked satisfactorily. Areas which once showed several dead or diseased palms are now practically free. The same kind of fungus causes the bud-rot of coconut palms in Malabar and South Kanara. The disease was first reported in 1912. Control measures which have been adopted have proved equally successful.

Mahali or Koleroga disease of arecanut palms.—The disease is widespread in Malabar and South Kanara. With the advent of the monsoon, the bunches of arecanuts are attacked by a fungus, causing the rotting and shedding of fruits. In severe attacks, the major portion of the crop is shed and the quality of the crop left over is depreciated. Spraying the bunches before the break of the monsoon with Bordeaux mixture, adding to it a strong adhesive like resin to withstand the heavy monsoon rains, proved a very successful preventive. The demonstration in spraying in various centres was very popular, and the benefits derived were so convincing that hundreds of sprayers are in use to-day.

"*Smut*" *of cholam.*—In several districts of the presidency, cholam (*Andropogon sorghum*) is the staple food. This crop is subject to a severe disease popularly known as "smut." The disease destroys the grain and converts it into a black powder, and in severe cases is responsible for the loss of about 40 per cent of the crop. The money value of loss in this Presidency alone works up to several lakhs of rupees. A close study of the life history of the fungus revealed that the fungus is carried from crop to crop through seed. A series of experiments with seed disinfectants has led to the discovery of a cheap, simple and effective treatment which consists in soaking the seed cholam for ½ hour in a 1½ per cent solution of copper sulphate. This treatment, which ensures practically smut-free crops, was first demonstrated in 1915 and has since formed a part of the regular programme of work in the Ceded districts.

Grape-vine diseases.—Grapes are subject to a disease called "Mildew" which at times wipes out a very promising crop. Spraying the vines against mildew was started in 1916 in parts of Salem. By 1918, the disease was noticed to have considerably abated, and difference in favour of sprayed plots was marked.

Grape culture which was a flourishing industry in some parts of Madura district was threatened with extinction from the attack of mildew. Spraying was taken up in this locality for 2 years and was carried out with remarkable success. The cost of spraying works at about 6 annas per vine. The operation has proved so remunerative that the vine growers have purchased a number of sprayers, and spraying bids fair to become a normal procedure in this tract.

Bleeding disease of coconut palms.—Though known for a long time, this disease of coconut palms was found to be on the increase in Tanjore, Madura, Ramnad, Tinnevelly and Malabar. It is characterized by the exudation of a red fluid from the trunk and causes a gradual deterioration and death of the tree. The treatment consists in the thorough excision of the affected area, scorching the cut surface with a torch and smearing it with an antiseptic like hot coal tar. A practical demonstration of this treatment was given to garden owners, and they were made familiar with the use of the instruments and the method of operation. Several trees were thus treated, and an inspection of the locality after an interval of two years has shown that the disease has almost disappeared from the tract.

Sugarcane disease.—The main disease of sugarcane in South India is "Red-rot" (*Collelotrichum falcatum*) which once threatened the establishment of this crop in the Godavari delta. For some years before 1912, "Red-rot" was rampant in this district and the area under sugarcane dwindled down from 22,000 to about 2,000 acres. The control measures against this disease consist in the propagation of canes from disease-free setts and in paying attention to the drainage and general sanitation of cane fields. The systematic application of these preventive measures has revived the cultivation of sugarcane over large areas.

Coffee disease.—In the coffee plantations of Southern India, the crop is subject to a virulent leaf disease (*Hemileia vastatrix*) which devitalizes the bushes so heavily as to cause enormous loss in yield. Another disease which makes a sporadic outbreak during heavy rains is "Black-rot" or "Koleroga" (*Pellicularia Koleroga*) which spreads with remarkable rapidity in humid situations affecting foliage and fruit alike. As the result of a series of experiments with different concentrations of Bordeaux mixture and different adhesives, it was determined that ½ per cent Bordeaux mixture (2½–2½–50) with an adhesive like resin or casein sprayed well, and at the right period, sufficiently protected the bushes from the ravages of these and other fungoid diseases. The effect was remarkable. The sprayed plots yielded heavy crops while the controls recorded gradual deterioration in yield. These experiments which were conducted on a private property in Coorg have advertised themselves far and near, and many planters have realized the possibilities of the operation and have themselves taken to spraying. Nurseries of coffee which are subject to several diseases have been saved from extinction owing to spraying. The operation repeated once a month checks the disease, and the seedlings grow into robust plants. The operation is so cheap that over 200 nursery plants could be sprayed at a trifling cost of 1 anna.

Several mycological problems including the "fruit-rot" and "die back" of chillies, ring disease of potatoes, "scab" and "die-back" of lemons, "leaf spot" of turmeric, "brown blight" of tea, have been successfully dealt with, and many are still in the course of investigation.

Cinchona Department.

Budget allotment for 1923-24: Rs. 3,88,600.

Early history.—As is well known the word "Cinchona" refers to a genus of trees the home of which is the slopes of the Andes of South America. The bark of this tree called quina by the people contains various alkaloids of which the chief is quinine, the recognized specific for malarial fever. The manner in which the bark of the cinchona tree became known to the medical profession is well worth recounting. Chinchon is a town near Madrid, and in 1628 the Count of Chinchon was appointed Viceroy of Peru. In 1638, the Countess of Chinchon fell ill of intermittent fever, and a parcel of bark was sent to her physician, Dr. Don Juan de Vega, by the Corregidor of Loxa who had become acquainted with the febrifuge virtues of the bark. A complete cure resulted. Two years afterwards, the Countess of Chinchon returned to Spain, bringing with her a supply of the precious quina bark which had worked so wonderful a cure upon herself and this bark she distributed amongst the sick on her husband's estates in Spain. From this beginning, the fame of the bark became widespread throughout Europe, and for a long time it was referred to as Countess' powder (pulvis comitissæ). In memory of her great service to humanity, Linnaeus, the celebrated botanist, in 1742, named the genus after the Countess of Chinchon, but unfortunately misspelt the word which is now established as Cinchona (pronounced Sinkona). After her death, the world is mainly indebted to the Jesuits for furthering the distribution of quina bark, and it is interesting to record that in 1679 Louis XIV bought the secret of preparing quinquina—an effective preparation of cinchona bark from Sir Robert Talbor, an English Doctor, for 2,000 louis-d'or, a large pension and a title! Until the 19th century, quina bark was used chiefly in its crude state and numerous attempts were made at different times to discover the actual healing principle before success was finally attained, and the discovery of quinine in 1820 is due to the French chemists, Pelletier and Caventou. As was to be expected, when the fame of the bark became universal, a lucrative trade arose in felling trees and exporting bark till, in 1735, Ulloa reported to the Spanish Government that "though the trees were numerous in the forest, yet they had an end": and he suggested that an overseer should be appointed whose duty it should be to examine the forest and satisfy himself that a tree was planted in place of every one that was felled, on pain of a fine. This wise rule was never enforced, and 60 years afterwards, Humboldt reported that 250,000 trees were destroyed in one year and very few were to be met in the forests. In Bolivia, the home of the highly valuable species Cinchona Calisaya, an export duty was levied, and in 1850 this brought 142,000 dollars into the public treasury, not less than 1/15 of the whole revenue of the republic. No attempt worthy of the name was ever made at this time with a view to the conservancy or cultivation of the cinchona tree.

In 1839, Doctor Royle, in his "Illustration of Himalayan Botany," recommended the introduction of the cinchona plant into India, pointing out the Nilgiri Hills as a suitable place for the experiment; but the first attempt to cultivate the cinchona tree was made by the Dutch, who, in 1854, sent an agent to collect plants and seeds in Peru for the purpose of initiating cinchona cultivation in Java. The success which has since attended the labour of the Dutch cinchona planter in Java is well known. It is sufficient to record the fact that the Island of Java furnishes about 95 per cent of the world's supplies of the bark.

Introduction of cinchona to India.—The proposal of Doctor Royle to introduce the cinchona tree into India was recommended to the Home Government in a despatch of the Governor-General of 1852. Various attempts were made through the medium of British Consuls

and others in South America to obtain seeds and plants, but these came to nothing. Not till 1859 were energetic measures set on foot which at last effected the desired object. Clements Markham, then in the India Office, was entrusted with an expedition to explore the cinchona areas of South America and to bring back plants and seeds to India. He advocated the establishment of Government plantations wherever suitable sites could be found in India, to form centres for the distribution of plants and seeds. After encountering many hardships in the Andes arising from the adverse climatic conditions he had to work under, and also from the opposition raised by interested officials in South America, he was able in 1861 to place in the hands of the Government of Madras at Ootacamund, a supply of seeds of "grey bark" and 463 plants of Cinchona Succirubra yielding "red bark." Mr. McIvor, the then Superintendent of the Botanic Garden, was appointed to take charge of the cinchona operations and with Sir Clements Markham selected Naduvattam and Dodabetta as the sites for Government Plantations. This marks the inauguration of the Madras Cinchona Department. These plantations are still in existence. About the same time, cultivation of the cinchona tree began in the Government Plantation, about 3,000 feet below Darjeeling, and these are also being maintained.

Financial success of the enterprise.—To show this, the remarks of Sir Clements Markham in his book "Peruvian Bark" are worthy of notice. "It is a gratifying incident connected with the introduction of cinchona cultivation in India that it should be a complete financial success. The object of the introduction is to bring a cinchona febrifuge within the reach of the mass of the people. If it had cost half a million to accomplish the object, the money would have been well spent. But it has not only cost nothing, it is a most profitable and remunerative public work. Its collateral results have been the repayment of all the sums expended upon it with interest, the realization of a large annual profit to the State and the establishment of a valuable product in India." Since these words were penned in 1880, the Madras Cinchona Department has contributed materially to the provincial revenues, and from the inauguration of the department up to 1923 there is a surplus of receipts over expenditure amounting to Rs. 66 lakhs. In order that the public may better understand the results, Government decided in 1922 to place the accounts on a strictly commercial basis and the result of the first year's working—1922-23—shows a gratifying profit of Rs. 3,55,486.

Organization in Madras.—There are two Government plantations in Madras Presidency located at Dodabetta, near Ootacamund and at Naduvattam, 21 miles distant from the Nilgiris headquarters. Besides these, there is a large Quinine Factory at Naduvattam capable of producing up to 60,000 lb. of quinine sulphate per year. The organization is controlled by an officer of the Indian Agricultural Service who is responsible to Government. A special chemist is in charge of the Quinine Factory while the estates are supervised by Superintendents and Overseers.

In India there are but two quinine factories, one near Darjeeling and that referred to above. These factories between them supply the official and semi-official requirements of quinine and associated alkaloids of all India. To the Madras Department falls the duty of catering for Bombay, United Provinces, Central Provinces, Burma, Hyderabad, Rajputana, Travancore, Mysore and other Indian States.

Present state of things.—Due to a desire not to discourage private planters from growing the cinchona tree, Government have never maintained plantations up to the full bark requirements of the hospitals of India. Indeed, during the past 26 years, bark to the value of over 10 lakhs had been purchased from private growers to supplement the harvest from the State plantations. Unfortunately, private plantations have all but disappeared in India owing to a variety of reasons, such as overproduction in India and Ceylon resulting

in non-productive prices being realizable on the market, the cultivation of poor quinine yielding species and the success of the Dutch who cultivate the richest species under optimum conditions. To ensure that a sufficient quantity of bark should be at command, it has therefore been wisely decided to extend the area of cinchona under State control in India and Burma. In the Madras Presidency, a large tract in the Kalar Valley of the Anamalais has been selected for new plantations, where results approximating to those of Java are confidently expected. The scheme is now under the consideration of Government. When the new State plantations are in full development, Government then hope to have abundance of cheap quinine for an active antimalarial campaign similar to that which has produced such wonderful results in controlling the disease in Italy.

It may be added that every Post Office in the Presidency is supplied with 10 grain packets of quinine which find a ready sale among the poorer classes. In this way, over 3,000 lb. of quinine is disposed of each year and a scheme is now under consideration for popularizing the sale of quinine to the public whereby tubes of 3 or 5 grain tablets can be obtainable in Post Offices. When this scheme is fully worked out, there is every reason to believe that the demand for quinine will be more than trebled—a result which should materially conduce to increased health and vitality of the people.

Civil and Criminal Justice.

The High Court.—The superior court for civil and criminal judicial work is the High Court at Madras. The High Court may consist of a Chief Justice and as many Judges, not exceeding 20, as His Majesty may from time to time think fit and appoint. At present, in addition to the Chief Justice, there are 11 puisne Judges. The Judges must be barristers of five years' standing or members of the Indian Civil Service of ten years' standing who have exercised the powers of a District Judge or like powers for at least three years, or persons who have held judicial office not inferior to that of a Subordinate Judge or a Judge of a Small Cause Court for five years, or pleaders of the High Court of ten years' standing; one-third of the Judges, including the Chief Justice, must be barristers and one-third must be members of the Indian Civil Service. A Judge holds office during His Majesty's pleasure but he has power to resign. The Governor-in-Council may make temporary arrangements if a vacancy occurs in the High Court. A High Court Bench may consist of one or more Judges, a Full Bench being a bench of not less than three of the Judges for the time being present as Judges of the Court. The High Court has framed rules showing what class of work may be disposed of by the various Benches; certain matters may be disposed of by a Judge in Chambers. A lists howing the sittings of the various courts during the following week is published every Thursday. The Madras High Court Sessions are ordinarily held quarterly every year on the first Monday in the months of February, April, August and November. The Clerk of the Crown prepares a preliminary list of common and special jurors before the 15th April and the final lists on or before the first day of May of each year. The Sheriff of Madras procures the attendance of jurors required for each Sessions. Special jurors are empanelled in all cases in which the accused is charged with having committed an offence punishable with death and in cases where the Judge so directs. The jury is chosen from among the jurors summoned to be present.

Administration of Criminal Law.—For the administration of criminal justice there are 25 Sessions Judges in the mufassal, the High Court being the Sessions Court in the Presidency town. Additional and Assistant Sessions Judges are sometimes appointed to assist courts in which the work

is heavy. Sessions are held once a month at the headquarters of each Judge, but once a quarter in the High Court. Magistrates are of three classes—first, second and third. The powers of a first-class magistrate are more extensive than those of a second-class magistrate; for instance, a first-class magistrate can pass a sentence of imprisonment for two years, while the longest terms for which second and third-class magistrates can pass sentences of imprisonment are six months and one month respectively. Village magistrates are not included in these three classes of magistrates; they may try persons charged with petty thefts when the value of the property stolen does not exceed one rupee and certain other cases of a trivial nature; they may sentence such persons, if found guilty, to be confined in the village choultry for a time not exceeding twelve hours. The Collector is always District Magistrate except in the Presidency town, where there are three stipendiary magistrates (including the Chief Presidency Magistrate). There are also four Benches of Honorary Presidency Magistrates for the trial of petty cases. Divisional Officers are also Subdivisional Magistrates. These magistrates generally exercise all the powers of a first-class magistrate as well as certain other special powers. The bulk of the magisterial work, as far as the trial of original cases is concerned, is disposed of by second-class magistrates. In taluks where the work is light the Tahsildar and Sarishtadar—the head of the taluk office under the Tahsildar—exercise the powers of magistrates including the power to try cases and to commit accused persons for trial before the Sessions Court, but in other taluks Stationary Sub-Magistrates are appointed for this purpose. Tahsildars are magistrates of the second-class ex-officio, and deputy tahsildars and sub-magistrates and taluk sarishtadars are magistrates of the third-class ex-officio. In important mufassal stations, retired Government officers with judicial experience are appointed honorary magistrates and exercise the ordinary and certain special powers of stipendiary first-class magistrates. Benches of magistrates are sometimes appointed in mufassal municipalities and other mufassal towns and villages with powers to try regularly cases under certain special laws, and with summary powers to dispose of certain other classes of petty cases. Special third-class magistrates, chiefly selected from among sub-registrars, are appointed to try such petty cases in mufassal towns and villages not within easy reach of a regular magistrate's court. District Magistrates rarely take cases on their own file. Divisional Magistrates dispose of cases triable by a first-class, but not by a second-class, magistrate and of other cases which are of special importance for any reason or in which it is probable that a heavier sentence should be awarded than a subordinate magistrate is competent to pronounce in view of the previous history of the accused or of the value of the property stolen, etc. The District and Divisional Magistrates closely supervise the work of subordinate magistrates. The judgments of Divisional Magistrates are perused by District Magistrates and Sessions Judges. District Magistrates and Sessions Judges transmit to the High Court copies of their judgments in certain cases. In three cantonments in the Presidency, the Station Staff Officers are appointed magistrates of the third class and also cantonment magistrates under the Cantonment Act to try petty cases including breaches of cantonment rules. Appeals from the judgments of second and third-class magistrates lie to the District Magistrates or Subdivisional Magistrates who may be specially empowered by the Local Government or to whom the District Magistrate may transfer such appeals. Sessions Judges hear appeals from the judgments of Divisional and District Magistrates. Appeals against acquittal and against the judgments of Sessions Judges and the Presidency Magistrates lie to the High Court.

Administration of Civil Law.—The administration of civil justice is carried on by 21 District Judges, 31 Subordinate

Judges, one special Small Cause Judge and 152 District Munsifs. In addition there are at present on a temporary basis one District Judge, 4 Subordinate Judges and 12 District Munsifs. In the Presidency town there are a City Civil Court consisting of one Judge and a Small Cause Court consisting of a Chief Judge and two other Judges. The heads of villages may be appointed village munsifs, with power to hear petty suits of a value not exceeding Rs. 50 (or, with the written consent of both parties, Rs. 200); or, alternatively, a panchayat court with similar powers may be constituted, in which case the village munsif ceases to exercise jurisdiction.

Criminal Justice.—On the 31st December 1922, there were in the Presidency 948 criminal courts including the High Court, as against 960 at the end of the previous calendar year. In addition, the Subordinate Judges of Guntur, Kurnool, Madura, Salem, Tinnevelly and Trichinopoly exercised the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge. At the close of the year there were 91 Honorary Magistrates serving on the Madras City Benches, which worked throughout the year. New first-class Bench Courts were established in seven districts and with a few exceptions rendered useful assistance in relieving the stipendiary magistrates of some of their less serious cases. The number of village magistrates who exercised criminal jurisdiction was 2,785, besides 527 panchayat courts. The total number of criminal cases instituted rose from 295,620 to 305,012, the increase being shared by most districts. Appeals also rose in number from 8,007 to 8,661 : the average for the preceding five years was 8,886.

Jury system.—The number of persons tried by jury was 1,414 as against 1,629 in 1921 ; the verdict of the jury was approved by the presiding Judge in the case of 1,585 persons. Out of the cases referred to the High Court, the verdict of the jury was upheld in regard to 29 persons, modified in the case of 9 and reversed in regard to 17 of whom 1 had been found "guilty" and 16 "not guilty" by the jury. On the whole the system works satisfactorily. The number of persons tried with the aid of assessors was 2,279. In the case of 1,438 of these the Judge agreed with all the assessors; in the case of 394 he differed from one or more and in the case of 447 he differed from all the assessors.

Punishments.—The total number of sentences passed during the year 1922 was 210,147, compared with 201,053 in 1921 ; of these, 191 were sentences of death, 220 of transportation, 3 of penal servitude, 20,768 of rigorous imprisonment, 4,951 of simple imprisonment, 42 of forfeiture of property, 183,162 of fine and 810 of whipping. The number of juvenile offenders was 1,958 boys and 379 girls, of whom more than half were found guilty of offences under the Forest Act. The number of sentences of imprisonment for 15 days or less was 4,215. The total amount of fines imposed rose from Rs. 10·83 lakhs to Rs. 12·23 lakhs, and the amount awarded in compensation rose also from Rs. 0·54 lakh to Rs. 0·56 lakh.

Civil litigation.—The total number of suits instituted in the Presidency during 1922 was 530,538, an increase of 34,294 from last year's figure. This total gives a proportion of one suit for every 80 persons of the Presidency population and one for every 30 persons in the case of the Presidency town alone; the corresponding figures for 1921 were 85 and 31. Tinnevelly held the first place in the list of litigious districts, while, leaving out of account the Agency Division, Ganjam, occupied the last place. Malabar, the most populous district, showed the largest number of suits, and Bellary held the lowest place. The percentage of suits instituted in respect of money or movable property was 95·4 of the total number of suits, as against 89·1 in 1921 ; this class of suits gained at the expense of suits for immovable property and of suits instituted in Revenue Courts, which fell from 21,377 and 24,351 to 19,779 and 18,708, respectively. The total value of suits instituted in Courts other than Village and Revenue Courts fell from Rs. 1,362·94

lakhs to Rs. 1,160·07 lakhs, and the average fell from Rs. 398 to Rs. 371. Apart from Revenue Courts, 28·43 per cent of the suits instituted were of the value of Rs. 20 or less against 24·19 per cent in the previous year, and 65·67 per cent of the suits were between the values of Rs. 20 and Rs. 500. The number of suits above Rs. 500 in value fell from 32,112 to 29,464. Suits triable by Village Courts but filed before higher tribunals showed a decrease of about 9 per cent from the previous figure. In 78·15 per cent of the suits disposed of, the plaintiffs succeeded in obtaining the whole or part of the relief claimed by them; the corresponding figure for contested suits was 72·16 per cent. Appeals fell in number from 15,806 to 15,705.

Co-operative Department.

Budget allotment for 1923-24: Rs. 6,32,400 (includes also allotment for the Agency Division).

* *Staff.*—Class 1 (1); Class 2 (8); Class 3 (15); Class 4 (7); Class 5 (125); Class 6 (91).

The progress of the co-operative movement in the Madras Presidency.

Origin.—In the Madras Presidency as in other parts of India, the co-operative movement started in 1904. Although the idea of co-operation had already become familiar to a number of people in India who took a special interest in the economic advancement of the ryot, it was only when Act X of 1904 was passed that it became possible to make organized attempts on co-operative lines to relieve the indebtedness of the rural population. In the small tabular statement at the end of this article will be found some of the most important figures illustrating the progress of the movement from 1904 up-to-date. The first five years ending 30th June 1909 were occupied mainly in laying sound and enduring foundations. In those earlier days it was necessary to proceed with great caution, partly because of the experimental nature of the work and the imperative necessity for avoiding any failure which might cause a serious set-back and partly because the people for whose benefit the movement was started were ignorant and sometimes suspicious. This meant that a great deal of propaganda work had to be undertaken. A glance at the statement will show that during the last three years, progress has been enormously accelerated. Although this is partly the natural result of the work of the previous years, it is due in very considerable measure to the reorganization and expansion of the department which was carried out in 1919-20 in deference to the wishes of the non-official members of the Legislative Council. There is no doubt that the resolution of the Legislative Council which led to this reorganization reflected the wishes of the people of the Presidency. For there was an insistent demand for the expansion of the movement, with which the departmental staff as it existed prior to the reorganization, was utterly unable to cope.

Spread of co-operation.—The number of co-operative societies of all kinds in the Presidency on 30th June 1923, was 8,443 as compared with 3,676 on 30th June 1919. Of these, 7,100 are agricultural credit societies and 805 are non-agricultural credit societies. A feature of special importance in the development of the movement during the last 8 years is the growth, *pari passu* with the increase of the primary societies of a system under which they combine to form local unions for their own supervision. Two organizations are now being built up. For the finance of the movement there is a banking system comprising 33 district central banks with

* The classification of staff is explained at page 819.

a provincial bank at their head in Madras. These include the Christian Central Bank which acts both as the district central bank for the Madras City and also as the financing institution for Christian and depressed classes throughout the Madras Presidency. Side by side with this organization is another not yet quite complete for the supervision and organization of the primary credit societies. On 30th June 1923, agricultural credit societies were combined in 247 supervising unions. These supervising unions are in course of being united for purposes of general control in District Councils and this has been effected in about half a dozen districts. The Provincial Co-operative Union is coming into position as the centralised non-official body of the Province. The amount which credit societies spend on their own supervision, i.e., on non-official agency appointed and controlled by themselves, has now reached a figure which bears a very substantial ratio to the entire cost of the departmental staff. In the year ending 30th June 1923, the amount spent by societies on this account was Rs. 1·57 lakhs while the total amount spent by Government on the department was Rs. 6·19 lakhs. And this latter figure includes the amount spent by Government on the travelling allowance of Honorary Assistant Registrars. As the figures in the tabular statement show the development of non-official supervision has been extremely rapid. The amount spent under this head was only Rs. 1,949 in the year ending 30th June 1914, and Rs. 57,400 in the year ending 30th June 1919 while in the year ending 30th June 1923, the figure as stated above was 1·57 lakhs of rupees.

Villages covered.—Although the number of villages included in the area of operations of societies increased from 2,215 on 30th June 1914 to 5,665 on 30th June 1919 and 11,236 on 30th June 1923, the total number is still very small as compared with the number of villages in the Presidency (52,196) so that in spite of the amazing progress which has been made, it is no exaggeration to say that the movement has done little more than touch the fringe of the problem which the department set out in 1904 to solve.

Membership.—The increase in the membership has been very rapid, particularly during the last three years, the number having risen from 100,537 on 30th June 1914 to 244,297 on 30th June 1919 and 530,291 on 30th June 1923. But even now the total number of members is only a very small proportion (less than 1·1 per cent) of the total population of the Presidency. So far as agricultural societies alone are concerned the members form only 0·9 per cent of the total rural population. Taking 5 as the average number in a family, only 5·5 per cent of the total population share in the benefits of co-operation, and if we consider the rural population by itself, the percentage is only 4·5. This again indicates that in spite of all that has been done there is still an enormous field for further work.

Working capital.—Some idea of the rapid expansion of the movement may be formed from the figures of the working capital of all societies. These figures reached the enormous sum of Rs. 711·59 lakhs on 30th June 1923 as compared with Rs. 305·21 lakhs on 30th June 1919 and Rs. 123·21 lakhs on 30th June 1914. The paid-up share capital of all societies on 30th June 1923 was Rs. 95·42 lakhs as compared with Rs. 34·70 lakhs on 30th June 1919 and Rs. 11·75 lakhs on 30th June 1914. And the reserve fund of all societies is now Rs. 31·73 lakhs as compared with Rs. 14·65 lakhs at the close of the year 1918–19 and Rs. 6·19 lakhs on 30th June 1914.

Deposits.—The members of the primary societies had deposits at their credit in the societies amounting to Rs. 33·43 lakhs on 30th June 1923, as compared with Rs. 19·31 lakhs on 30th June 1919 and Rs. 6·24 lakhs on 30th June 1914. These figures represent the savings of a large number of comparatively poor men. But to estimate the result of the thrift side of the movement it is necessary to include also the share capital put in by members of primary societies, which is also to be regarded as a form of saving, mainly by poor men. The paid-up share capital of primary

societies on 30th June 1923 was 61·79 lakhs of rupees, so that the total savings of members amounted on 30th June to Rs. 95·22 lakhs. Deposits held by individuals, both members and non-members, in co-operative societies of all kinds on 30th June 1923 was Rs. 253·71 lakhs. If from this figure we deduct Rs. 33·43 lakhs which represent deposits of members in primary societies alone, we arrive at Rs. 220·28 lakhs. Practically the whole of this large sum has been put in by comparatively small investors. In the case of the financing banks, the share capital held by individuals is also, for the most part, money invested by the same class of small investors. This amounted to Rs. 14·56 lakhs on 30th June 1923, so that the total amount of money put into the movement in the way of investments, mostly by small men, amounted on 30th June 1923 to Rs. 234·84 lakhs.

Loans.—Loans from financing banks outstanding against primary societies amounted on 30th June 1923 to Rs. 224·49 lakhs as compared with Rs. 100·97 lakhs on 30th June 1919, and Rs. 45·23 lakhs on 30th June 1914. These figures give some idea of the extent to which credit on reasonable terms has been made available through the co-operative movement to the ryots in the villages and the poorer people in the towns. But in order to form an adequate estimate of the benefit which the people of the Presidency have derived from the co-operative movement, it is necessary to consider the figures showing the total amount disbursed as loans to members of primary societies. Up to 30th June 1909 such loans amounted to Rs. 19·42 lakhs. By 30th June 1914, the figure had risen to Rs. 151·91 lakhs and by 30th June 1919 to Rs. 487·58 lakhs. Rapid as the increase was in the quinquennium ending 30th June 1919, the expansion in the four years ending 30th June 1923, is even more striking, the total amount disbursed up to the latter date being Rs. 1,171·47 lakhs. In other words credit facilities to the extent of Rs. 683·89 lakhs have been made available to members of primary societies during the last four years at reasonable rates of interest and on easy terms of repayment.

Non-credit societies.—The non-credit side of the movement has not been so fully developed as the credit side, nor can it be said that non-credit societies formed have met with the same amount of success. A certain amount of non-credit work is done by a large number of agricultural credit societies in the joint purchase of implements and materials, while agricultural societies for purchase and sale, obtained and sold to their members goods to the value of Rs. 2,27,565 and purchased products of their members to the value of Rs. 1,53,832. In addition members' products were sold on commission to the extent of Rs. 2,77,293. Joint purchase of credit societies amounted to Rs. 1,76,450 and joint sales to the amount of Rs. 33,788. Agricultural non-credit societies cover a wide field of operation including societies for the manufacture of manure for the development of agricultural produce by hulling, grinding, decorticating and crushing and the joint sale of potatoes, tobacco and garden produce. Non-agricultural societies include building societies of which 14 have been instituted helped by direct loans from Government largely with a view to the relief of congestion in urban areas. Nine labour societies have been formed to take up various forms of manual labour on direct contract and several of these promise to be very successful. A number of school co-operative societies have been formed to enable the senior students to supply themselves with books and stationery. Weavers' societies of which there were 35 on the 30th June 1923 have not so far been able to provide their individual members with any great assistance except that of credit at a cheaper rate than they can get elsewhere. There were on 30th June 1923, 85 co-operative stores. The value of stock sold during the year on the 30th June 1923 was Rs. 14,32,729 and that bought was Rs. 13,08,122, the total working capital being Rs. 5,55,826. There was on the whole a marked increase in the profits

earned by these societies compared with those earned in the previous year and many of these stores are extremely flourishing concerns. But attempts to run societies in smaller towns in agricultural areas have on the whole not met with very great success.

The cost to Government.—As a result of the reorganization of the department mentioned above, the cost to Government of the total establishment rose from Rs. 2·26 lakhs in 1918–19 to Rs. 6·19 lakhs in 1922–23. These figures include as already indicated not merely the pay of the staff which includes a Registrar, 23 Assistant Registrars and 278 Inspectors divided into administrative, auditing and the clerical establishments for each of the 22 sections into which the Presidency has been divided but also office contingencies, travelling allowances, as also the travelling allowance of Honorary Assistant Registrars. The total number of Honorary Assistant Registrars on 30th June 1923 was 74.

The cost to Government of the department in 1921–22 was only ·33 per cent of the total Government expenditure for the year, while expenditure by Government on general education amounted to as much as 9 per cent. The expenditure on the Co-operative Department seems very small in proportion to the great educative value of the movement to the people of the Presidency as a whole and more particularly to the rural population. For, enormous as the material benefits are which the co-operative movement has conferred, the results on the moral and educative side are of even higher value. It is as important to build up the character of the individual—and this the co-operative movement is undoubtedly capable of doing—as to teach the elements of reading, writing and arithmetic and in fact a rural population cannot attain the full benefits of the one without the other. Essential as the expansion of elementary education is, the progress of the co-operative movement is of no less importance for the general betterment of the people.

Benefits derived.—So far as the material benefits which the movement has conferred on the population of the Presidency are concerned, some estimate may be based on the figures of the total loans to members of primary societies. Taking into account the period of these loans and the difference in the rate of interest charged by the sowcar and by the society, it is calculated that since the movement started, members have saved on their borrowings a sum which is certainly not less than two crores. And this does not by any means represent the entire benefit conferred on the poorer people by way of favourable rates of interest, for the existence of co-operative societies has undoubtedly been a powerful factor in reducing and controlling the rates charged by the sowcar. As a result, even those who borrow from the sowcar are indirectly benefited by the spread of co-operative societies and the aggregate saving to the poorer people on this account in the last 19 years must be enormous. Reference has already been made to the sums which may be regarded as the savings of members and as investments in the movement. These are considerable in themselves, but the value of the co-operative movement in inculcating ideas of thrift and businesslike habits is far greater than the mere figures would indicate. And the cost to Government of the department in 1922–23 was only Rs. 6·19 lakhs as compared with a working capital of Rs. 711·59 lakhs for all societies on 30th June 1923.

The need for further work.—Great as are the results already achieved, the scope for further work is enormous. Even as compared with other provinces we have still a vast amount to do in order to bring the benefits of co-operation to all the people who are in urgent need of the help which co-operation alone can give. Figures published by the Department of Statistics for the year 1921–22, show that in this Presidency the number of societies per 100,000 inhabitants is only 17·5 as compared with 45·1 in Burma, 45·0 in the Punjab and 35·7 in the Central Provinces and Berar. And if we turn to foreign countries, we find that while in this Presidency the number of members represents only about 1·1 per cent of the total population, in Germany the percentage is over 11 (i.e., in May 1921); in

Italy where the condition of the peasant population is in many ways similar to that in India, there were 19,510 societies on 31st March 1921 or 54 societies to every 100,000 inhabitants.

And while there is still such a large unexplored field in this Presidency even in the matter of co-operative credit, the scope for expansion in regard to co-operative distribution and production is almost unlimited. In spite of several years of patient work, both by the department and by enthusiastic non-official co-operators, work on the non-credit side has scarcely yet passed the pioneer stages. On this side alone there is ample work for years to come for all the staff which Government can provide as well as for all the non-official co-operators who have the time and energy to devote to the extremely difficult problems which have still tc be solved.

Abstract of Progress.

—	1908–09.	1913–14.	1918–19.	1922–23.
1. Number of societies at the end of the year	180	1,333	3,676	8,443
2. Number of financing banks at the end of the year	3	8	26	33
3. Number of supervising unions at the end of the year	...	7	102	247
4. Amount spent on supervision by societies in the year ... ... Rs.	...	1,949	57,400	1,56,734
5. Number of villages included in the area of operation of societies at the end of the year	609	2,215	5,665	11,236
6. Number of members of all societies at the end of the year	15,597	100,537	244,297	530,291
7. Working capital of all societies at the end of the year (in lakhs of rupees) ...	18·19	123·21	305·21	711·59
8. Paid-up share capital of all societies at the end of the year (in lakhs of rupees)	2·10	11·75	34·70	95·42
9. Reserve fund of all societies including the addition made on account of the working of the year (in lakhs of rupees)	·55	6·19	14·65	31·73
10. Deposits of members in primary societies at the end of the year (in lakhs of rupees)	1·93	6·21	19·31	33·43
11. Deposits of individuals in all societies at the end of the year (in lakhs of rupees)	9·05	54·18	122·05	253·71
12. Loans from financing banks outstanding against primary societies at the end of the year (in lakhs of rupees)...	5·66	45·23	100·97	224·49
13. Total amount disbursed as loans to members of primary societies (in lakhs of rupees)	19·42	151·91	487·58	1,171·47

Co-operative Banks.

—	Number of members.		Share capital paid up.	Working capital.	Reserve fund and other funds.	Usual dividend paid on shares.
	Individuals.	Societies.				
A.—PROVINCIAL BANK.			RS.	RS.	RS.	PER CENT.
Madras Central Urban Bank, Ltd., No. 18 ...	387	90	5,25,050	86,15,890	3,21,214	9
Total, previous year ...	392	90	5,22,950	75,01,636	2,53,181	9
B.—CENTRAL BANKS.						
Anantapur district.—Anantapur District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 3231 ...	117	355	1,41,365	14,84,747	13,645	9
Arcot (North) district.—Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., Vellore, No. 2161	66	474	3,29,137	28,78,252	38,470	9
Arcot (South) district.—South Arcot District Banking Union, Ltd., No. 1844	116	400	1,42,171	12,67,190	7,956	9
Bellary district.—Hospet Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 5398	65	120	43,095	4,34,798	960	8 & $3\frac{7}{16}$
Chingleput district.—Chingleput District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., Conjeeveram, No. 1560	90	450	2,00,103	18,20,811	18,919	9
Chittoor district.—Chittoor District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 3230	43	206	96,832	8,11,125	3,574	9
Coimbatore district.—Coimbatore District Urban Bank, Ltd., No. 427	176	366	1,69,197	16,50,686	43,694	9
Cuddapah district.—Cuddapah District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 3233 ...	53	86	36,410	3,20,515	1,871	$7\frac{13}{16}$

—	Number of members. Individuals.	Number of members. Societies.	Share capital paid up.	Working capital.	Reserve fund and other funds.	Usual dividend paid on shares.
B.—Central Banks—*cont.*			RS.	RS.	RS.	PER CENT.
Ganjam district.—Ganjam District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., Berhampur, No. 1928.	61	117	23,150	1,12,840	2,708	7
Aska Central Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 2569	11	44	9,651	47,959	1,010	7½
Parlakimedi Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 1999	13	55	14,686	35,033	420	6½
Godavari district.—Godavari District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 2351, Cocanada	85	132	42,050	2,76,020	6,034	9
Rajahmundry Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 4200	31	29	10,850	47,098	493	6½
Ramachandrapuram Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 4201	95	70	34,400	2,71,385	2,800	9
Godavari Central Delta Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., Amalapuram, No 4460 ...	22	63	26,250	1,96,086	1,888	9
Guntur district.—Guntur District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 530	89	245	68,713	6,47,208	17,502	9
Kanara (South) district.—South Kanara Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 1113	169	335	1,53,700	10,74,755	19,650	9
Kistna district.—Kistna District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 1422, Masulipatam.	152	251	1,05,253	11,11,808	19,155	9
Ellore Central Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 2965	38	106	45,420	4,06,615	5,706	9
Viziavada Central Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 2967	22	69	23,952	1,99,147	1,919	6¼

Kurnool district.—Kurnool District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 3232	51	114	46,760	3,59,986	2,165	9
Madras district.—Christian Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 1874	147	258	1,04,478	7,09,258	8,512	9
Madura district.—Madura-Ramnad Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 975	93	379	1,50,838	14,13,412	41,627	9
Malabar district.—Malabar District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., No. 2411	142	316	71,047	5,81,024	5,153	8¼
Nellore district.—Nellore District Central Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 2523 ...	38	226	66,668	5,45,806	4,097	9
Ramnad district.—Srivilliputtur Co-operative Central Banking Union, Ltd., No. 5184 ...	62	134	55,001	4,31,766	2,501	9
Salem district.—Salem District Urban Bank, Ltd., No. 151	91	340	1,62,049	13,67,080	55,128	9
Tanjore district.—Tanjore District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., No. 1023, Kumbakonam	120	212	82,834	6,59,352	18,687	9
Tanjore District Co-operative Central Banking Union, Ltd., No. 5214	84	153	61,857	5,14,053	2,128	7
Tinnevelly district.—Tinnevelly District Co-operative Central Banking Union, Ltd., No. 2690	104	323	1,18,011	8,55,930	6,064	9
Trichinopoly district.—Trichinopoly District Urban Bank, Ltd., No. 178	80	265	1,45,978	20,41,673	1,43,454	9
Vizagapatam district.—Vizagapatam District Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., No. 1764, Vizianagram	57	208	55,834	2,83,718	6,878	9
Total, Central Banks ...	2,583	6,901	28,37,740	2,48,57,136	4,99,771	...
Total, previous year ...	2,506	5,977	24,11,199	2,11,12,307	3,37,622	...

Excise.

1. *Excise administration.*—Under the reforms Excise is a trasferred subject. Till recently, the Excise and Salt departments had a combined staff, but with effect from 1st April 1924 the two departments have been separated. The Excise department is now placed under the control of an Excise Commissioner, who is a member of the Board of Revenue. Under the Commissioner, there is a large force employed for the realization of abkari revenue and for preventive work, the superior officers of which are 9 Assistant Commissioners, 63 Inspectors and 29 Assistant Inspectors. Collectors are generally responsible for the excise administration of their districts though relieved of the preventive work by the officers of the Excise department.

2. *Excise revenue.*—The excise revenue in this Presidency is derived from the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, toddy, hamp drugs and opium. The forms of intoxicating liquor chiefly consumed are country spirit, toddy, locally manufactured beer and brands of rum, brandy, etc., and imported wine, beer and spirits. In Madras, country spirits and toddy are the main sources of revenue and yield about 88 per cent of the total excise revenue.

3. *Excise system in Madras.*—Generally speaking, in the areas of which the British took over the administration, the supply of alcoholic drink was at first regulated by the farming system. Under this system the monopoly of manufacture and sale of liquor in a certain area was granted on tender or disposed of by auction. This system was in force till about 1873, when it was replaced by the "Improved Excise System" under which the monopoly of supply of arrack or toddy in each district was given to one contractor, subject to the condition that he paid duty on every gallon of spirit issued and guaranteed a minimum revenue to Government. This system was responsible for a serious growth in illicit practices. A committee was therefore appointed in 1884 to examine and recast the whole excise administration. It is from the report of this committee and the passing of Act I of 1886, that the existing Madras system dates. In 1886, the "Free Supply System" which was one of free competition amongst the licensed distillers in respect of manufacture and supply was introduced. This system led to unhealthy competition and ultimately to the danger of a monopoly. The system was therefore abandoned and in 1901, the contract distillery system was adopted which still continues. This system was recommended by the Indian Excise Committee of 1905–06 for adoption in the other provinces of India. The main features of this system are that the privileges of manufacture and vend are entirely separated and that the manufacturer is given the privilege of supply of a fixed area at a definite rate per gallon, the liquor being issued from a central source of supply, distillery or warehouse. The right of retail vend is disposed of by auction. This system is in force throughout the whole of the Presidency except some portions of the Agency Division. There are 10 distilleries and 15 warehouses for the supply of contract distillery area. In the non-excise portion of the Agency tracts, the outstill and the central distillery systems are in force. The revenue realized from country spirits is about 43 per cent of the total excise revenue. The incidence of the total revenue derived from country distillery spirits per proof gallon and the average consumption of country spirits per 100 of the population in the distillery areas during the quinquennium 1918–19 to 1922–23 were as under:—

	Incidence of taxation per proof gallon.	Consumption per 100 of population.
	RS.	P. GALLS.
1918–19 ...	11·14	4·17
1919–20 ...	11·13	4·95
1920–21 ...	13·34	4·19
1921–22 ...	12·80	4·00
1922–23 ...	13·26	3·83

4. *Toddy.*—Sap of the date, palmyra, sago and coconut palms called toddy is used as a drink either fresh or after fermentation. Unfermented toddy is not subject to any taxation. Fermented toddy is taxed by means of fees payable for the right of retail vend and also by means of the tree-tax system under which a fixed fee is charged for every tree from which it is intended to draw fermented toddy. The rate of tree-tax in the major portion of the Presidency is Rs. 4–8–0 per coconut and Rs. 9 per sago for each half year and Rs. 3 for palmyra or date palms for a whole year. The average number of trees of all kinds of palms licensed for fermented toddy is 2,938,400. The number of shops sold for the retail vend of toddy in 1922–23 is 10,617. The revenue from toddy is about 45 per cent of the total excise revenue.

5. *Foreign liquor.*—" Foreign Liquor " for excise purposes includes all liquors imported from outside British India, as well as liquors made in the Presidency which have been excised at the full tariff rate of import duty. It also includes beer and rectified spirits. For the sale of foreign liquor for consumption on the premises tavern licences are granted, the fees for which are determined by auction, but wholesale licences, retail licences for consumption off the premises, for refreshment rooms, bars, etc., are granted on fixed fees. The excise duty is Rs. 21–14–0 a proof gallon on foreign spirit, Rs. 17–8–0 a proof gallon on coconut toddy arrack and 8 annas a gallon on beer. The total revenue under foreign liquor in 1922–23 is Rs. 12 lakhs which is about 2·8 per cent of the total excise revenue.

6. *Drugs.*—The narcotic products of the hemp plant consumed in Madras fall under the two main categories, namely, ganja or the dry flowering tops of the cultivated female hemp plant and bhang or the dried leaves of the hemp plant, whether male or female, cultivated or uncultivated. Charas is not manufactured or consumed in the Presidency. The main features of the existing system are restricted licensed cultivation under supervision in the Bapatla taluk of the Guntur district and the Polur taluk of the North Arcot district, storage in Government storehouses, payment of a quantitative duty before issue, retail sale under licences and restriction on private possession. Licences to retail all forms of hemp drugs are usually sold annually by auction. The duty on ganja is Rs. 20 per seer and on bhang Rs. 3 per seer. The total consumption in 1922–23 was 41,926 seers and the revenue realized amounted to Rs. 15·46 lakhs.

7. *Opium.*—The cultivation of the poppy is prohibited and the whole of the opium supply is imported from the Ghazipur factory in the United Provinces on behalf of Government. The drug is stocked in district treasuries in the first instance and thence distributed to taluk cutcheries for issue to licensed vendors. The issue price per seer of opium in 1923–24 was Rs. 70 of which Rs. 30, the cost of producing opium, is credited to the central head "IV. Opium." The right of retail vend to the public is sold generally by auction. The number of retail shops in 1923–24 was 608, and the consumption in 1922–23 was 35,950 seers and the revenue realized in that year amounted to Rs. 27·19 lakhs or 5·5 per cent of the total excise revenue.

8. *Government policy in excise matters.*—The general principles governing the excise policy of Government, as reaffirmed by the Government of India in 1914, are—

(1) that any extension of the habit of drinking is to be discouraged, (2) that taxation is to be as high as possible without encouraging illicit practices, and (3) that, subject to these considerations, a maximum revenue is to be raised from a minimum consumption. The steps taken to give effect to this policy are reduction in the number of shops, reduction in the strength of liquor issued to shops, restriction in the limit of private possession, removal of shops from the roadside, the appointment of Excise Licensing Board with a non-official majority for the City of Madras, the establishment of advisory committees

for municipalities and a large number of unions and the restriction of hours of sales in shops. An advisory committee for excise administration, consisting of ten non-official members of the Legislative Council, with the Hon'ble the Minister for Excise as President, was appointed in 1921-22.

The Educational Department.

Budget allotment for the year 1923-24: Rs. 1,66,81,600 [includes Rs. 3,23,500 grants to the Madras University and excludes Rs. 96,000 expenditure in England].

* *Staff.*—Class I (23 + 1); Class II (37 + 5); Class III (82 + 22); Class IV (542 + 108); Class V (1,537 + 390); Class VI (956 + 47).

[NOTE.—The plus numbers refer to the Women's branch of the service.]

General system of public instruction.—Public instruction is controlled by the Educational Department of Government. The relationship of the Madras University to the Local Government is however regulated by the Madras University Act of 1923.

Some of the affiliated and constituent colleges of the University are maintained and managed directly by Government. These include at present 10 Arts colleges and 8 Professional colleges.

The Government also maintain 34 secondary schools (17 for girls and 17 for boys), 771 primary schools and 84 training schools. The Secondary schools maintained and directly controlled by Government are mainly for girls or for Muhammadans or attached to Government colleges.

Recognized institutions under private management receive grants from Government, either directly in accordance with rules contained in the Grant-in-Aid Code or indirectly through the District Educational Councils in accordance with the rules framed under the Madras Elementary Education Act.

Local Boards and Municipalities maintain 2 colleges, one a Sanksrit college, 199 Secondary schools and 10,341 Primary schools.

District Boards and Municipalities are largely subsidised by Government for the maintenance of the Secondary schools under their control, though several schools are maintained solely at the cost of Local Bodies.

In order to obtain a supply of competent teachers, Government maintain 85 training schools and 3 training colleges for teachers and, after examination, issue teachers' certificates. There are also 35 training schools and 2 training colleges under private management.

The Government Secondary School-Leaving Certificate scheme is working in all recognized Indian High schools and certificates are granted by Government at the end of the school course.

The University also accepts the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination as an equivalent of the Matriculation Examination and annually publishes an Eligible List of Secondary School-Leaving Certificate candidates.

The Department of Public Instruction notifies from time to time the text-books which may be used in recognized institutions.

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* The classification of staff is explained at page 819.

Religious instruction is not included in any of the prescribed courses of instruction but moral instruction is given in all secondary schools.

The Educational Department.—The head of the Educational Department under Government is the Director of Public Instruction. The department is broadly divided into (*a*) the superior service, and (*b*) the subordinate service. The former consists of the Indian Educational Service and the Madras Educational Service. The Indian Educational Service consists of 66 posts, 13 of which are included in the Women's Branch. These posts are filled by persons appointed in England or in India with the approval of the Secretary of State. The Madras Educational Service consists of 70 posts, 20 of which are included in the Women's Branch. These posts are filled by recruitment in India. There are also certain special posts not included in the Indian Educational Service but recruited from England and others not included in the Madras Educational Service to which appointments are made by the Local Government. The pay of officers in the Indian Educational Service ranges from Rs. 400 to 1,750 per mensem, with allowances in special cases, while that of persons in the Women's Branch ranges from Rs. 400 to 1,050. In the Madras Educational Service the minimum and maximum pay are Rs. 250 and Rs. 800, and in the Women's Branch Rs. 200 and Rs. 500.

*Progress during 1923.**—The chief events of the year were—

(1) the passing of the Madras University Act, 1923, which provides for the reorganization of the Madras University with a view to establishing a Teaching and a Residential University at Madras;

(2) the introduction of compulsory elementary education in seven municipalities as a result of the operation of the Madras Elementary Education Act;

(3) the handing over to local bodies of 167 Government elementary girls' schools, Government undertaking to pay an annual subsidy for their maintenance;

(4) the introduction of a Provident Fund scheme for teachers in non-pensionable service;

(5) the reorganization of the Inspecting Agency, providing each district in the Presidency, with the exception of the Nilgiris, with a District Educational Officer, the Sub-Assistant Inspectors and Supervisors being replaced by a single class of officer designated "Deputy Inspector of schools"; and

(6) the formation of District Secondary Education Boards for each district. These Boards have a President nominated by Government and members elected by District Boards, Municipal Councils and schools under private management together with a few nominated members. The Boards are advisory and are intended to advise the Educational Department in all matters relating to Secondary education.

General statistics.—The number of public institutions rose by 1,634 to 38,838 and their strength by 101,654 to 1,742,493, the increases representing 4·4 per cent and 5·8 per cent, respectively, against 3·6 per cent and 3 per cent in the previous year. There was a considerable fall in the number and strength of private institutions, the percentages of decrease being 30 per cent in their number and 25 per cent in strength; it will thus be observed that the general policy of bringing unrecognized schools into the recognized educational system of the Presidency continues. Taking all institutions together, there was an accession of 599 to their number and 78,095 to their strengh. The percentage of those under instruction to the whole population was 4·5 against 4·3 in the previous year, the increase occurring mainly in the case of boys.

* Statistics are the most recent available and where figures for 1923 are not available those of 1922 are inserted.

Elementary education.—Except in the Agency Tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari and Kistna districts and the Laccadive Islands, the Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920 is in operation. Under the provisions of this Act, there exists, in each revenue district, a "District Educational Council" which is an independent *ad hoc* body whose principal functions are—

(*a*) to prepare schemes for the extension of elementary education with a view to its ultimately becoming universal;

(*b*) to elicit and direct the co-operation of all agencies, whether public or private, engaged in elementary education in the opening of additional schools and for the expansion of existing schools;

(*c*) to regulate the recognition of all elementary schools and to assess and disburse all grants-in-aid to private elementary schools from provincial funds plated at its disposal for the purpose; and

(*d*) to advise the Department of Education on all matters connected with elementary education including the provision of trained elementary school teachers.

These Councils do not own or manage any elementary school. The majority of elementary schools are maintained either by local bodies or by private agencies. Government have, except in the case of schools in the Agency Tracts and in a few cases of girls' schools and schools attached to training institutions as practising sections, been gradually withdrawing from the direct management of elementary schools. Recently, however, the Department of Labour has been opening special schools for depressed classes. There are also a few schools opened and managed by the Fisheries Department and a few others attached to Jails and Salt Factories.

One of the main provisions of the Elementary Education Act relates to the creation under each Local Body's control of a separate "Elementary Education Fund" as distinct from the funds relating to other services under its control. To this fund are credited—

(1) the proceeds of any tax levied within the jurisdiction of such authority under the provisions of the Act;

(2) all sums granted to such authority by the Governor in Council for the benefit of elementary education (e.g., subsidies for opening new elementary schools);

(3) all fines and penalties levied within the jurisdiction of such authority under the provisions of the Act;

(4) all income derived from any endowments or other property owned or managed by such authority for the benefit of elementary education;

(5) all school fees, if any, collected in elementary schools managed by such authority; and

(6) all other sums of money which may be contributed or received by such authority for the purposes of the Act.

The Act also authorizes local authorities which choose to do so, to levy, with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, an education cess. The levy of such a cess entitles the local body to a contribution from Provincial funds of a sum not less than the proceeds of the cess. Another very important provision in the Act is the power given to the local authorities to introduce, with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, compulsory elementary education in the whole or in a part of their jurisdiction, for boys or for girls of school age, or for both. So far, 13 Municipal Councils have introduced compulsory elementary education.

Muhammadan education.—The problem which has always confronted the Department of Public Instruction in the matter of Muhammadan education is one of devising of measures for the encouragement of Muhammadan youths to pursue their studies to the *Secondary and University* stages. Among the measures adopted to this end may be mentioned.—

(1) the establishment, temporarily, of the Government Muhammadan College, Madras;

(2) the opening of separate secondary schools for Muhammadans under departmental management in towns which have a large Muhammadan population, e.g., Vellore, Guntur, Kurnool and Trichinopoly and the establishment of secondary schools under the management of local authorities with the aid of Provincial subsidies such as those at Nellore and Nandyal;

(3) the duplication of classes with a view to imparting instruction to Muhammadan pupils through the medium of Urdu in High schools attended by a considerable number of these boys, where the general medium of instruction is a vernacular other than Urdu;

(4) the appointment of Urdu Munshis, where the number of Mussalman boys is sufficient to justify the appointment of Munshis but not large enough for the opening of parallel Urdu sections; and

(5) the institution of scholarships specially intended for Muhammadans in secondary schools and colleges in addition to general scholarships which are also open to Muhammadan students.

There is also a large number of elementary schools aided and under public management imparting instruction through the medium of Urdu for the benefit of children whose mother tongue is Urdu.

There are special training institutions for the training of teachers for the Urdu elementary schools, viz., the Training Schools at Madras, Arcot, Guntur, and Bellary for male teachers, and at Madras, Guntur, and Trichinopoly for women teachers.

Another field to which the attention of the department has been directed in connection with the improvement of Muhammadan education comprises the Quran schools or Maktabs and the Arabic Madrasas whose number is considerable but where for years instruction has been more or less confined to religion and little attention paid to the secular side. Departmental efforts have borne fruit in the addition of the secular to the religious instruction provided in the Maktabs, their conversion into recognized and aided institutions. In regard to the higher Madrasas, the policy has been to induce them to conform to the courses instituted by the Madras University for the Oriental Titles in Persian and Arabic, viz., Munshi-i-Fazil and Afzalul Ulama. The Madrasa at Kurnool has accordingly been affiliated to the Madras University and is preparing students for these two titles.

The education of the Mappillas who form the bulk of the Muhammadan population of the West Coast has always received special attention. There were on 31st March 1923, as many as 583 public elementary schools specially intended for them, attended by 43,394 pupils. There are also two middle schools for Mappilla boys, both started and managed by Mappillas themselves and a Government Training School for training teachers for Mappilla elementary schools. Further measures for the improvement and extension of Mappilla education are engaging the attention of Government.

Special education—Certified schools.—The Madras Children Act of 1920 came into force in the Presidency Town of Fort St. George on the 1st December 1922. The Reformatory School, Chingleput, and the Junior Certified School, Ranipet, which was started in 1923, with a Superintendent in the Madras Educational Service, were declared Senior and Junior Certified Schools respectively. There was a decline during the year in the strength of the Reformatory School at Chingleput from 262 to 226. The number received in the Junior Certified School at Ranipet during 1922–23 was 26. The Inspector of European Schools was appointed as Chief Inspector of Certified Schools to see that the provisions of the Children Act and its rules were properly carried out.

Commercial education.—During 1923, the strength of the Institute of Commerce, Madras, increased from 177 to 228. There was a decline in the strength of the School of Commerce, at Calicut, from 265 to 239. There are several commercial schools and classes

distributed throughout the Presidency. Commercial subjects are also taught in the higher forms of several High schools.

Sanskrit education.—Institutions that provide education in Sanskrit fall into two classes, unaided and aided. Unaided and unrecognized institutions numbering 159 with 2,409 pupils on their rolls, are mostly "Patasalas" imparting instruction, in Sanskrit, in the Vedas and Sastras with the aid of the Vernaculars.

Aided and recognized institutions are divided into three classes, (*a*) Colleges in Oriental learning, (*b*) Advanced Sanskrit schools and (*c*) Elementary schools.

There are in the Presidency 14 Oriental colleges with 226 pupils on their rolls, affiliated to the University. These colleges prepare pupils for the University—Siromani and Vidwan Title Examinations. The Siromani courses include five branches of special subjects, viz., (1) Meemamsa Siromani, (2) Nyaya Siromani, (3) Vyakarna Siromani, (4) Sahitya Siromani and (5) Adwaita Vedanta Siromani. The Vidwan courses have five special subjects, (1) Vidwan (Sanskrit and Tamil), (2) Comparative Philology or any other Vidwan, (3) Literary Criticism, (4) Comparative Philosophy, and (5) Hindu Law. During the year 80 candidates from these colleges appeared for the Oriental Title Examinations and of these 37 qualified themselves for the Siromani title and 18 for the Vidwan title. Further, candidates who have obtained their diplomas in Oriental learning may specialize in any of the three following subjects: Indian Philosophy in its relation to Western Philosophy, Indo-European Philology with special reference to Sanskrit and Literary Criticism as applied to Sanskrit Literature, and appear for the University Examination for the Certificate of Proficiency in Oriental learning. Twenty-two candidates appeared during the year for these examinations of whom 11 obtained the "Certificate of Proficiency in Oriental learning."

Some of the colleges have advanced and elementary Sanskrit classes attached to them.

Advanced Sanskrit schools numbering 89 with 3,395 pupils on their rolls, prepare pupils for the Public Examination held annually by the Board of Sanskrit Studies for selecting pupils for the higher University courses of study at the end of the advanced course. The main feature of this stage of study is that the pupils receive education in English side by side with Sanskrit, with a view to equipping the pupils with sufficient knowledge to continue their studies for the Oriental Title Examinations. Out of 158 candidates that appeared for the Public Examination during the year, 86 were successful, 24 being declared eligible for admission to the University course of study for the Siromani title, 21 for the course of study for the Vidwan title and 41 for either course.

The number of elementary schools is small, i.e., 10 for the whole Presidency with a strength of 266. These institutions provide education in Sanskrit only.

Fifteen new schools were admitted to aid during 1922-23, nine being Advanced schools and six Elementary.

Government are awarding every year 104 scholarships with a view to encouraging Sanskrit education. 72 are tenable in Sanskrit Advanced schools and 32 in colleges.

Education of physical defectives.—There are in all seven schools for the edution of the physically defective in this Presidency—two for the blind, four for deaf-mutes, and one for lepers. The School for the Blind at Palamcottah had a strength of 61 pupils during 1922-23. The A.E.L.M. School for the Blind, at Rentachintala, Guntur district, has 8 boys and 12 girls on its rolls. The method of teaching adopted there is a form of the Braille system in Telugu.

The School for deaf-mutes at Palamcottah had 115 pupils attending it during 1922-23. Those at Mylapore and Madura had 35 and 20 pupils, respectively, 22 of the former being girls. The Dharmayoga school for deaf-mutes in the Guntur district is in charge of a

teacher-manager whose method of teaching is reported to be based on yoga practice.

As there are no schools for deaf-mutes in the Kanarese-speaking districts, special provision has been made for the award of three scholarships to such pupils, who receive instruction in the Deaf and Dumb School, Mysore.

The Leper School at Bapatla was attended by 7 boys and 5 girls during 1922–23.

Education of Adi-Dravidas and Adi-Andhras.—The number of public institutions chiefly intended for Adi-Dravidas and Adi-Andhras, but also attended by children of other classes, rose during 1922–23 from 7,651 to 8,025. There was also at the same time an increase in strength from 211,634 to 222,511. The total number of Adi-Dravida and Adi-Andhra scholars alone however in the different stages of instruction rose during 1922–23 from 157,113 (128,695 boys and 28,418 girls) to 161,499 (134,204 boys and 27,295 girls). The slight fall in the number of schools specially intended for Adi-Dravidas and Adi-Andhras under the control of local boards was due to the amalgamation of *cheri* schools with Board schools for caste Hindus in several villages in pursuance of the policy of Government in the matter of admission of children belonging to the depressed classes into all schools under public management. There was a marked increase in the number of Adi-Dravida and Adi-Andhra children admitted into schools not specially intended for them, the figures for 1922–23 being 8,681 as against 6,316 for 1921–22. Several schools held in rented buildings, temples and chavadies which were inaccessible to these communities were removed to buildings in more accessible areas. In the case of new buildings erected by local bodies the principle of locating them in places freely accessible to all classes of pupils was carefully observed. In addition, certain District Educational Councils like Vellore, Chingleput and South Kanara have encouraged the admission of Adi-Dravida and Adi-Andhra children into aided Elementary schools within their jurisdiction by giving enhanced teaching grants to schools which freely admit pupils of those communities. A special feature since 1922 has been the exemption from payment of examination fees of poor children of the depressed classes, who appear for the S.S.L.C. examination.

Education of Aboriginal, Hill and Criminal Tribes.—The number of schools intended for aboriginal and hill tribes in the Agency tracts rose from 182 to 211 during 1922–23. The strength of the schools also improved from 6,192 in 1921–22 to 6,875 in 1922–23. The total number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal tribes, under instruction in all classes of institutions in the Agency Division, was 7,091 of whom 288 were girls. In the Presidency, as a whole, the total number of pupils belonging to aboriginal, hill and criminal tribes was 15,418 of whom 1,562 were girls. There were 14 (11 Government and 3 aided) schools working exclusively for the benefit of these tribes in the Kurnool district and 56 in the Nilgiris. In the latter district 76 pupils (1 Toda and 75 Badagas) were studying in Secondary schools.

Manual Training and Vocational Education.—During 1923, thirteen Secondary-grade teachers completed their special training in the Manual training class attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and obtained the Manual Training Diploma.

A scheme for the training of 15 drawing masters as vocational instructors at the Teachers' College, Saidapet, in vocational subjects based on drawing such as engraving, wood-carving, etc., which was sanctioned during 1922 was given effect to in July 1923. The training lasts for nine months, the teachers when trained will be available for teaching drawing and some vocational subjects in schools.

Another scheme was also sanctioned during the year for the training of 10

Higher Elementary Grade teachers in modern methods of weaving at the Government Textile Institute, Madras, for a period of 6 months.

The first batch of 10 students who were admitted on 2nd July 1923 completed their training by the 15th December 1923.

Manual training classes in wood-work and mechanical drawing were sanctioned during the years 1922 and 1923 in 23 institutions of which 13 were in Secondary schools and 10 in Training schools.

Vocational and pre-vocational classes in weaving (including carpet-weaving and tape making) were also sanctioned during the same period in 31 institutions and of these 18 were in Secondary, 9 in Elementary and 4 in Training schools.

Classes in carpentry were started in 6 institutions of which 5 were in Secondary schools and 1 in an Elementary school.

In addition to the above, special classes in metal work, sericulture, rattan-work, gold-smithy, black-smithy, agriculture, mica work, textile-printing, basket-making, coir and bamboo-work including mat-making, note-book-making and book-binding were also sanctioned in 10 institutions.

Educational Progress in Madras.

Quinquennial Statement.

——	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
Area in square miles	No change.	No change.	No change.	142,260	No change.
Population ... Male				20,870,749	
Population ... Female				21,448,236	
Total population ...	...	...	...	42,318,985	...
Public institutions for males.					
Number of Arts Colleges	42	44	47	47	51
Number of Secondary Schools ...	449	459	499	510	512
Number of Primary Schools ...	29,952	31,002	32,495	35,635	35,113
Male scholars in public institutions.					
In Arts Colleges	8,021	8,206	7,538	8,081	8,821
In Secondary Schools	145,673	151,264	154,821	153,466	155,850
In Primary Schools	1,081,861	1,101,186	1,153,946	1,199,500	1,277,484
Percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population	6·1	6·3	6·5	6·8	6·9
Public institutions for females.					
Number of Arts Colleges	3	3	3	4	4
Number of Secondary Schools ...	75	79	86	93	100
Number of Primary Schools ...	2,057	2,376	2,411	2,640	2,785

Quinquennial Statement—*cont.*

—	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
Female scholars in public institutions.					
In Arts Colleges	228	270	302	384	429
In Secondary Schools	11,913	13,360	14,813	16,468	17,622
In Primary Schools	319,133	332,940	340,175	347,285	366,163
Percentage of female scholars in public institutions to female population	1·6	1·7	1·7	1·7	1·8
Total scholars in public institutions. Male ...	1,249,312	1,276,528	1,333,878	1,378,159	1,442,155
Female ...	333,775	349,241	358,402	367,359	384,214
Total ...	1,583,087	1,625,769	1,692,280	1,745,518	1,826,369
Total scholars (both male and female) in all institutions	1,692,951	1,730,040	1,799,850	1,837,023	1,915,117
Percentage of total scholars to population. Male ...	6·6	6·7	7·0	7·0	7·3
Female ...	1·7	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·9
Total ...	4·1	4·2	4·3	4·3	4·5
Expenditure.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
From general revenues	1,11,13,371	1,19,25,909	1,41,71,479	1,58,26,427	1,55,10,394
From local funds	16,42,622	23,30,163	29,59,535	28,50,238	27,81,382
From municipal funds	4,68,779	4,24,798	7,22,076	7,17,978	8,26,388
Total expenditure from public funds	1,32,24,772	1,45,80,870	1,78,53,090	1,93,94,643	1,91,18,164
From fees	61,14,697	64,43,271	71,09,681	73,15,353	76,43,711
From other sources	54,62,320	56,44,758	69,46,403	72,88,296	78,15,611
Grand total of expenditure ...	2,48,01,789	2,66,68,899	3,19,09,174	3,39,98,292	3,45,77,486

Fisheries Department.

Budget allotment for 1923–24: Rs. 2,75,700.

* *Staff.*—Class I (*Vacant*); Class II (3); Class III (2); Class IV (9); Class V (60); Class VI (35).

Aims.—The aims which the Fisheries Department seeks to achieve are the following:—

(1) To increase the food-supply of the people by developing both the marine and the fresh-water fisheries of the country to their utmost capacity.

(2) To improve the material and moral conditions of the fisher community by introducing better methods and improved gear by demonstration to them of the value of thrift, co-operation, education and temperance and by gradual enlightenment to lead them by degrees to become happier men and better citizens.

(3) To introduce new fishery industries and to develop old ones.

(4) To fight mosquito-borne diseases by the breeding and supply of larvicidal fishes into waters in malarial localities.

(5) To popularize interest in the operations of the department and incidentally in marine and fresh-water biology by means of public aquaria and the publication of popular zoological literature; also to facilitate the study of zoology throughout India by the provision of zoological specimens suitable for teaching purposes.

(6) To carry on such scientific studies of the bionomics of the food-fishes of the Presidency and of the animals on which they feed as its limited means will permit, bearing in mind that the department's resources must be utilized in the first instance for strictly practical and economic ends.

The practical working out of the above falls under one or other of the following main heads:—Fishery Development, Industries, Technical and Scientific Investigation, Education and Socio-economics.

Fishery development.—The two chief items under this head represent two of the outstanding successes of the department. They are the reorganization of the historic chank fisheries of the East Coast and the stocking schemes whereby the tanks and rivers are made to yield more abundantly. Both are highly profitable directly, and these profits in good seasons usually enable a large proportion of the expenses of the department to be met without trenching on public funds. In other words, "Fisheries" to a great extent has been a self-supporting department, able to pay its way. With the large and non-productive educational work now initiated, this favourable balance is not likely to be maintained.

The chank fisheries are peculiarly profitable. They are old and historic prerogatives of the Crown, worked directly by the Fisheries Department by means of volunteer labour, paid piece-work. The department provides many valuable facilities to the divers free of cost, including towage to the fishing grounds, buoying of the beds, and provision of camping quarters, assistance which considerably increases their earnings and gives them comfort undreamed of in former days. In spite of higher prices paid to the fishermen, the work of the department has resulted in large increased captures and profits—

	RS.
In 1917–18 these fisheries gave a net profit of ...	39,278
In 1918–19 this rose to ...	67,580
In 1919–20	46,029
Total for the three years ...	1,52,887

Since 1919-20 season, owing to unfavourable markets and weather and to

* The classification of staff is explained at page 819.

transient labour shortage, the profits have been less, viz.—

	RS.
1920–21	36,536
1921–22	8,266

Owing to the drastic scheme of retrenchment and re-organization that have been put into operation, the profit increased to Rs. 46,367 during 1922–23.

The chank fisheries of Madras are worked off the coasts of the six southern maritime districts on the east coast. The most important are those of Tinnevelly and Ramnad. The former yields from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lakhs of shells per annum, the latter leased for fifteen years for the sum of Rs. 60,000 from the Raja of Ramnad usually gives from $1\frac{1}{3}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs The smaller fisheries of Tanjore, South Arcot, Chingleput and Nellore are leased by Government to contractors, who make their own arrangements with the fishermen subject to certain rules. The two fisheries carried on departmentally are now as fully organized as present conditions permit. Their produce is sold in advance by tender on terms generally extending over three seasons. Fisheries Bulletin No. 7 * is devoted to a monograph of the chank. A detailed account of the methods adopted to fish the shells is given; the exceedingly ancient and wonderfully interesting industry of chank bangle manufacture is also described and illustrated very fully, while the ethnological importance of the wealth of curious folklore centring round the sacred shell receives adequate attention.

The Pearl Fishery off the Tinnevelly coast which is intimately associated with the chank fisheries, bulked largely in importance in ancient days. From causes still obscure but probably connected with changes in the contour line of the coast the pearl banks have been seldom productive in recent years. In common with the Ceylon Pearl Fisheries no fishery has taken place since 1908, except a small one at Tondi, in Palk Bay in 1914. Historical evidence shows that there have been similar long barren intervals in the past punctuated by an occasional fishery, hence the department inspects the banks periodically in order that when the pearl oysters do re-appear, they may be properly watched and fished at the proper time. The result of the long continued observations of the Director of Fisheries shows that there is little or nothing to be done to obviate the recurrence of barren years. Science in this has been proved helpless in the face of the annually recurring monsoon. An inspection in April 1923 showed that a large number of beds were covered by immense quantities of young pearl oysters about nine months old. A recent inspection of the banks conducted in November 1923 shows the continuance and satisfactory growth of the oysters in 13 beds examined. Judging from the present condition of the shells, a large and profitable pearl fishery seems almost certain in 1925–26.

The Fresh-water Fisheries administered by the department rank second only to the chank fisheries in regard to the handsome profit they return to Government. They show continuous yearly increase in the revenue obtained and there is every prospect that this satisfactory feature will continue concurrently with the extension of operations. These fisheries consist largely of waters in which the fishing revenues were assigned to district authorities years ago for local needs. The new owners did nothing to effect improvements, the fishery rents being sold for what they would fetch. The Fisheries Department has now initiated a scheme whereby irrigation tanks and other inland waters are surveyed district by district, and those found suitable are arranged in groups round centres where fish-breeding and rearing are carried on, and whence each year fry are removed in large numbers to reinforce the natural stock in the linked tanks. The fishing rights and revenues in these are being re-acquired gradually by Government, compensation being given on the average revenue of the preceding five years to

* Price Rs. 2; Government Press, Mount Road, Madras.

the local authorities who now have neither trouble nor risk in collecting this money. The profit made by fisheries is the difference between the compensation thus paid and the revenue obtained from the fish sales after the working expenses of the annual restocking are deducted. The net profit on these inland fisheries in 1922-23 has been Rs. 20,451. Within a short time from now the operations of this section will be enormously increased, for Government have agreed to the whole of the suitable tanks in the Presidency coming under the department's care eventually. In 1920 they approved of a detailed scheme for the organization of the most important tanks in the Nellore and Chingleput districts whereby 135 tanks have come directly under the control of the department. The tanks of the Ganjam district have recently been surveyed and before long the whole Presidency will be covered and their inland fisheries set upon a suitable basis, provided the necessary funds can be spared. The promising scheme for the acquisition of the tanks in Ganjam, however, was negatived by Government for want of funds, and no immediate progress can be made in the extension of the department's programme owing to financial stringency.

Even more important than revenue is the improvement in quality and increase in quantity of fish yielded by waters controlled by the department. Esteemed, exotic and indigenous varieties are being introduced and gradually established in all suitable inland tanks and rivers.

To render successful this fish-stocking of inland waters, much patient research and experiments have been necessary; results have suffered from the lack of any estuarine and fresh-water research station. In spite of this, notable success has been achieved particularly with the sethakendai (*Etroplus suratensis*) of the Madras neighbourhood; with the large indigenous carp, *Catla catla*, certain of the mullets, from the coast, Gourami from Java and the European tench. The life-history of the first of these has been worked out in detail, and it is now being bred regularly and in large numbers in all the four existing fish farms at Perambur, Sunkesula, Ippur and Vellore. The value of scientific research is well demonstrated in respect of Etroplus; consistent success only resulted when the breeding habits had been ascertained; the secret of success lies in the provision of suitable stone-built breeding refuges where the eggs may be deposited safely in the manner peculiar to this species. This fish is found naturally in estuary and tanks near the sea-coast. By the efforts of the department, it has been acclimatized successfully to waters far inland, Sunkesula is 130 miles from the sea. Similarly with the catla carp. It is numerous in the Kistna, the Godavari and the rivers further north, but till 50 years ago, Kistna formed the southern limit of the distribution. Since the opening of the Cuddapah-Kurnool canal, the catla has found its way into the river Pennar and is very common in the Pennar-fed tanks in the Nellore district. It has since been introduced into the Madurantakam tank in the Chingleput district and in the Cauvery, thereby extending its range still further south. It is proposed to introduce it into the Chingleput Fort Moat Fish-farm when operations there are begun.

Other useful acclimatization centres in the distribution of the fry of certain species of mullets from estuaries to inland waters. This is the most recent of the department's efforts in this direction. The results are very gratifying, for fry ranging in length from 2 to 5½ inches have been found to increase in inland tanks to 9 and 11 inches within a period of 10 months.

The well-known Gourami introduced in 1916 from Java and Mauritius is now available for sale to the public interested in pond culture. Last but not least is the success achieved in the difficult and delicate task of acclimatizing the European tench to tropical waters. A consignment of tench under observation for the last nine years in Kurnool have begun to breed regularly.

The successful stocking of the Nilgiri streams with rainbow trout from New

Zealand is another demonstration of what is possible when these operations are skilfully conceived. When these streams were first administered by this department, they were, with the exception of some carp and small minnows, devoid of fish life; now they teem with trout bred at the hatchery at Avalanche.

Sea fisheries.—The development of our sea fisheries by introducing improved boats and appliances has presented greater difficulty, largely due to the conservatism of the fisherfolk and the difficulty of getting satisfactory teachers and demonstrators. The introduction of methods, proved excellent in one locality, into another where those that are indigenous are weaker in catching power, has been tried in Malabar and at Tuticorin, Madras and Negapatam. At none was there decided success. Supervision of actual operations on the fishing grounds has been hitherto in the hands of intelligent but otherwise uneducated men, as no educated Indian fishermen at present are available; the material being faulty and lacking in initiative, it is no wonder the results have been unsatisfactory in the main. Neither have these men been able to report intelligibly upon the conditions of the new waters they have worked in. A motor sea-going launch the "Sea Scout" built in England and intended for fishing experiments with Danish seine nets arrived in October last; an Indian crew under the direction of an English Master Fisherman who is able to report results and to vary the methods according to circumstances are now engaged in experiments on the West Coast.

Industries.—Fish-curing is an age-old industry in India, but the methods in use are generally primitive and susceptible of great improvement in regard to the flavour, appearance, cleanliness and keeping quality of the products. The chief indigenous method is to salt the fish usually for one night, followed by sun-drying. Long and patient endeavour to ascertain improvements in methods that are yet inexpensive to adopt has been made by the department, particularly at its experimental station at Tanur in Malabar. Here numerous and varied experiments have been conducted with generally gratifying results. To enable the methods thus elaborated to be introduced to the notice of curers and to improve general conditions, particularly in regard to cleanliness and sanitation, six Government fish-curing yards were transferred temporarily from the Salt Department to "Fisheries" over two years ago. Progress in improvement has been slow owing both to the innate and ignorant conservatism of the curers and factious opposition. With patience, these obstacles are being overcome; even now there is a notable improvement in the cleanliness of the products of these yards.

Consequent on the bifurcation of the Salt and Abkari Departments into Salt and Excise Departments, it has become necessary for the Fisheries Department to take over the management of all the fish-curing yards of the Presidency. A scheme for working all the yards by "Fisheries" is before Government. With the acquisition of the yards, the department will be taking up a very onerous but highly necessary work of controlling and improving the fish-curing industry over the whole Presidency and incidentally will have the opportunity of extending its socio-economic and educational programme among the fishing folk of the East Coast.

Canning.—Experimental work was begun at Calicut in 1911, and transferred later to Chaliyam 7 miles to the south. Complete success has been attained on the operative side, the quality of the goods packed being in the opinion of experts, equal to the best of similar European products. Notably is this the case in regard to the canning of sardines, mackerel and prawns; these constitute the bulk of the goods produced. The Indian oil sardine *(Sardinella longiceps)*, at its best, is said to be fully equal to the true French sardines which is in reality the young of the pilchard.

Oil and guano factories.—Prior to the experimental work of the Fisheries Department in 1908, the amount of sardine oil produced on the West Coast

was inconsiderable and of the worst possible quality. The usual method was to obtain the oil by the putrefaction of a mass of sardine contained in a worn out and filthy dug-out canoe. It was also a wasteful process, for the proteid and other residue were thrown into the sea. Similarly, when fertilizer was made from sardines, the ancient and accepted procedure was to spread the sardines on the sand of the open beach, and so dry them in the sun. This had two drawbacks—large quantities of valuable oil, of no manurial value, were wasted, and the product became so highly impregnated with sand that analysis not infrequently showed the resultant mass to contain as much as 40 per cent of this useless adulterant.

The experiments made by the department had unexampled and swift success. It was found that a simple and quiet inexpensive plant could be devised to separate the oil and fertilizer effectively and profitably. The high quality of the oil and fertilizer (fish guano as it is now known technically) reacted favourably upon prices, and has rendered this new industry so profitable that literally hundreds of small factories have come into existence. In this case, the demonstrations the department was able to give were so conclusive financially, that the small capitalists of the west coast rushed to share in the big profits that were being made by those first in the field. At the close of the 1922-23 fishery year, the number had reached the amazing total of 647. The estimate of their production for the season was 32,000 tons of fish-guano and 12,000 tons of oil valued at Rs. 24,00,000 and Rs. 12,00,000 respectively. The initiative of the oil and guano industry which now yields about Rs.36 lakhs to the section is another of the outstanding achievements of the Fisheries Department. A further advance has again been made during the past three years whereby it appears likely that the crude oil now exported to Europe for refinement will be locally refined and much of the material now used as fertilizer will eventually be utilized more profitably as a feeding stuff for domestic animals. Success has already been obtained in producing high class commercial and edible oil and fish-meal. Those who have tried the fish-meal for cattle, pigs, dogs, and poultry speak highly of it when employed in proper proportions with a greater bulk of starchy food. It now remains to produce them in larger quantities and to introduce them widely to the notice of the Indian public. In Europe and America, the high nutritive value of these meals is recognized and fish-meal trade there is assuming large and important proportions.

Beche-de-mer.—This minor industry which consists of the curing of the thick body wall of a species of sea cucumber *(Holothurian)*, had virtually died out some years ago when this department's attention was drawn to its decay. An investigation was made and experiments carried out as detailed in Report No. 4 of Fisheries Bulletin, Volume II. It now constitutes an integral section of the department's operations in Palk Bay and affords a welcome addition to the income of the chank divers of that locality. In 1919-20, the total dried production was 6,245 lb. The whole of this eventually finds its way to Singapore and thence to China.

Technical and scientific investigation.—Apart from researches directly connected with the industrial branch, investigations covering a wide field, and continuous since the beginning of operations, upon zoological and oceanographic subjects have been carried on to considerable extent. The department has published a large number of bulletins embodying the results of its investigations, the range of subject matter dealt with in them being varied and extensive, and not confined to purely technical subjects.

Education of the fisher-folk.—The department has a comprehensive scheme for the education and betterment of the fishermen. Up to now, it has opened 20 day and 6 night elementary schools for them. To provide teachers with qualifications specially suited to fisher schools a training Institute has been established at Calicut, where 40 stipendiary students are now undergoing training. There

are 63 fishermen co-operative societies at work, the majority of them being thrift organizations engaged in loan operations.

Anti-malarial operations.—These form a very valuable part of the work of the fisheries department, and consist of three separate phases, viz.—

(*a*) The breeding and distribution of mosquito-larvicidal fishes to municipalities and other bodies.

(*b*) The periodical stocking of pools in specially malarious localities with such larvicides.

(*c*) The conversion of mosquito-infested sheets of water into fish-breeding ponds which also serve the purpose of fry distribution centres for the stocking of irrigation tanks.

Cost of the department.—The staff of the department consists of a Director, a Master Fisherman, 2 Assistant Directors, a Superintendent of Pearl and Chank Fisheries, a Personal Assistant to the Director, 9 Sub-Assistants and a further subordinate staff of 44, exclusive of peons and temporary hands and the crews of the small fleet operated by the department.

The revenue of the department nearly balances expenditure. The figures for the past four years are as follows :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	RS.	RS.
1919-20	2,26,874	2,45,961
1920-21	2,29,420	2,93,027
1921-22	1,98,848	3,17,297
1922-23	3,11,321	3,15,354

Even though there is a small adverse balance, it must be borne in mind that the expenditure includes a large non-productive outlay for educational purposes which amounted to Rs. 44,541 during 1922-23.

Forest Department.

Budget allotment for 1923-24: Receipts—Rs. 52,35,000; Expenditure—Rs. 46,17,000.

* *Staff.*—Class I (20); Class II (34); Class III (33); Class IV (198); Class V (3,899); Class VI (316).

Brief history of the Madras forests.—The area of forests under the administration of the Madras Forest Department is roughly about 20,000 square miles, scattered over the twenty-five districts into which the Madras Presidency is divided. In addition to this area, there is also a considerable extent of forest belonging to the feudatory States, Travancore, Cochin and others or within the large zamindaris, Jeypore, Venkatagiri for example, most of which is now administered by officers trained at Dehra Dun or Coimbatore.

In early days, nearly the whole of the Madras Presidency must have been a forest-clad country, with cultivation confined to a narrow strip along the coast and to the sides of the great rivers. Even in historic times, the proportion of forest to cultivated land was probably higher than in most parts of the peninsula. Madras escaped the invasion of nomadic tribes whose flocks and herds destroyed so large an area in Upper India, and owing to the mountainous and unhealthy character of so large a portion of it, the forests were left comparatively unpopulated.

During the early years of British occupation, the Government, following the practice of Indian rulers, encouraged in every way the increase of cultivation at the expense of the forests, and the boundaries of the latter were gradually pushed back towards the hills and mountains, to which they are now chiefly confined.

The hills had already been invaded by the aboriginal or semi-aboriginal tribes retreating under pressure of competition with the more civilized people of the plains, and large areas of hill forest were devoted to a form of shifting cultivation, the principal feature of which is the felling and burning of the forest for the sake of a temporary crop on the otherwise uncultivable hill slopes.

* The classification of staff is explained at page 819.

Such was the gradually increasing destruction of forest, that in the early part of the nineteenth century the British Government became seriously concerned with the lack of timber, especially teak, for ship-building and construction; and various spasmodic efforts were made to conserve the more valuable forests. But it was not until a good many years later, that the importance of forests from the general economic point of view began to be realized and not until the deputation of Sir Deitrich Brandis, the then Inspector-General of Forests to report upon the subject that any definite forest policy was established. Dr. Brandis visited the Presidency in 1883 and, as the result of his detailed inspections, certain broad lines of treatment were recommended and have since been adopted, subject to such modifications as experience showed to be necessary.

The action of forests in raising the sub-soil water-level, in protecting the water-supply and preventing floods, and in mitigating the effects of intense heat was admitted; while their value as a permanent source of timber, fuel and cattle food to an agricultural population was also fully realized. The policy adopted was to conserve and as far as possible improve the forests, especially on mountain and hill slopes, where forest growth can exert its greatest influence on local economic conditions and to manage them both as a source of revenue to Government and for the general benefit of the agricultural population.

It was necessary at the start to introduce an Act, under which the selection and resettlement of the very large area of forest required to carry out this policy would be given a legal status. It was also necessary to introduce a staff of officers trained in European forestry to manage the area so selected on sylvicultural lines. Dr. Brandis' recommendations on these points were accepted and the introduction of the present Forest Department and of the technical management of the State forests may be said to date from 1884.

Reserved forests.—At the present time the total area of finally settled and reserved forests in the Presidency amounts to about 19,000 square miles, to which may be added about 750 square miles of leased forests, under the more or less permanent control of Government and 400 square miles of forest in remote localities which remain to be finally settled and reserved.

The following data may be of interest in showing the progress of the work:—

Period.	Area of finally settled forest in square miles.	Additional area of unsettled forest under control. Square miles.	Total. Square miles.
To end of year 1885–86	1,628	8,323	9,951*
Do. 1895–96	12,388	6,690	19,078
Do. 1905–06	18,288	1,297	19,585
Do. 1915–16	18,849	734	19,583
Do. 1921–22	18,863	441	19,304
Do. 1922–23	19,064	192	19,256

* 137 leased forests.

Exploitation of the timber forests.—The timber forests of the Presidency have been but lightly worked since the department was reorganized, chiefly because most of them were left in a very degraded condition by the heavy

felling and subsequent want of protection which characterised the earlier forest operations, and partly because they were ill-provided with means of exploitation and the energies of the department were otherwise employed.

The following figures, which do not include the amount of timber sold standing in the forest to contractors, show the quantity of timber which has been put on the market:—

Years.		Cubic feet or	Tons approximately
1895–96	...	245,646	4,000
1905–06	...	655,211	11,000
1915–16	...	617,351	10,000
1921–22	...	833,000	13,900
1922–23	...	1,175,000	29,375

With reference to the enormous area of forest the yield is extremely small, and until really effective conservancy is obtained, annual forest fires in particular are prevented, and the forests generally opened out, there is no possibility of a large increase.

The supply of forest produce to the people.—The people's requirements in the matter of forest produce are many and varied. Small timber for building, furniture, carts and agricultural implements, firewood for household consumption, brick-making, sugarcane boiling and other purposes; leaves and branches for manuring their wet cultivation; bamboos for baskets, matting, roofing and water-carriers; honey, roots, tubers, fruits and many miscellaneous forest products for domestic use. Of all these demands, that for small timber and firewood is by far the most important. In the absence of any more practical method of supply during the early days of the department, the permit-system was generally in vogue.

But this system and the other systems tried later were found to have many drawbacks.

The final solution was gradually found by the introduction of forest contractors who undertook the felling and conversion in the forest and sold to dealers in the town and villagers; and this system is now universally in force, provided forest contractors can be obtained, except where sale prices have been unduly inflated, or it is desirable to provide the hill tribes with forest work to keep them out of mischief.

The supply of small timber and fuel still continues to be much less than the demand. The forests nearest to the markets have generally been more or less denuded and difficulties of transport cause the price of produce from the more distant forests to rise beyond the villagers' purse. The systematic and gradual improvement of the nearer forests and the opening up of the remoter forests are works on which the department will in future be deeply engaged. The following statistics indicate the progress of supply:—

During the year.		Timber.			Fuel.		
		Supplied by departmental operations.	Supplied by other methods.	Total.	Supplied by departmental operations.	Supplied by other methods.	Total supply.
		TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.
1885–86	...	2,035	4,009	6,044	26,033	144,972*	171,005
1895–96	...	6,000	40,000	46,000	30,000	108,000	138,000
1905–06	...	11,000	41,000	52,000	98,000	140,000	238,000
1915–16	...	4,200	56,000	60,200	14,000	224,000†	238,000
1921–22	...	20,825	81,675	102,495	49,400	273,950	323,350
1922–23	...	29,375	95,200	124,575	21,000	304,600	325,600

* Chiefly under the permit system.

† By contract working.

Classification of forests.—During the last few years the department has been engaged in a classification of the State forests as a first step to deciding on the general methods of future management. A special committee appointed in 1912 to consider the whole future treatment of village forests came to the conclusion that existing forest management was based on no clear objective and recommended a classification of the whole of the State forests to be followed by a clear enunciation of the method and object of treatment of each class of forest and of the agency by which it was to be managed.

In accordance with the Committee's recommendations the forests have now been classified, subject to revision in some cases, in the following manner:—

Class I.—Seven thousand nine hundred and thirteen square miles of reserves to be preserved mainly for climatic purposes and for the protection of water sources.

Class II.—Six thousand four hundred and eighty-eight square miles of the more valuable forests from which together with those of Class I the bulk of the timber and fuel supply has to be met.

Class III.—Thirty-seven square miles of fuel plantations.

Class IV.—Three thousand one hundred and sixty-seven square miles of village forest, which are available for the supply of small timber and fuel as well as for grazing to the villages and in which limitation of both felling and of grazing must be enforced if they are not to steadily deteriorate.

Class V.—One thousand two hundred and eighteen square miles of village forest, which owing to want of protection in the past are now in a state from which they can hardly recover but are still valuable and with some little care should always remain so for grazing purposes during part of the year.

Class VI.—Twenty-eight square miles of small isolated forests, so barren of growth and impossible of improvement that they are of no present or future value.

Under this classification classes I and II forests aggregating 14,401 square miles will always remain under the direct control of the department and will be managed on sylvicultural principles for the control of water sources and for the supply of timber and fuel. Such of these forests as are adjacent to villages and cultivation will provide for the requirements of local village cattle but grazing will be subordinated to sylvicultural considerations.

Class III forests are mainly plantations which originated in the demand of towns and villages on the coast for fuel. They are now being sold. They have served the purpose of showing how plantations can be formed and worked at a profit; but their management detracts the attention of the department from the more important natural forests, and their future development can be left to private enterprise.

Classes IV and V forests, aggregating 4,385 square miles, are the true village forests, often small in area and more or less surrounded by cultivation. They are a very valuable asset in the economy of the agriculturist as they provide so many of his simple wants; but their management has always been difficult and chronic cause of friction between the people and the department. The ideal is ultimately to hand over the whole of these forests to be managed by the villagers for the general benefit of the village; but so difficult is it to foster the communal spirit and so indifferent is the ryot to the future if he can only provide for the present that the process can only be gradual.

Up to the present date it has been found possible to place about 535 square miles of forest under the control of forest panchayats. The experiment is still in its infancy and while in some cases the transfer has been followed by increased destruction and a retransfer to Government control has been necessary, in

others there has been success in varying degree. The only hope of final success lies in a steadily applied pressure and a refusal to be discouraged. A new organization for the management of panchayats has now been formed to work directly under the Chief Conservator.

The Organization of the Forest Department.—The department is divided into four main branches as follows:—

The Administrative Branch consisting in the first place of officers of the Imperial Forest Service recruited and trained in Europe and those promoted from the Madras Forest Service and holding the posts of Chief Conservator (1), Conservators (6) and of Deputy and Assistant Conservators (51): and secondly, of officers of the Madras Forest Service recruited in India and trained at the Dehra Dun Forest College, who hold 42 posts of Extra Assistant Conservators.

In addition, recent appointments on a temporary basis include those of Chief Forest Engineer, Forest Exploitation Officer and Logging Engineer, working directly under the Chief Conservator of Forests.

The Executive Branch consisting of about 207 trained either at the Rangers' School at Dehra Dun or in later years at the Madras Forest College at Coimbatore.

The Protective Branch consisting of about 814 foresters and 2,598 forest guards who within recent years have been taught the elements of forest work at vernacular training schools established at local centres of forest work.

The Clerical Branch providing the managers, head clerks and office staffs for the various administrative and executive officers, as well as gumastas, depot clerks and others employed in connexion with forest exploitation.

The Imperial Service officers are recruited from graduates at English Universities who have to spend two years in special forest training, partly on the continent of Europe after taking their science degree.

The Madras Forest Service is recruited from the more highly educated Indians and Anglo-Indians and its members are trained at Government's expense except in such cases as they are directly promoted from the executive branch.

For administrative purposes, the Presidency is divided into six "circles" to each of which a Conservator is attached. He is the head of the Forest department within his circle and adviser to Government on all forest matters within it. Under him are the divisional forest officers who are Deputy or Assistant Conservators or members of the Madras Forest Service and have charge of the whole or part of the forests within a revenue district. The divisional forest area is divided into "ranges" in executive charge of Rangers while the ranges are divided into "beats" in charge of Foresters and forest guards responsible for the protection of the forests within them. The Engineering Sub-Branch is under the control of the Chief Forest Engineer who is directly responsible to the Chief Conservator, and is composed of:—

(1) a Chief Forest Engineer,
(2) Forest Exploitation Officer,
(3) Forest Logging Engineer,
(4) Forest Utilization Officer.

Its duties are the exploitation of forests and the marketing of the produce.

In addition to the above permanent and pensionable grades of the forest service, there is a large staff of quasi-permanent but non-pensionable subordinates, such as elephant and cattle men, plantation and forest watchers, gardeners and so forth.

At the head of the whole department is the Chief Conservator of Forests; and closely connected with all the activities of the department is the Collector who, as head of the district, exerts considerable influence and authority on all forest matters within it.

In accordance with the general policy of the Reforms, a non-official Forest Advisory Committee consisting of members of the Madras Legislative

Council under the presidency of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Forest portfolio was appointed during the year.

The functions of the Committee are partly to keep the Government in touch with non-official opinion of the working of the Forest Department, and partly to provide a channel through which the motives which inspire the Government forest administration may be communicated to the general public. The Committee met on several occasions during the year, at which the resolutions to be brought forward on forest matters at the Legislative Council were discussed together with general questions of policy. In addition to this general Advisory Committee, a special committee was appointed consisting of three members of the Legislative Council in Coimbatore and of the local Conservator of Forests, to examine with the Chief Conservator of Forests various forest questions in that district.

The recommendations of this committee were accepted by Government and have since been given effect to. It is probable that similar local committees will be appointed from time to time as they serve a very useful purpose of bringing the officers of the Forest Department and the leaders of local public opinion into closer touch and understanding.

Development.—The Russellkonda Saw-Mill which was established to bring the timber from the Goomsur Saw-Mill to market started work in April 1922; but owing to difficulties of training the local labour and general inexperience of this class of work it has taken considerable time to place it on a sound business footing. The latest reports from the Managing Agents seem to point to the fact that the corner has at last been turned and the future may be looked forward to with confidence in its smooth and successful working.

The Chenat Nair development scheme has progressed since the previous year. The newly formed Engineering Branch has installed up-to-date logging machinery in the form of tractors and had laid out pole roads and slides to facilitate extractions. Large quantities of timber are being despatched to the Kolar Gold Fields and local sales are being effected of both timber and firewood. It is hoped to place the whole scheme together with those of other localities such as Mount Stuart in South Coimbatore, and Nilambur on a commercial basis in the near future.

Further development projects on a large scale in Kanara and Tinnevelly are now receiving attention.

With such developments, markets for the timber are being sought out and this is the main duty of the Forest Utilization department.

Increasing demands for Madras woods are being made in England and this should be stimulated by the British Empire Exhibition. Madras is sending certain of its most beautiful and useful timbers and the exhibits should more widely demonstrate the great possibilities which the Presidency contains in this direction.

The work, however, of forest development introduces so many unknown factors, involves so large an expenditure and is so different from most of the work which the Forest Department has undertaken in the past, that progress must be slow, but with the expert advice of the newly formed Engineering Branch, a start has been made in the tapping of the almost untouched timber resources of the Madras Presidency.

The figures below are useful in showing what great scope for development really exists:—

Year.	Average annual gross receipts.	Average annual establishment charges.	Average annual expenditure—conservancy and works and refunds.	Average annual total expenditure.	Average annual net revenue.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1890–1895	18,75,267	6,85,122	7,14,648	13,99,770	4,75,497
1895–1900	21,79,284	8,03,052	7,82,087	15,85,139	5,94,145
1900–1905	26,10,831	8,67,247	9,70,306	18,37,554	7,73,277
1905–1910	36,83,230	10,98,945	17,20,458	28,19,403	8,63,827
1910–1915	40,39,010	14,59,644	16,37,305	30,96,949	9,42,091
1915–1920	50,00,881	13,24,238	16,67,419	29,92,057	20,08,824
1920–1922 (two years) ...	47,06,542	23,74,287	17,58,157	41,32,444	5,74,098
1922–1923	52,72,957	31,81,109	16,05,354	47,89,463	4,83,494

Government Museum.

Budget allotment for the year 1923–24: Rs. 68,000.

* *Staff.*—Class I (*Nil*); Class II (1); Class III (*Nil*); Class IV (4); Class V (7); Class VI (56).

Origin.—The idea of opening a museum in Madras was suggested to the Government in 1843 by the Madras Literary Society and the Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society. About the same time proposals were also submitted by General Cullen for the establishment of small museums in the various Collectorates to be placed under the care of the Collector, the Medical Officer and Engineer, in which specimens of local economic products would be exhibited. These suggestions were approved by the Court of Directors in 1846, and the Literary Society presented a small collection, consisting chiefly of geological specimens, to form the nucleus of the proposed Central Museum.

Central Museum.—The Central Museum was not, however, started till 1851, the year of the Great Exhibition, when a general collection was brought together in the College of Fort St. George, and the Government invited the co-operation of the public in its development. It was described as a museum of practical or economic geology and of natural history, and was placed in charge of Dr. Edward Balfour, then a Surgeon in the Madras Army.

* The classification of staff is explained at page 819.

In 1854 the Central Museum was moved from the Fort St. George to the situation which it now occupies in the Pantheon Road. The Pantheon or Old Assembly Room of Madras, the scene of balls, concerts and theatricals in bygone days, was adapted for its new function, and in course of time added to; at the present day only the central part of the ground floor of the old building marks the former Pantheon.

Local museums.—Local museums were started, in 1855, at Bellary, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Mangalore, Ootacamund and Rajahmundry. None of these seemed to have attained any importance and they had but a short existence, ultimately dying a natural death, chiefly from want of skilled supervision. In spite of the disappearance of the local museums, the Madras Museum was long known as the Central Museum.

The Madras Museum till 1885.—Dr. Balfour, well known as the author of the "Encyclopædia of India," a work which passed through several editions, was in charge of the museum during the first nine years of its existence. Dr. Balfour was succeeded by Capt. J. Mitchell, formerly in command of the Madras Mounted Police, who remained in charge till his death in 1872. Dr. George Bidie of the Madras Medical Department was appointed in succession to Capt. Mitchell, and continued as Superintendent till the appointment of Mr. Thurston in 1885. Dr. Bidie who published numerous works, chiefly on botany and numismatics, retired from India as Surgeon-General, Madras, in 1890.

Under Mr. Edgar Thurston.—Neither Dr. Balfour nor Dr. Bidie was permitted to devote the whole of his time to the work of the museum, but in 1885, while Sir M. E. Grant Duff was Governor of Madras it was decided to appoint a full-time Superintendent. Mr. Edgar Thurston, previously in charge of King's College Museum, London, was accordingly appointed and continued in charge till his retirement in July 1910. During his period of administration, the museum had undergone great development in every direction, and in particular, the addition of the Connemara Public Library and the New Building in 1896, has greatly increased both the size and the scope of the institution. To his enthusiasm and discrimination, the extent and the arrangement of the collection are due; in his writings, more particularly those relating to anthropology and numismatics, he has left an enduring record of his work.

Dr. Henderson.—He was succeeded by Dr. J. R. Henderson, C.I.E., as permanent Superintendent in April 1910 who occupied the post with marked distinction and success until 1919. During his time, the archæological gallery which was in disorder for want of space, underwent thorough re-organization into three different sections, Jain, Buddhist and Hindu. Numerous additions were made to the specimens from time to time, to accommodate which further extensions were made both to the old and new buildings, thus developing the economic products, prehistoric arms and ethnological galleries. A special feature of his administration was the introduction of descriptive labels which serve as useful guides to the visitors. He also extended the educational utility of the Museum by starting a system of demonstrations to teachers and students in the schools of the city which has since been continued. During his period, the scientific staff was strengthened by the appointments of Zoological and Archæological Assistants, as previously the Botanical Assistant was the only member of the staff available for scientific work.

Scope of the museum.—As regards the scope of the museum, the exhibits were not till Mr. Thurston's time restricted to the Madras Presidency or even to India. Mr. Thurston, however, enunciated a definite policy in his first Annual Report and determined to devote his entire attention to the natural history, arts, ethnology, manufactures and raw products of Southern India, a policy which has since been steadily pursued, with the result that the

museum now contains excellent collections representative of South India, for comparison with which small typical collections from other parts are being obtained as opportunity occurs.

Museum buildings.—The museum consists of what are termed the Old and New Buildings, with the Connemara Public Library intervening. In the old building are housed the Zoological, Botanical, Archæological and Economic sections. The new building contains the art, industrial and ethnological collections, also the Museum Theatre, hitherto chiefly used for amateur theatricals and concerts.

Visitors.—The museum is open daily, except on Fridays, from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. throughout the year, and admission is at all times free. The first Saturday of each month after 12 noon, is set apart as gosha day, when only women and children are admitted, and the galleries are in charge of women attendants. The total number of visitors in the year has averaged nearly 307,000 for the last 5 years. On the Hindu festivals of Dwadasi and Kannu Pongal the museum is visited by large crowds of visitors.

Demonstration and research.—Every year the collections are enriched by new additions to the several departments. To this end, the Superintendent and the Assistants proceed on tour to places of particular interest. The investigation and arrangement of the collections added to from time to time forms a large part of the daily work of the institution. This includes the preparation of detailed and descriptive catalogues of the exhibits, thus enhancing their value to the public. Demonstrations are also given to the teachers and students of secondary schools in the city by the Superintendent and the Assistants, thus imparting education through the medium of the exhibits and enhancing the educative value of the Museum. Facilities are also given to research students to work in the museum on special lines of study in which they are interested.

Work done during 1923.—The small collection of Indian pictures, until recently hung in a narrow corridor of the new building, has been hung in the entrance room of the old building where they can be shown to greater advantage. The invertebrate and fish galleries, which were temporarily closed for re-arrangement, have been re-opened to the public. Considerable progress has been made in the preparation of an illustrated guide to the local flora. The tours undertaken during the year have added considerably to the zoological and botanical collections. Valuable additions have been made to the collection of copper-plate grants and coins. The preservation of the valuable collection of bronzes by special chemical treatment which has been under consideration for some years has been sanctioned by the Government and preliminary arrangements connected with it have been completed.

Government Press.

Budget allotment for 1923-24: Rs. 7,20,900.

* *Staff.*—Class I (*Nil*); Class II (3); Class III (2); Class IV (12); Class V (1,657) Class VI (99).

History.—The Government Press originated in the year 1831. Prior to that date Government printing, by the order of Lord Clive in 1800, was done by the Madras Male Asylum Press, who also published, under special arrangements, an official and general newspaper called the "Government Gazette." In

* The classification of staff is explained at page 819.

the year first mentioned, the monopoly of the Asylum Press was terminated and Government printing was divided among various private firms. The Fort St. George Gazette Press was at the same time opened in the Government Office, Fort St. George, and the first number of the new Gazette issued on January 4th, 1832. In 1859, the press which had been maintained by the Board of Revenue to print their proceedings was amalgamated with the Fort St. George Gazette Press. A Commission for investigating public establishments then found that economy was shown by printing work in the Government Press, and from that date work was gradually withdrawn from private firms. Surplus work which could not be dealt with was in later years entrusted to the Male Asylum Press, which eventually amalgamated with the Lawrence Asylum. The year 1861 is notable for the introduction of a piece-work scale of pay for compositors, the Madras Press being the first Government Press to introduce the system afterwards adopted by all the principal Government Presses in India. In 1868, a small branch press was formed at the Penitentiary, where 360 convicts are employed at present. Between 1855 and 1859, district presses were established to supplant manuscript copying at all Collectors' headquarters. District Gazettes were issued for the first time in 1856–57. Railway communications having been improved, and the printing of forms having been standardized and systematized, the convenience of the district presses diminished. Much of the printing work was ordered to be centralized in Madras, and the classes of matter published in the District Gazettes restricted. In 1917, as a measure of economy, twenty district presses were abolished, and their work transferred to the Madras Press. The Jail Presses at Vellore, Coimbatore and Cannanore are retained to employ convict labour; also the Collectorate Press at Ganjam, on account of its distance from Madras City and its singularity in the use of the Oriya vernacular. The Ootacamund Branch Press, opened in 1905, works as a district press for the greater part of the year, and by a temporary transfer of establishment is enabled to deal with Secretariat work while Government are on the Hills. Up to the year 1888, the Government Press was located on the ground floor of the Government Office in the Fort, when more spacious accommodation was found in a portion of the old Mint Buildings vacated by the Army Clothing Depot. Owing to increasing congestion and the inconvenient arrangement of the Mint premises, plans for the construction of a new Government Central Press were prepared and approved in 1912. But about that time, opportunity was afforded to acquire, at a cost of three lakhs of rupees, the plant and premises of the Lawrence Asylum Press in Mount Road, and this transaction was carried through in preference to the construction of a new building. To the Mount Road Branch thus established were transferred the sale depot for books and publications, the book-work printing and binding sections, with a portion of the forms work and District Gazettes to equalize the general pressure and flow of work in the various branches. In 1912 the Press started the manufacture of all rubber stamps required for Government offices. The introduction of the Reforms in 1920 brought very heavy work to the Press, especially in the vernacular sections, and about 15,500 pages of the first electoral rolls with all other printed election matter, was produced for the first general election. At the beginning of 1923 the Press was called upon to take over the major portion of the High Court printing, which, from 1862, had been in the hands of a private contractor. This necessitated the engagement of additional staff. The number of pages turned out during the year 1922–23 in the Government Press and its branches were 229,755.

Present developments.—At the present time the Government Press with its branches in Madras City employs a staff of 1,773 men and in addition provides a task for 325 convicts. The Press

occupies a floor space of 123,000 sq. feet, has its own mechanical and electrical engineering and carpentry shops, and a large well-equipped type foundry. The present value of the plant and machinery has been computed recently at over thirteen and a half lakhs of rupees, and comprises among main items over 800 tons of type and printing metal, 103 power printing machines, 40 hand-presses, 184 binding machines, 4 multiple magazine linotype machines, 45 electric motors, a 40 horse-power suction gas plant with engine and dynamo, 19 type casting machines including 8 high speed Foucher typecasters, 11,085 punches, 18,011 matrices, and 37 other machines.

Health and Medical Relief.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Budget allotment for 1923-24 : Rs. 11,47,000.

* *Staff.*—Class I (3); Class II (1); Class III (23); Class IV (29); Class V (255); Class VI (250).

Origin.—Since the year 1908, when the Government of India first made large grants in aid of sanitation, there has been much progress made in improving the health conditions of the Presidency. The local and municipal conferences held in the years 1920, 1921, 1922 and 1923 which have become a regular feature of public activity in this Presidency, have served to focus and intensify the interest in sanitary affairs taken by officials as well as by the public generally. The demand for pure water, efficient drainage and other sanitary improvements now makes itself constantly heard through the press and on the platform.

Public Health Administration in Madras.—Public Health Administration in this Presidency is almost entirely vested in local bodies, viz., Municipalities, District Boards, Taluk Boards and Union Boards and the law affecting public health is to be found in the Local Boards Act, the District Municipalities Act, the Madras City Municipal Act, the Town Nuisances Act, the Epidemic Diseases Act and the Registration of Births and Deaths Act. These provide for the construction and maintenance of major sanitary works, such as water-supply and drainage, for all minor works, such as markets and slaughter-houses, for conservancy and lighting arrangements, for the sanitary management of fairs and festivals, for the training and employment of medical and sanitary officers and vaccinators, for the control of epidemics, for the accurate registration of vital statistics and in short, for all the numerous matters that go to make up sanitary administration in the Presidency.

Limitations.—The progress of sanitary improvement is necessarily limited, by the financial resources of the local bodies, which even when supplemented by Government grants, are of a limited and inelastic character and by the level of sanitary knowledge among the people, which can only be raised by vigorous propaganda work. Many of the provisions of sanitary law are therefore seldom enforced in practice, for example, those relating to the filling up of insanitary pools, the indiscriminate use of tanks for bathing, washing and drinking purposes, the use of open fields and river and tank bunds as latrines, and the removal of burial and burning grounds from the banks of rivers or the foreshore of tanks. For the same reason, vaccination and registration of births and deaths are not compulsory throughout the Presidency.

* The classification of staff is explained at page 819.

Sanitary staff in urban areas.—Every municipality has a certain number of Sanitary Inspectors under whose control and supervision, a staff of scavengers and sweepers is employed. It also employs one or more vaccinators and registrars of births and deaths. At the end of 1921 Health Officers were employed in only 5 municipalities, and by the end of 1923, 11 municipalities were employing Health Officers. The sanitary staff in these municipalities works directly under the control of the Health Officers who are responsible for the public health administration of the municipalities in their charge and on whose initiative and practical common sense depends the future permanent improvement of these towns. At present, the Government gives a contribution of three-fourths of the Health Officers' pay to the municipalities. The question of provincialization of the service of municipal Health Officers is under the consideration of the Government, and when this is done, it is hoped, that a greater number of municipalities will employ Health Officers. The Director of Public Health is the statutory Inspector of all Municipal Councils on matters concerning public health administration. To advise the municipalities and keep them in touch with the larger and more up-to-date aspects of the public health administration, there are three Assistant Directors of Public Health employed by Government who are required to inspect municipalities periodically.

Sanitary staff in rural areas.—In rural areas, chiefly due to financial reasons, the sanitary system was until recently not so well developed. For the adoption of preventive measures in epidemic diseases, the Government had hitherto employed 8 cholera parties for dealing with epidemics of that disease in rural areas, and 103 Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination to supervise the work of vaccinators and to control smallpox. In districts exposed to plague infection, Collectors employed a staff of Plague Inspectors at the expense partly of provincial and partly of local funds. All local boards maintained a staff of vaccinators and several of them employed a few Sanitary Inspectors for general sanitation work. The cholera parties, each of which consisted of an Assistant Surgeon and 10 Sanitary Inspectors, were all stationed in Madras and were sent out to the districts on the requisition of the Presidents of District Boards; but owing to delay on the part of the officers responsible for the registration of vital statistics in reporting outbreaks of cholera and the time required for the transfer of a party from one district to another, the parties often arrived at the scene of the epidemic too late. Little preventive work was possible in the circumstances, and the amount spent on travelling allowances was very large. There was also very little effective control over the work of the Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination. The ranges of Assistant Directors of Public Health were unwieldy and a very considerable portion of their time was spent in the routine inspection of municipalities. The wastage involved in the maintenance of a separate trained staff for dealing with each epidemic disease was enormous, and this wastage was, to a large extent, avoidable, for the periods of maximum incidence of the chief epidemic disease are not often simultaneous. There was besides no authority in the district to co-ordinate the work of the various sanitary staffs employed. The Collector was responsible for plague, the cholera parties were directed by the Director of Public Health, while vaccination was under the control of the local bodies. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer was the recognized sanitary advisor for local bodies, but his time was so fully occupied with headquarters hospital work that it was impossible for him adequately to supervise or co-ordinate sanitary work in the district. Nor could he in the absence of any statutory powers exercise any effective control over the staff maintained by the local bodies.

The position was thus very unsatisfactory. In June 1922 the Government directed the amalgamation of the

services of Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination and Sanitary Inspectors belonging to cholera parties. Subsequently they disbanded three of the cholera parties as a tentative measure and distributed the staff among five selected districts (Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Kurnool, Kistna and Vizagapatam), each of which was provided with a trained Health Officer and a staff consisting partly of Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination and partly of Sanitary Inspectors attached to the cholera parties. The results of the experiment were most encouraging. In a comparatively short time the District Health Officers of Kurnool, Trichinopoly and Tanjore were able to trace the source and locate the "foci" of infection of cholera in their districts. By controlling these "foci" just before the period when an outbreak is expected it is anticipated that the spread of the disease which breaks out in epidemic form periodically in these districts will be arrested in future. Excellent work was also done by the District Health staff in connexion with the outbreak of a relapsing fever in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts. The adoption of prompt preventive measures resulted in enormous decrease in the mortality as compared with the previous year. In Trichinopoly, the number of successful vaccination was doubled in the course of a few months. In view of the success of the experiment, the Government abolished all the cholera parties and employed a health staff in each district to deal with all epidemic diseases and to be responsible for public health work in general. Each district excluding the Nilgiris has therefore, from 1st April 1923, a trained District Health Officer and 8 to 15 Health Inspectors who can be concentrated to any portion of the district in case of necessity.

The policy as regards the principal diseases, and public health matters in general, has been clearly formulated by the issue of various memoranda on selected branches of the public health administration, for the guidance of local bodies and District Health staffs, and the introduction of the District Health Scheme as detailed above has made it possible for the local authorities to adopt preventive measures to combat the diseases, instead of confining themselves to remedial measures adopted hitherto. The foundations of epidemiological work on a scientific basis have been laid.

District Health Officers.—The duties of the District Health Officer and his staff are:—

(*a*) to relieve District Medical and Sanitary Officer now known as District Medical Officer of all public health duties in the rural areas of his district;

(*b*) the investigation and control of all outbreaks of communicable disease in rural areas;

(*c*) the supervision of all vaccination and other preventive inoculation hitherto attended by special staff;

(*d*) the supervision of the registration of vital statistics (which should be made more detailed and much more accurate than at present);

(*e*) the drafting of plans and estimates for simple sanitary projects and taking steps to remedy the defects in village drainage and water-supply;

(*f*) propaganda—this is to be a very important part of the activities of the health staff; lantern lectures, cinema lectures and demonstrations run more or less on American lines, should play an important part;

(*g*) in the event of outbreak of cholera, plague or malaria, the disinfection of water-supplies, etc., rat destruction and plague inoculation, mosquito reduction and the distribution of quinine, would be undertaken by the health staff;

(*h*) hookworm infestation and other such parasitic infection would be dealt with;

(*i*) the staff would work in co-operation with the staff of neighbouring districts, the interchange of notification of outbreak of infectious disease receiving attention at the earliest possible opportunity;

(*j*) in the event of the appearance of infectious disease of a serious nature, the most strenuous efforts would be made

to localize the spread with the aid, when necessary, of the staff of the adjoining districts.

Assistant Directors of Public Health.—The introduction of the District Health Scheme in all the districts resulted in the transference of the major portion of the public health administration to the District Health Staff and as such it was considered unnecessary to retain any longer the territorial jurisdiction of the Assistant Directors of Public Health. Government have accordingly from 1st October 1923 abolished three posts of the Assistant Directors of Public Health out of six sanctioned appointments and redistributed their duties on a functional basis. One Assistant Director of Public Health is now in charge of fairs and festivals and epidemiology of infectious diseases, another is in charge of vaccination and small-pox and a third is in charge of vital statistics and propaganda. All have their headquarters at Madras.

Director of Public Health.—The Director of Public Health is the adviser to Government on all public health matters. Till recently, the Director of Public Health had no voice on the public health administration in the Madras City, but Government have now ordered that the Health Officer, Corporaion of Madras, should consult him on all public health matters and obtain his advice.

Recruitment.—The department is entirely provincial in character and after the passing of the Reform Act is under the direct control of Government in the Ministry of Local Self-Government Department. Its personnel is composed partly of I.M.S. officers and partly of others. The appointment of the Director of Public Health is no longer reserved for officers of the Indian Medical Service but one of the Assistant Directors of Public Health is. The appointments of Assistant Directors of Public Health will be recruited from the ranks of Health Officers, but outsiders with requisite qualifications will also be eligible. Candidates for appointment as Assistant Directors of Public Health must have put in five years of practical and approved service as 1st-class Health Officers and must obtain a British Diploma in Public Health before confirmation. The pay of the Director of Public Health and the Assistant Directors of Public Health are as follows:—

		RS.
Director of Public Health	(I.M.S.) ...	2,100–2,400
Do.	(Non-I.M.S.)	1,500–1,750 (provisional)
Assistant Directors of Public Health	... ...	600–1,200

District Health Officers.—These officers 23 in number, one for each district (excepting the Nilgiris), constitute a regular provincial service, individual officers being lent to local bodies as required. There are two grades of Health Officers who draw consolidated pay (which include compensation for loss of private practice), as follows:—

I Class Health Officers (with L.M.S. degree or other University qualifications)—Rs. 250–20–450–25–600 a month —efficiency bar at Rs. 450.

II Class Health Officers (with L.M.P. diploma or other equivalent qualifications)—Rs. 100–10–300 a month—efficiency bar at Rs. 200.

These rates will also apply to Municipal Health Officers who may hereafter be included in the Government cadre.

The pay of the District Health Officers is met from provincial funds and their travelling allowance from local funds, except in case of transfers ordered at the instance of the Director of Public Health, when it will be met by Government.

Health Inspectors.—There are 229 Health Inspectors, including the Nilgiris and the Agency, employed by Government varying from 8 to 15 for each district. Their scale of pay is Rs. 60–3–90–3–120 with a selection grade of 5 per cent on Rs. 125–5–140. A fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem is granted to them.

Sanitary training.—The training of the sanitary staff is a matter of great importance and classes for the training of Health Officers and of candidates for the B.S.Sc. degree of the Madras University are held annually in the Medical

College. For Sanitary Inspectors' training, classes are held annually in the Medical College from July to December in Animal Physiology and Hygiene and in the Sanitary Engineer's office in Minor Sanitary Engineering. A class for the training for the I class vaccinators is held at the King Institute, Guindy, and practical training in vaccination is given to the men at the Vaccination Depots under the Madras Corporation. In addition, the Sanitary Inspectors are required to undergo every five years a revised course in advanced Hygiene and Minor Sanitary Engineering and to pass an examination after the course. This ensures that the Sanitary Inspectors' knowledge of hygiene is kept up to date.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

Budget allotment for the Medical Department for 1923-24: Rs. 55,03,600.

* *Staff.*—Class I (41), Class II (56), Class III (161), Class IV (452), Class V (427); Class VI (994).

Medical relief.—Medical relief as now afforded by Government is as follows:—The needs of the city and district headquarter towns are served by large institutions equipped on up-to-date lines and maintained at Government cost. Government had also under their consideration a scheme by means of which the existing hospitals and dispensaries in the mufassal may be used to better advantage by the people by deputing on fixed days the medical subordinates in charge of dispensaries in rural areas who have not a full day's work, to visit outlying villages which have at present no medical aid. With this end in view Government made definite recommendations to local bodies in G.O. No. 1606-P.H., dated 28th November 1921, which have not been fully given effect to owing to the slender resources of the local bodies. Medical aid in the Presidency is also rendered by fixed itinerating dispensaries and through a system known as "dispensary doctor system." The latter system of rendering medical aid was first put into operation in Kurnool district where it amply justified its existence. The failure of the system in one or two places in the same district was mainly due to the unpopularity and carelessness of the officer entrusted with its working.

Hospitals classified.—Medical aid in the Madras Presidency is in practice rendered by means of hospitals, dispensaries and special institutions which are of three main descriptions, viz:—

(1) those financed, staffed and controlled entirely by Government; these are mainly medical institutions in the City of Madras and hospitals at the headquarter station of each district.

(2) those financed and controlled by local boards and municipalities of the Presidency with medical staff lent to them by Government and with the aid of monitory grants and contributions paid to them by Government on certain fixed principles.

(3) missionary institutions which are financially aided by Government, and missionary institutions which work independently of Government help.

The total number of Government, Local Fund, Municipal, Missionary aided and non-aided, and Railway hospitals and dispensaries, including those in Madras City, i.e., the total number of medical institutions of all descriptions which were at work in this Presidency on the 31st December 1922 was 757. The number of hospitals and dispensaries belonging to the above four categories was as follows:—

Government institutions 81, Local Fund and Municipal 542, Missionary aided and non-aided 87, and Railway dispensaries 47. Out of the total of 757 hospitals and dispensaries, 46 were exclusively for the use of women and children. The total population of this Presidency according to the latest census returns is 20,870,749 males and 21,448,236 females.

* The classification of staff is explained at page 819.

Financial aid to local bodies.—The resources of the local bodies, being limited, the expansion of medical relief in this Presidency, especially in the rural areas, depends to a large extent on the financial help given to local bodies from time to time towards the maintenance of medical institutions.

Until 1915, the Government were making only a percentage contribution on the salaries of all medical officers (10 per cent in the case of local boards and 5 per cent in the case of municipal councils) for services rendered to Government such as medical aid to Government servants, conduct of the post-mortem examinations, grants for medical certificates, etc. In 1915, the Government undertook to meet from Provincial Funds one-half of the initial and recurring cost of hospitals and dispensaries opened after 9th March 1915 subject to certain conditions. Since then sanction has been accorded to local bodies for opening 93 institutions under this arrangement.

In 1917, the Government offered, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission, to take over the management of the head-quarter hospitals on condition that these bodies contributed one-third of the average expenditure during the previous three years, and the hospitals were accordingly taken over. The payment of this one-third contribution by the local bodies was subsequently waived by the Government.

The question of revising the system of grants to local bodies towards the cost of the maintenance of medical institutions has been engaging the attention of Government for sometime. In 1921, the Government accepted the principle enunciated by the Financial Relations Committee that a share of the charges incurred on account of such institutions should be borne by Provincial Revenues. However, owing to financial stringency, the proposal was not given effect to. Since then the recommendations of the Financial Relations Committee were more fully examined in the light of further experience, and as a result, the principle of a proportionate contribution, which the Government accepted in 1921, had to be abandoned as it was found to be defective and inconvenient. The question of making a more stable arrangement has been examined, and as a first step, the Government have issued orders undertaking to pay from 1st September 1923 the entire salaries of Government medical staff employed in the taluk head-quarter institutions maintained by the local bodies. As regards financial assistance to other institutions, the existing arrangements will continue till Government pass final orders. The estimated expenditure during 1923–24 on account of grants to local bodies is Rs. 5,34,000.

Budget allotment for 1923–24.—The total budget allotment for the medical department for the year 1923–24 amounted to Rs. 56,35,750. As in 1922–23, the budget submitted for sanction was cut down severely with the result that many improvements and new schemes had to be postponed for want of funds.

Medical education.—During this year a second Medical College at Vizagapatam was opened to meet the increased demand for higher medical education and relieve the congestion at the Medical College, Madras. A medical school for women was also opened at Madras. Provision is made to admit 25 lady students.

Medical establishment.—I.M.S. and Provincial Medical Service officers and Sub-Assistant Surgeons:—Thirteen appointments hitherto reserved for the Indian Medical Service officers have been transferred to the Provincial Medical Service officers. The leave reserve for Indian Medical Service officers has been increased from 20 to 27½ per cent. The leave reserve for the Provincial Medical Service officers and Sub-Assistant has been reduced from 15 to 25 per cent, respectively to 10 per cent in both cases. The effect of the reduction in the cadre has been that some permanent Civil Assistant Surgeons have become temporary, and temporary Civil Assistant Surgeons without Military Service have been

discharged. Thirty-four Sub-Assistant Surgeons of 25 years' service and above who were not in the selection grade have been retired and fifty-two permanent Sub-Assistant Surgeons have been reverted as temporary, Almost all allowances (except teaching and certain special allowances) hitherto granted to Civil Assistant and Sub-Assistant Surgeons have been abolished.

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned during the year the appointment of a Public Analyst for the Presidency under the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act and addressed the High Commissioner for India to select an officer for the post. The officer selected by the High Commissioner has since reported himself for duty on 8th January 1924 and is working at the King Institute, Guindy.

Non-medical establishment.—The reorganization of the nursing staff sanctioned in G.O. No. 1273-P.H., dated 13th September 1922, for the Presidency State hospitals in Madras City and eleven selected Government head-quarter hospitals in the muffassal was given effect to as fully qualified nurses became available. In spite of the concessions granted to the nursing staff by Government, fully qualified nurses are not forthcoming in sufficient numbers to fill up all the appointments sanctioned. The training of six Anglo-Indian pupil nurses—the first half of their training at the Government Gosha Hospital, and the latter half at the Government Rayapuram Hospital, was sanctioned during the year. Although the training of pupil nurses at six of the important district head-quarter hospitals was sanctioned in the reorganization, yet effect was not given to it in full for want of fully qualified nurses to undertake the training. A beginning has, however, been made during the year to train pupils in three mufassal district head-quarter hospitals.

The District Medical officers' Office establishments were provincialized from 1st April 1923 and separate District Health officers created for all districts except the Nilgiris to look after the Public Health Work in the districts.

Hook-worm.—The active campaign against hook-worm disease which was commenced in the Madras Presidency on the 7th April 1920, with the help of medical workers from the Rockfeller Foundation, is doing most useful work. Since the campaign began, several people belonging to different communities in different districts have been examined and treated. These examinations have conclusively shown that the hook-worm incidence in the Presidency of Madras is enormously high and is especially so in the wet districts. The anti-hook-worm campaign now working under the guidance of Dr. J. F. Kendrick is doing valuable work and an intensive educational anti-hook-worm campaign has been sanctioned by Government and started since April 1923 by Dr. Kendrick.

X-Ray Institute.—This was opened on March 17th, 1922, by Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon in the presence of a large and representative gathering of the citizens of Madras.

Until then X-Ray work and Electrical treatment had been done on a small scale in two rooms in the General Hospital, this department having been in existence since the year 1900, only about four years after Roentgen made his famous discovery.

In 1920 Major General Sir G. G. Giffard, with the view of placing this Presidency in the front rank in the matter of Radiography and its kindred science, secured the services of Captain T. W. Barnard, who was for many years a Radiographer at the London Hospital and who was sent out to India by the War Office as an X-Ray Specialist, where he did duty at Colaba Hospital, Bombay, during the War.

The present Institute is probably the most up-to-date out East and consists of 10 departments where all kinds of advanced Radiography and X-Ray, Electrical, Light and Heat treatments are carried out.

A special pavilion is in course of erection which will house a new set of X-Ray apparatus for treatment of Cancer.

The statistics of the Institute show a great increase every year, being as follows:—

Year	...	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
Total cases	...	2,531	3,365	7,315	11,757	17,776

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Quinquennial Statement.

Population of the Province:—42,318,985 (1921).

Class of dispensary.		1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
I. State-Public	A	31	34	40	40	48
	B	1	2	4	4	5
II. State-Special:—						
i. Police	...	41	41	31	23	21
ii. Forests and Surveys	...	1	1	2	2	2
iii. Canals	...	3	3	3	2	2
iv. Others	...	8	10	10	7	3
III. Local Fund	A.	491	493	497	514	523
	B.	22	19	20	18	19
IV. Private-aided	A.	25	26	25	24	24
	B.	4	4	4	4	4
V. Private-non-aided ...	A.	32	35	38	40	41
	B.	15	15	16	17	18
VI. Railway	...	47	47	47	47	47
Total ...		721	730	737	742	757

Classes I and II.—These include all institutions maintained by Provincial funds and under Government management. The fact that an institution possesses endowments or receives contributions from Local funds or private subscriptions should not be regarded as a reason for not classing it as "State" so long as Provincial and Imperial funds are practically responsible for all the charges connected with it. *Class I*—"Public" are State dispensaries which are open to the poorer classes of the public. *Class II* are State dispensaries which serve only a special section of the public as indicated in the sub-classification attached.

Class III.—Local Fund dispensaries include all institutions which are vested in local boards or municipalities or guaranteed or maintained by Local or Municipal funds. The fact that such an institution is aided by private subscriptions, or receives assistance from Government in the shape of part of the salary of the medical officer, grants of medicine, or otherwise, should not be regarded as a reason for not classing it as a Local Fund dispensary so long as its existence is practically dependent upon Local funds.

Class IV comprises institutions supported by private subscriptions or guarantee, but receiving aid from Government or Local funds.

Class V comprises institutions maintained entirely at the cost of private individuals or associations. The fact that Government supplies superior inspection or registers should not be regarded as a reason for not treating it as a private non-aided dispensary.

Class VI comprises all railway dispensaries whether maintained by State railways or others.

A.=General institutions. B.=Women and children's institutions.

Summary of Diseases treated.

Summary of diseases treated in the State-Public, Local Fund, Private-aided State-Special and Railway dispensaries of the Madras Presidency during the year 1922:—

	Indoor patients.	Outdoor patients.
I. Infective diseases—		
Cholera	290	2,434
Dysentery	3,443	213,415
Enteric fever	688	2,436
Kala-Azar	224	501
Leprosy	3,418	6,910
Malaria	8,828	495,000
Plague	91	1,579
Pneumonia	1,443	10,141
Pyrexia of uncertain origin	2,404	265,316
Rheumatic fever and rheumatism	2,274	265,240
Smallpox	2,439	1,263
Gonorrhœa	1,740	53,262
Syphilis (Primary and Secondary)	4,818	71,309
Relapsing fever	47	1,229
Tubercle of the lung	2,273	14,349
Other tubercular diseases	1,138	9,262
All other infective diseases	3,299	51,889
II. Other general diseases—		
Anæmia	2,457	64,498
Diabetes	378	5,772
Scurvy	10	735
New growth { Non-malignant	1,131	5,345
New growth { Malignant	1,362	4,720
All other general diseases	3,867	463,380
III. Systemic diseases—		
Diseases of the nervous system	1,979	213,600
Diseases of the eye	7,908	654,594
Diseases of the ear	460	540,127
Diseases of the nose	223	45,435
Diseases of the circulatory system	1,536	20,543
All diseases of the respiratory system except pneumonia and tubercle of the lungs	4,156	545,734
Diseases of the stomach	1,421	134,572
Diseases of the intestines	2,149	105,669
Abscess of the liver	231	826
All other diseases of the liver	1,226	29,338
Inflammation and suppuration of the lymph glands	1,465	42,309
All other diseases of the urinary system	2,583	38,957
Other diseases of the generative system	9,594	101,937
Diseases of the organs of locomotion	1,878	106,836
Diseases of the connective tissue	5,268	221,964
Ulcers	4,333	638,108
Other diseases of the skin	2,345	994,543
All other local diseases	1,021	48,851

	Indoor patients.	Outdoor patients.
IV. General and Local—		
Injuries, general and local	15,292	491,960
Poisoning — By opium	26	101
Poisoning — By other poisons	252	14,413
V. Operations	45,822	302,342

Expenditure on Hospitals.

Expenditure incurred on State-Public, Local Fund and Private-aided dispensaries of the Madras Presidency during the last five years:—

Year.	Expenditure.	Expenditure per head of population.
	RS.	RS. A. P.
1921	56,63,845	0 2 2
1920	52,28,254	0 2 0
1919	43,37,980	0 1 8
1918	35,35,619	0 1 4
1917	32,25,439	0 1 3

Income-tax Act, 1922.

The new Income-tax Act came into force with effect from April 1st, 1922. The object of amending the Act was to consolidate the law relating to income-tax and super-tax, to improve the phraseology and arrangement of the old Act where necessary and to remove doubts, ambiguities and anomalies. It was not the intention of Government in amending the Act either to sacrifice any revenue or to increase the revenue from Income-tax and Super-tax except in so far as the latter result might follow from improvements in the machinery of administration.

The new Act provides for the following departmental organization. There is a central controlling body for the whole of India called the Central Board of Revenue [section 5 (1) (*a*)]. In each province there is a Commissioner [section 5 (3)] appointed by the Governor-General in Council who takes the place of the Chief Commissioner in Madras and is not, as the latter was, a Member of the Board of Revenue. Ultimately the Commissioner will merely supervise the general administration of the Department, make references to the High Court and exercise powers of Review and will only exercise appellate powers in special cases. Under the Commissioner there will be Assistant Commissioners, each exercising appellate powers, and supervising the working of the Act under the control of the Commissioner, in a group of districts, while the assessments will be made by officers called Income-tax Officers, of whom one or more will be appointed for a district or a group of districts.

During the transitional stage which will last perhaps till April 1925, the Commissioner will continue to exercise appellate powers as at present.

where whole-time Assistant Commissioners have been appointed and the Commissioner's appellate powers transferred to them, and the appellate and assessing authorities now existing will continue to exercise the same powers as at present in districts to which whole-time Income-tax Officers have not been appointed.

The income-tax reorganization scheme has so far been introduced in the Districts of

(a) Tinnevelly, Ramnad, Madura and Trichinopoly;

(b) Tanjore, Salem, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, Malabar and South Kanara;

(c) Madras, Chingleput, and South Arcot, North Arcot, Nellore, Chittoor and Kistna.

Three whole-time Assistant Commissioners have been appointed to supervise the Income-tax work of these districts and to hear appeals. The Assistant Commissioner, Southern Range, with headquarters at Dindigul controls the income-tax work and hears appeals in respect of the first four districts; the Assistant Commissioner, Western Range with headquarters at Coimbatore similarly controls the second six districts and the Assistant Commissioner, Central Range with headquarters at Madras is in charge of the remainder. From April 1st 1925 the re-organization scheme will be applied to the remaining Northern districts when a new range known as the Northern Range will be formed. The Kistna district which is now temporarily attached to the Central Range will then be included in that range.

All returns and other communications relating to income-tax matters in the districts where the re-organization scheme has been introduced should be addressed to the Income-tax Officer of that district.

Appeals against assessments made by the Assistant Commissioner, Madras, or by Collectors of districts, in which the Income-tax work is being done by the Revenue Department, revision petitions and communications regarding the administration of the Act generally should be addressed to the Commissioner of Income-tax, Madras.

The new Act is a consolidated Act dealing with both income-tax and super-tax. The provisions relating to super-tax will be found in Chapter IX of the Act.

The rates of tax are not embodied as hitherto in a schedule appended to the Act, but will be fixed annually by an Act of the Legislature as in England (section 3). The rates for the year 1924–25 are given below.

The adjustment system is abolished. The assessment hereafter will be made strictly on the income of the previous year.

In future an individual's share of the income of an undivided Hindu family of which he is a member will not be taken into account for income-tax or super-tax in determining either the rate at which he should be taxed or the amount to which that rate should be applied.

There is no provision for the composition of tax under the new Act. Compositions entered into under the old Act will remain in force for the period for which they were originally made but no further compositions will be made.

CURRENT RATES OF INCOME-TAX.

A. In the case of every individual, every unregistered firm and every undivided Hindu family—

	Rate.
(1) When the total income is less than Rs. 2,000 ...	Nil.
(2) When the total income is Rs. 2,000 or upwards but is less than Rs. 5,000	Five pies in the rupee.
(3) When the total income is Rs. 5,000 or upwards but is less than Rs. 10,000	Six pies in the rupee.

	Rate.
(4) When the total income is Rs. 10,000 or upwards but is less than Rs. 20,000	Nine pies in the rupee.
(5) When the total income is Rs. 20,000 or upwards but is less than Rs. 30,000	One anna in the rupee.
(6) When the total income is Rs. 30,000 or upwards but is less than Rs. 40,000	One anna and three pies in the rupee.
(7) When the total income is Rs. 40,000 or upwards.	One anna and six pies in the rupee.

B. In the case of every company and every registered firm, one anna and six pies in the rupee whatever its total income.

RATES OF SUPER-TAX.

In respect of the excess over fifty thousand rupees of total income—

1. In the case of every company—One anna in the rupee.

2. (*a*) In the case of every Hindu undivided family—
   - (i) in respect of the first twenty-five thousand rupees of the excess—Nil.
   - (ii) for every rupee of the next twenty-five thousand rupees of such excess—One anna in the rupee.

   (*b*) In the case of every individual and every unregistered firm for every rupee of the first fifty thousand rupees of such excess—One anna in the rupee.

   (*c*) In the case of every individual, every unregistered firm and every Hindu undivided family—
   - (i) for every rupee of the second fifty thousand rupees of such excess—One and a half anna in the rupee.
   - (ii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess—Two annas in the rupee.
   - (iii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess—Two and a half annas in the rupee.
   - (iv) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess—Three annas in the rupee.
   - (v) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess—Three and a half annas in the rupee.
   - (vi) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess—Four annas in the rupee.
   - (vii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess—Four and a half annas in the rupee.
   - (viii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess—Five annas in the rupee.
   - (ix) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess—Five and a half annas in the rupee.
   - (x) for every rupee of the remainder of the excess—Six annas in the rupee.

Department of Industries.

I.—POLICY.

The Secretary of State's despatch.—The most important event of recent years, in connexion with the policy to be adopted to further industrial development in India, was the receipt in the year 1919 of the Secretary of State's despatch, signifying his general assent to several of the proposals made by the Indian Industrial Commission and supported by the Government of India. In this despatch, the Secretary of State did not consider the numerous detailed recommendations made by the Commission, but confined his approval to a few cardinal points of principle. The Secretary of State's despatch marked a revolutionary change in policy, for he definitely accepted the two fundamental principles underlying the recommendations of the Commission; first, that, in future, the Government should play an active part in the industrial development of the country; and secondly, that the Government could not undertake this work unless provided with adequate administrative equipment and forearmed with reliable scientific and technical advice. He approved in principle the proposal that an Imperial and Provincial Department of Industries should be set up on the general lines laid down by the Commission. The Secretary of State therefore reversed the restrictive policy laid down by Lord Morley in 1910, which though modified by Lord Crewe in 1912 and temporarily in abeyance while the Commission was conducting its enquiry, was still in force, and recognized that, if the active participation of Government in industrial development of the country was to be accepted as one of its legitimate functions, a new policy was required. The Secretary of State's despatch marked the end of a long period of uncertainty, and the commencement of a new era in respect of industrial development by the Government.

The following is a brief review of the history of the Department of Industries with reference to the efforts made by the Government of Madras to secure the Secretary of State's adherence to the new policy:—

In 1905, a scheme was submitted to the Government of India for the further advancement of the industrial development of the Presidency, and it was proposed to create a department which should make a survey of existing industries and should investigate the possibility of creating new ones. It was not proposed to work industries experimentally on a commercial scale, but merely to initiate experiments which might assist private enterprise to take up fresh industrial undertakings. Lord Morley, who was then Secretary of State for India, did not view the general principles underlying the scheme with much favour. He regarded with scepticism the prospect of attaining satisfactory results from the direction of State effort towards the creation of industries, and he doubted whether the lack of industrial energy and progress in the Madras Presidency might not be due to economic causes beyond the reach of State endeavour. Lord Morley, however, sanctioned the creation of the department, and the appointment of Mr. (now Sir) Alfred Chatterton to the charge of it with the title of the Director of Industrial and Technical Enquiries. Thus the Department of Industries came into existence in 1906, though not under that name.

Ootacamund Industrial Conference, 1908.—In 1908, an Industrial Conference was held at Ootacamund, at which representatives of the leading industrial interests attended. The object of the Conference was to consider the best method of developing further the work which had been begun by the Director of Industrial and Technical Enquiries, and also to review the question of the improvement and extension of technical education. The Conference passed a

number of resolutions and defined the three functions of the Department of Industries as—

(1) the supply of advice in regard to new industries, and the introduction of new methods and processes,

(2) the carrying out of investigations and experiments, and

(3) the development of selected industries, and added that the department should establish a bureau of information and an industrial museum. In regard to the vexed question of pioneer industries, the Conference passed a resolution to the effect that, subject to certain specified conditions, Government might undertake, as a pioneer, the introduction of new industries for the purpose of training students or apprentices or for demonstrating that such industries will be commercially successful. The resolutions of the Conference, however, were not passed without protest, and three prominent representatives of European business interests in Madras recorded a minute of dissent from the resolutions relating to industrial development, holding that the Government should confine its assistance to commerce, to matters of research, technical education, industrial instruction, and dissemination of industrial information. On this point, the Government recognized as a general principle that the exploitation of industries should be regarded not as a normal but as an exceptional function of Government, and on the general question of the limitations that should be set to the functions of the State in attempting to promote industrial development, they accepted the conclusions arrived at by the Conference. Accordingly in March 1909 they made the following proposals to the Secretary of State :—

(i) that a permanent Department of Industries under the control of an officer, to be styled the Director of Industries, should be created ;

(ii) that industrial education, as opposed to technical education, should be placed under this department ; and

(iii) that the department should further be entrusted with the duty of encouraging trade by the introduction of new industries and that it should establish and maintain a bureau of industrial information, and that it should have the charge of the well-boring and pumping operations which were then in progress.

Lord Morley, however, in a despatch, dated the 29th July 1910, differed fundamentally from the views expressed by the Conference and approved by Government, as to the functions of a department of industries. As before, he condemned a policy of attempting to create new industries by State intervention, and he was sceptical as to the utility of State effort in this direction, unless it was strictly limited to industrial instruction and avoided the semblance of a commercial venture. The policy which he sanctioned was that State funds might be expended upon familiarizing the people with such improvements in the methods of production as modern science and the practice of European countries could suggest ; further than this, the State should not go, and it should be left to private enterprise to demonstrate that these improvements could be adopted with commercial advantage. As the result of these orders, the Department of Industries, which, on the recommendation of the Conference, had been created in anticipation of sanction in October 1908, was abolished.

Lord Morley's orders, however, aroused considerable opposition in India. In February 1911, a resolution was passed in the Legislative Council of Madras inviting the Secretary of State for India to reconsider the decision. In pursuance of this resolution, the Government again addressed the Secretary of State for India in May 1911. They referred to the general disappointment which Lord Morley's orders had occasioned and laid stress on the difference between the industrial conditions of India and those prevailing in Europe, pointing out how difficult it was in a country like Southern India " to bridge the gulf " which exists between mere scholastic instruction and the practical application of an industrial teaching unless factories under State management were founded ; and they

asked for authority in special cases, and subject to the safeguard suggested by the Industrial Conference, to undertake the experimental introduction of the industrial processes.

Creation of the Department of Industries.—These proposals were supported by the Government of India, and Lord Crewe's reply, in a despatch dated the 15th March 1912, was not altogether unfavourable. He re-affirmed Lord Morley's decision against the extension of the activities of a Department of Industries to trading on a commercial scale, but he had no objection to the creation of a separate Department of Industries, provided that its functions were confined within certain limits. Accordingly the creation of the Department of Industries was sanctioned on the 21st March 1914, and the functions of the Director were thus defined :—

(1) to collect information as to existing industries, their needs and the possibility of improving them or of introducing new industries;

(2) to carry out and direct experiments connected with local inquiries;

(3) to keep in touch with local manufacturers, to bring the results of his experiments to their notice and to obtain their co-operation in the conduct of experiments on a commercial scale;

(4) to supervise the training of students; and (5) to advise Government with regard to technical matters involving legislation.

Madras Industrial Conference, 1920.—In March 1920, His Excellency the Governor presided over a conference at Madras, which was largely attended by representatives of commercial and industrial interests as well as by members of the Legislative Council. The business of the conference was not so wide as that of the conference held in 1908, but was confined to five specific points which were to be discussed at a conference of Directors of Industry to be held at Simla in the following April. The Madras conference generally approved of—

(1) the creation of a Board of Industries for this Presidency;

(2) the creation of an Indian Industrial Service (this proposal has since been abandoned);

(3) the control of industrial education by the Director of Industries;

(4) the extension of schemes of apprenticeship; and

(5) the establishment of demonstration factories by the Government.

Advisory Board of Industries.—The Indian Industrial Commission in their report, recommended the constitution of a Board of Industries to act as an advisory body to Provincial Directors, and in pursuance of the views expressed at the conference, referred to in the preceding paragraph, Government in November 1920 sanctioned the appointment of an Advisory Board of Industries for the Madras Presidency consisting of 12 members. The Director of Industries was the Chairman and convenor of the Board and the remaining eleven members are non-officials, with the Deputy Director as Secretary. Each member of the Board held his appointment for a period of two years. The functions of the Board were advisory, but all matters of general importance affecting industries or industrial education were laid before the Board. The Board had power to co-opt other officials and non-officials for the consideration of particular subjects or classes of subjects, and those co-opted, whether officials or non-officials, were entitled to vote on resolutions relating to subjects for the discussion of which they were co-opted. The Board could also appoint committees, consisting of its own members or persons co-opted to standing or temporary committees for the consideration of special subjects. The Board which was constituted in 1919 for a period of three years automatically ceased to exist towards the end of 1922. It was not reconstituted since the Standing Committee of the Legislative Council for the Departments of Fisheries and Industries had been appointed in the meantime, and it was intended to appoint a separate Statutory Board to consider applications for State aid under the provisions of the State Aid to Industries Act.

State aid to industries.—The recent constitutional changes have brought the Department of Industries into fresh prominence as one of the principal spending departments in charge of the Hon'ble the Minister for Development, and the question of pioneering industries with Government money is likely to be considerably affected by the recent passing of the State Aid to Industries Bill which was introduced in the November session of the Legislative Council in 1922 by the Hon'ble the Minister for Development. The Bill which was warmly supported in Council by representatives of all sections of the public was subsequently referred to a Select Committee for detailed consideration and was passed with certain amendments and modifications in the subsequent session of the Council amidst every manifestation of popular approval. A separate Committee was appointed to frame the requisite rules under the Act and these were published in the *Fort St. George Gazette.* A considerable number of inquiries in regard to the application of the Act as well as applications for assistance under the Act have been received in the Department of Industries, and pending their consideration by the Statutory Board, which has only recently been created under the Act, the necessary preliminary inquiries in regard to the resources and aims of the applicants were instituted.

Statutory Board of Industries.—Under section 3 (1) (*a*) of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922 (Act V of 1923), a Board of Industries, consisting nominally of twelve members, was constituted in February 1924. The Board is required to submit an annual report on its operations at the close of each financial year. The Board consists at present of the following members:—

1. The Director of Industries, Chairman.
2. Mr. W. O. Wright, elected by the Madras Chamber of Commerce.
3. Mr. S. J. Green, elected by the Madras Trades Association.
4. M.R.Ry. Narayanadoss Girdhardoss Avargal, elected by the Southern India Chamber of Commerce.
5. M.R.Ry. K. Suryanarayana Murti Nayudu Garu, M.L.C., elected by the Madras Legislative Council.
6. M.R.Ry. Swami Venkatachalam Chettiyar Avargal, M.L.C., elected by the Madras Legislative Council.
7. M. N. Abd-ur-rahiman Sahib Bahadur, appointed by Government.
8. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur T. Namberumal Chetti Avargal.
9. M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib K. V. Rama Acharya Avargal, M.L.C.
10. M.R.Ry. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar Avargal, M.L.C.
11. The Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras.

The activities of the Department of Industries.—The various activities of the Department of Industries have now grouped themselves under the following heads:—

I. General assistance to trade and industry, including the collection of statistics and of industrial and commercial information, and the supply of information to the public, as regards the sources of supply of, and markets for, various articles of commerce.

II. Experiments and inquiries having for their ultimate object the starting, either by private owners or by the Government, of new industries or of new branches of or improved processes in existing industries.

III. Management of manufacturing institutions owned by Government which have passed beyond the early experimental stage. Examples of such institutions are:

(1) The Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut.

(2) The Fruit Preserving Institute, Coonoor.

(3) The Glue Factory, Madras.

IV. Assistance to scattered industries, not conducted in factories, of which the weaving industry is at present the most conspicuous example.

V. Similar assistance intended principally for the benefit of agricultu-

rists, which head covers most of the work which is conducted by the Pumping and Boring Branch.

VI. Industrial Education in all its branches, including education in arts and crafts and the grant of scholarships.

II.—BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

The Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Information, which is attached to the Department of Industries, was founded some years ago as a result of the Industrial Conference held at Ootacamund in 1908. The conference considered that a Bureau of Information should be provided from which information could be obtained on points of commercial importance and interest. The purpose of the Bureau is to provide information on general, industrial and commercial subjects in connexion with the existing industries, and of projected developments of industries in the Presidency, and to answer inquiries relating to commerce, trade and industries, affecting the Madras Presidency. These inquiries have increased considerably during recent years and the consideration and answering of them now forms an important part of the activities of the Department. The inquiries are received from Government departments, firms and individuals, while numerous visitors to the office make verbal inquiries. A detailed account of the work of the Bureau during the last few years would be voluminous and it is only possible to give here a general idea of its scope and activities. For fuller information, reference may be made to the administration report of the Department.

Measures taken.—Among the measures taken to assist individuals or firms anxious to start new industries or to extend and improve their business connexions may be mentioned :—

(1) Furnishing information in regard to new processes of manufactures, use of machines, markets for goods and sources of supply of materials and commodities, prices and openings for capital.

(2) Indicating possible sources of raw materials and their suitability for various purposes.

(3) Assisting to find markets for finished products by placing manufacturers in touch with consumers, wholesale dealers, or exporters of approved financial standing.

(4) Giving technical advice and offering opinions on the commercial possibilities of projected schemes.

(5) Arranging for analyses to be carried out where possible of raw materials forwarded by parties and indicating their commercial value.

A Library is attached to the Bureau which contains a large collection of books on subjects relating to commerce, technology and manufacture, besides a considerable number of monographs, bulletins and miscellaneous scientific and technical publications. The Library is supplied with the more important official publications of India, United Kingdom and the United States. About 50 of the leading journals and periodicals on scientific, technical and commercial subjects, are also received, the more important of which are placed on the table in the library for consultation and reference by the general public. The Dhanakoti Mudaliar Library of the Victoria Institute was taken over a few years ago on the understanding that purchases out of the endowment funds should be restricted to books dealing with architecture and art in relation to industries. The departmental library, although primarily intended as a reference library for the use of the officers of the Department, is open during office hours to the public and is freely resorted to.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Indian Industrial Commission, the work of collection, compilation and distribution of statistics relating to commerce and industries was transferred

from the Board of Revenue to the Department of Industries in 1920, and is carried out in the Bureau. The statistics compiled in the Department relate to industries, minerals and planting products.

In addition to the above more or less routine activities, the Bureau initiates or carries out special investigations from time to time. One of the many difficulties which lie in the way of development, on a large scale, of Industries in Southern India, is the high price and scarcity of fuel owing to the fact that nowhere south of the Hyderabad State has coal been found to exist in workable deposits. Accordingly, the Department recommended that the possibility of finding coal in the Godavari valley should again be explored, and, as a result, an officer of the Geological Survey of India was deputed to proceed to the Beddadanole coal field in order to fix suitable sites for boring. Subsequently, Messrs. Best & Co. were granted prospecting licence over certain areas in the Kistna and Godavari districts. The results of the boring operations conducted by Messrs. Best & Co. in this area have not so far proved very encouraging. Further boring operations are being conducted, and it is hoped that these will yield more encouraging results. The efforts of the Department to interest private enterprise in the establishment of a cement industry at Bezwada were only prevented from materializing by the adverse financial conditions which precluded the raising of the necessary capital. Among other important questions that have received attention during the last few years, may be mentioned, the exploitation of the Salem iron ores, the resuscitation of the Masulipatam cotton printing industry, and the development of the Kistna Crochet lace industry. The revival and development of the Masulipatam Cotton Printing industry is at present receiving close attention, whilst enquiries are being made as to what varieties of hand-made lace are in demand in the United Kingdom and elsewhere. If it is found that there is no demand in the markets overseas for the lace at present produced in the Madras Presidency samples of the various classes of hand-made lace work for which a demand exists will be obtained, and attempts will be made to reproduce and substitute these for the present designs and qualities.

III.—THE INDUSTRIAL CHEMIST.

The suitability of Madras as a centre for the manufacture of certain basic chemicals has been investigated from time to time, but the prospect of the development of a heavy chemical industry in Madras is remote owing to the absence of many of the essential raw materials and the high cost of fuel. Nevertheless, if the Director of Industries is satisfactorily to deal with inquiries for the answering of which chemical knowledge is indispensable, it is obviously necessary for the staff of the Department to include an Industrial Chemist or Chemical Adviser. The main function of the Industrial Chemist is advisory, but researches and investigations are carried out as occasion arises. The researches undertaken by the Industrial Chemist up to the present have all been the outcome of inquiries by people in the Madras Presidency and have given results upon which suitable advice could be given in answer to inquiries which were and still continue to be received. Detailed information in regard to the researches carried out by the Industrial Chemist during recent years will be found in the administration reports of the Department. These researches were undertaken because information was required on the various subjects and the value of the researches lay in the fact that they enabled inquiries to be adequately answered. In the absence of suitable laboratory accommodation at Madras, the Industrial Chemist is stationed at Bangalore and

utilizes the laboratories of the Indian Institute of Science. When the new departmental laboratories at Washermanpet, which are at present under construction, are available, however, the headquarters of the Industrial Chemist will be transferred to Madras.

The question of the utilization of limes and tamarind as sources of citric and tartaric acids, respectively, has recently been investigated by the Industrial Chemist. Limes from the Kistna district were examined and found to contain 3 per cent citric acid which could be expressed and citrate of calcium of fair quality prepared from the juice. The success of the manufacture would appear to require the evolution of a machine press which would treat the whole fruit and yield a juice containing but little of the mucilage or pulp of the lime. The final results of the investigation in regard to the possibility of manufacturing citric acid were not encouraging and it was considered inadvisable to attempt the manufacture of citric acid in view of the inadequacy of the raw material, the high cost of sulphuric acid and also of the elaborate plant that would be required and the loss which might be expected from the great solubility of the acid. It was considered that any manufacture attempted should be restricted to calcium citrate though in view of the very low acid content of Indian limes as compared with Sicilian limes, and the relatively small quantity of fruit available in India, the possibilities of commercial exploitation, even of calcium citrate, were not very promising. A bulletin entitled "The Manufacture of Citric Acid from Limes," embodying Dr. Marsden's experiments and conclusions, has been published. As regards the manufacture of tartaric acid, the conclusions arrived at by Dr. Marsden were to the effect that, considering the price of tamarind, it would not be a commercial proposition to extract the acid unless the alcohol could be distilled off and marketed and that for separation of saleable tartaric acid products from tamarind the work could most advantageously be carried on in connexion with an existing distillery which could readily permit of the utilization of the sugar contents. The Industrial Chemist considered that it would be practicable to produce calcium tartrate of a quality which should find a ready market. It was found that autoclaving at high pressure was essential for the liberation of the tartaric acid in a form in which it could be recovered and that by fermenting the aqueous extract before autoclaving a good yield of the alcohol was obtainable. The results of the investigation have been published in the form of a departmental bulletin entitled "The Utilization of Tamarind."

The question of the exploitation of the alkaline deposits (psoudu) of the Kistna and Godavari districts and of the manufacture of sodium carbonate therefrom, have also received attention during the last two years. The conclusions arrived at, based on the results of analyses and extraction of about 30 samples of scraped soils, were that, although there are soils with a fair alkali content and crude alkali could be obtained from them by lixiviation, evaporation and roasting, it was doubtful whether the manufacture would be commercially remunerative in view of the prohibitive cost involved in transporting the earth to a factory and the difficulties in obtaining fuel at reasonable prices. Finally, it was decided that it would not be advantageous to attempt to manufacture alkali from these deposits. The results of this investigation also have been published as a departmental bulletin.

The most important investigation of recent years has been that into the process of coir production. Although this is an old-established industry, there is practically no literature on the subject and no information regarding the fundamental facts was available. The opinion was generally held that for efficient retting tidal waters, in which to soak coconut husks, were essential and that the presence of salt in the water played an important part. The preliminary investigation opened up a wide field of most interesting work, for, the supposition that the process is bacterial was confirmed, and it thus became necessary

to elucidate not only the characteristics and behaviours of the bacterial flora and its sources, but also the constituents of the husk which require to be removed before the fibre is freed. Dr. Marsden examined carefully the conditions under which retting takes place, and conducted numerous bacteriological examinations of samples of water and husk. The retting of sample husks was carried out in fresh water, and a small quantity of good quality coir was obtained, thus demonstrating that brackish water is not essential for the purpose, and further that the active bacteria are present in the husk itself. These bacteria have been cultivated under sterile conditions for examination, and an examination of the husk has been carried out with a view to determine the nature of the material which holds the fibres of the husk together and is removed in the process of retting. The pith which is so prominent as an inter-fibral matter gradually diminishes as retting proceeds and the residue is removed in the final beating, but this pith does not appear in itself to constitute an active combining principle. It appears to be a cellular structure through the medium of which juices and active binding matter are disseminated. Extraction with various solvents demonstrated the presence of sugar and tannin matters, but the structure was not altered until the material was heated with water under pressure. The cohesion between fibre and pith was then broken down and from the presence of wood, sugar and gum-acid in the aqueous extract it may be deduced that the binding material which is attacked and destroyed in the retting process is of the character of a gum or mucilage. For the production of good quality coir, retting under suitable conditions appears to be the only practicable process, as softening the husk by chemical means results in a very dark coloured fibre greatly inferior to that obtained in the natural way. The results of this very important investigation are being assembled in the form of a departmental bulletin which will be published as early as possible, and, in the meantime, copies of a note prepared by Dr. Marsden containing instructions for the retting of coconut husk for expression of clean fibre are being widely distributed to persons interested in the development of the coir industry throughout the Presidency.

An investigation in regard to the possibility of manufacturing malted foods from cholam was recently transferred to the Department of Industries from the Agricultural Department. Information in respect of the process of malting in bulk was collected by the Industrial Chemist and proposals and plans for the erection of an experimental malting house have been prepared. Before proceeding with the establishment of a demonstration factory, however, it was considered advisable to carry out further experiments on a small commercial scale and these are now being conducted by the Agricultural Chemist at Coimbatore where the requisite facilities are available. It is hoped that they will be completed before the close of the current official year when the question of starting a pioneer factory for the manufacture of malted food will be further considered.

IV.—TEXTILE BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

Experiments in improved methods of weaving were commenced in 1901–02, and a few fly shuttle looms were set up in the School of Arts with the object of obtaining experience as to their working capacity and data regarding their possibilities. At the same time certain experiments in hank sizing were tried. Experiments conducted on the looms in the School of Arts yielded results which left no doubt as to the practicability of turning out a much larger percentage of cloth on a pit loom fitted with a fly shuttle slay than on the ordinary country loom. In 1905, it was decided to continue the experimental work in a

properly organized hand-loom weaving factory. Accordingly in February 1906 a weaving factory was opened at Salem where there was a large weaver population, the objects in view being to ascertain by experiment whether it was possible to improve the conditions of the hand-loom weavers in Southern India (i) by the introduction of the fly shuttle slay, (ii) by introducing, if possible, improved preparatory processes to diminish the cost of the preliminary warping and sizing. Not much progress was made in the direction of improving the preparatory processes, but the experiments conducted and improvements tried in the factory led to the conclusion that the pit loom fitted with the fly shuttle was as efficient, if not superior, to any other type of improved hand-loom in the market. Efforts accordingly were made, with a considerable measure of success, to spread the use of the fly shuttle, but further work was cut short as owing to a change in policy the factory was closed in 1910. Subsequent enquiries indicated that further demonstration work was necessary in the direction of introducing (1) some sort of warping mill in places where there was a considerable population engaged in the preparation of sized warps with a view to the production of long warp lengths, (2) dobbies for weaving simple designs, (3) the jacquard machine for complicated patterns, and (4) the frame loom wherever it might be profitable. Previous experience pointed to the conclusion that the best way to convince the weavers of the efficiency of any new appliance was by demonstrating it at their very doors, and though it was recognized that the introduction of new appliances would not by itself solve all the problems connected with the improvement of the material condition of the weavers it was decided to organize a peripatetic weaving party for the purpose of demonstrating to the weaving population the advantages of improved methods of work and appliances.

The first party accordingly was organized in March 1913 for work in the southern districts of the Presidency. The party consisted of a Superintendent and five weavers, and was equipped with the following plant: warping mill, beaming frame, frame loom with automatic take up motion, spare slays, dobbies, jacquard machine and card cutting machine. A small stock of machinery for sale was also added. A second party for the Northern Circars was organized in 1914. Though further efforts to introduce improved appliances were somewhat hampered by the general depression of the hand-loom industry caused by the war, they yet succeeded in a large measure in popularizing the fly shuttle and other improved weaving appliances in the districts visited by them. To their credit must also be mentioned the fact that they were able to arrange for the manufacture in less than two months of 15,000 army blankets.

On his joining the Department in August 1919, the Textile Expert visited important weaving centres throughout the Presidency with a view to investigate and report on the existing condition of the hand-loom weaving industry in its technical aspects and on the social and economic condition of the weavers. His proposals included the following:—(1) the creation of a large number of peripatetic weaving parties to persuade weavers to adopt improved appliances and to instruct them in their use, (2) the organization of a power-driven central warp and weft preparation demonstration factory in Madras with a view to encourage the opening of such factories in course of time in other weaving centres, (3) the starting of a large number of co-operative societies to undertake the preparation of warps for supply to members, (4) the import of medium and fine yarns directly from the United Kingdom in suitable form, such yarns not being obtainable from manufacturers in India, and (5) the regular supply to co-operative societies of brass reeds and English healds in place of the bamboo reeds and country healds.

As a result of the recommendations of the Textile Expert, Government sanctioned in July 1920 the employment of ten

additional peripatetic weaving parties to demonstrate to weavers the advantage of improved methods and appliances, but only five could be organized in 1920–21 and three in 1921–22 as considerable difficulty was experienced in recruiting suitable persons as maistris and weavers. In 1922–23 ten parties were at work. Each party consists of a head maistri, an assistant maistri and three weavers. The principal duties of a peripatetic weaving party may be defined as follows :—

(1) to persuade the local weaver to adopt the fly shuttle slay when it is practicable to do so and to carry out the necessary alteration in the country loom to enable this to be done ; and to adopt flanged beams on their pit looms where long sized warps can be wound ;

(2) to cheapen the cost of warp preparation by the use of hand-driven mill warping machines, sizing machines and dressing machines ;

(3) to train weavers who only weave plain cloth, to produce towels, bed sheets, twill cloths and fancy designs by the use of dobbies and jacquards ;

(4) to educate weavers to weave finer cloths and cloth of better quality in the manufacture of which power-driven looms cannot compete with hand-looms. The procedure adopted by a party is to arrange for a demonstration of fly shuttle weaving in a central place in a village, or on the loom of one of the most influential weavers. When the advantages of the fly shuttle slay have been sufficiently manifested and a number of them have been introduced, the party moves on to another village, but a maistri remains behind for some time to watch the looms at work and to instruct the weavers in the manipulation of improved appliances. With a view to ascertain whether the improved appliances have been retained or discarded, the party re-visits the scene of its former activities from time to time. The party also takes advantage of weekly shandies where weavers come from long distances to give demonstrations of improved appliances and accessories. It is one of the duties of the Weaving Superintendents to train the village carpenters in the construction of improved weaving appliances in the hope that they would assist in extending their use when the party is moved to another village.

The ten peripatetic parties, which were at work at the end of the year 1922–23, were stationed in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Kistna, Bellary, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Chittoor, North Arcot, Kurnool and Malabar. These parties are under the immediate supervision of five Superintendents with their headquarters at Berhampur, Tadpatri, Kurnool, Chittoor and Cannanore. The parties have, since their inception in 1913, introduced a very large number of weaving appliances and accessories in the several villages they have visited in the Madras Presidency including fly shuttle slays, shuttles, dobbies, pirns, healds, reeds, temples, pickers, shuttle wheels, frame looms; pit looms, tape-looms, sash looms, silk ribbon looms, twisting machines, jacquards, and warping mills. For detailed information in regard to hand-loom weaving, the reader is referred to the publication "Handloom Weaving in the Madras Presidency" by Mr. D. M. Amalsad, copies of which can be obtained on application to the Government Press at a price of Rs. 1–8–0 each.

It was originally intended to utilize a block of the Madura Industrial Institute for the purpose of training head maistris and weavers of the peripatetic weaving parties, as a central distribution agency of slays and other improved apparatus connected with the hand-loom industry, as a central distributing factory for the supply of looms and special warp and weft preparation machinery, and for the preparation of warps for sale to weavers. The Weaving block of the Institute has, however, proved to be ill-designed for the purpose of a Textile Institute. Early in 1920, the Textile Expert prepared a memorandum in which he endorsed the view previously expressed by Mr. (now Sir) Alfred Chatterton that the introduction of improved weaving appliances was only a partial solution of the problem of how

to effect the salvation of the hand-loom weaver, for weaving after all constitutes only one stage in the process of converting cotton into manufactured cloth, and if the economic condition of hand-loom weavers is to be materially ameliorated, increased attention would have to be paid to the preparatory processes. The cost of machinery is beyond the purchasing capacity of the weavers though even in a small weaving centre labour-saving hand-operated appliances should benefit them materially. The most economical system, where a large number of weavers have to be supplied with warps, is to put up a power-driven factory containing winding, warping and dresser sizing plant. In this way the material can be delivered to the hand-loom weavers in a condition suitable for immediate use on their looms and the community would then be in a position to devote their whole attention to weaving instead of giving much of it to the slow, tedious and costly preparatory processes as at present. In this direction improved organization of the industry is possible. The Textile Expert therefore recommended the opening of a Textile Institute in Madras. It was proposed that the Textile Institute, when opened, would serve the following purposes:—

(1) to devise, manufacture and demonstrate improved types of hand-looms and hand-driven warp and weft preparation machinery and new appliances for the requirements of the several classes of weavers, which, after demonstration, would be forwarded to the weaving parties for introduction in the districts as well as to serve as a central distributing factory for the supply of improved weaving appliances and accessories connected with the hand-loom industry including special warp and weft preparation machinery,

(2) to produce and supply machine-made warps and to demonstrate to hand-loom weavers the economy of such warps,

(3) to afford by holding classes, practical training to weavers and maistris engaged in hand-loom weaving and to teachers of weaving employed in schools,

(4) to serve as a permanent museum for the display of all types of hand-woven fabrics, improved looms and accessories, and

(5) to serve as a Research Institute in which experiments can be carried out on various problems connected with the textile industry, which still await solution with a view to the introduction of new methods.

The orders of Government were received in May 1922 sanctioning the scheme, but difficulty was experienced in securing suitable accommodation in Madras. The transfer of the training classes for maistris from the Madura Industrial Institute to the Textile Institute as soon as it was opened was also approved. One of the purposes underlying the establishment of the Madras Textile Institute was, as already stated, the production and supply of machine-made warps and the demonstration to hand-loom weavers of the economy of such warps. Arrangements were made through the High Commissioner for India for the supply of the requisite power-driven machinery and the accessories for starting a pioneer warp preparation factory at an estimated cost of £2,450. The Institute was opened in a rented building in Davidson Street, Georgetown, Madras, in July 1922, and a prospectus descriptive of its aims and functions and of the courses of instruction was prepared and widely distributed. Arrangements were made in the first instance to give a course of training in the erection and manipulation of various improved appliances to the maistris of the peripatetic weaving parties, and a number of looms of various types as well as a comprehensive range of weaving apparatus, including devices for weaving and preparatory processes, consisting of dobbies, and jacquards adapted to the requirements of the hand-loom weaving industry, hand actuated warp and weft preparation mechanism, hand sizing machines, etc., were installed and demonstrated. The Institute contains a set of yarn testing

appliances suitable for the conduct of research and yarns are tested for actual lengths contained in the hanks and for the ascertainment of the true counts.

The machinery for the warp preparation plant has recently arrived, but it has not yet been erected.

The courses of instruction in the Textile Institute are divided into three courses:—

(1) the senior weaving class for training teachers for schools and managers of hand-loom factories, the course of which extends over a period of two years;

(2) the junior weaving class which covers a period of one year and is designed to qualify persons for employment as weaving maistris in factories, for the sons of hereditary weavers and others;

(3) the artisan course which is restricted to six months.

With the establishment of the Textile Institute and the resulting provision of facilities for the training of the personnel of the weaving parties and the construction and demonstration of improved weaving appliances, the long-standing disadvantages under which the Textile Branch of the Department of Industries has been labouring for many years have been removed. The Textile Expert has devoted considerable attention to devising improvements in weaving machinery and appliances and to organizing and placing on a satisfactory basis the departmental manufacture of such appliances. A number of working drawings have been prepared and the manufacture of model looms and improved appliances required for the several peripatetic parties is undertaken at the Textile Institute. In particular, Mr. Amalsad has devoted a great deal of attention to the design and construction of a suitable hand-driven winding, warping and sizing machine which would enable warps to be made of any desired length equal in quality to hand-sized and an efficient and very ingeneous machine has now been evolved in respect of which a patent has been applied for. Considerable difficulty was at first experienced owing to the difficulty of maintaining uniform and sufficient heat without the use of steam boilers, but eventually an efficient hot chamber on the principle of forced air was designed and constructed, the chamber being made to fit within the frame work of the departmental sizing machine.

In view of the fact that 75 per cent of the raw cotton produced in the Madras Presidency is exported, there is considerable scope for the establishment of additional power spinning and weaving mills and the Department is always ready to assist in this direction with technical advice. The Textile Expert has from time to time prepared plans estimates and specifications, not only for cotton but for wool spinning and weaving mills also.

Sericulture.—The stimulation of sericulture represents an activity of Government which was embarked on in Madras only about five years ago. The control of the operations was originally vested in the Director of Agriculture, but in October 1922 the entire operations including the control of the industry and the actual provision of the mulberry growing and silk farms were transferred to the Department of Industries. The Agricultural Department act in an advisory capacity and the services of its officers are available for consultation in connexion with the cultivation of mulberry both as regards the development of new areas and the maintenance of the existing gardens and the control of diseases affecting the crop.

There is only one portion of the Presidency in which Sericulture forms an important industry at present, and that is the Kollegal taluk of the Coimbatore district. The magnitude of the industry may be gauged from the fact that from Kollegal taluk 30 lakhs worth of raw silk are manufactured annually. Investigations, which have been carried out with a view to determining in which localities in the Madras Presidency suitable climate and other conditions requisite for sericultural operations obtain

indicate that the following tracts either fulfil the necessary climatic condition so offer other facilities requisite for worm propagation in the cooler months :—

(1) The whole of Kangayam plateau, Coimbatore district.

(2) The whole of Hosur Subdivision, Salem district.

(3) The whole of Shevaroys.

(4) The whole of Madanapalle Subdivision, including Madanapalle and Punganur taluk, Chittoor district.

(5) The whole of portions near Vizagapatam, Vizagapatam district.

(6) The whole of Stuartpuram, Kistna district.

(7) The whole of neighbourhood of Guntur, Kakunni, Namburi, Kaza and Bapatla, Guntur district.

(8) The whole of Malabar district.

(9) The whole ot Nilgiri district.

(10) The whole of Kudligi taluk, Bellary district.

The hilly parts of the West Coast, the whole of the Nilgiri district, and the Shevaroys are considered to be very favourable for the growth of the tree mulberry and the rearing of the more valuable species of uni-and-bi-voltine silk-worms, while in the lower plains the multi-voltine class, together with the bush mulberry, appears to be most suitable. It will be apparent that if the industry can be extended to so considerable an area of the Presidency the value of the silk produced should extend to crores instead of to lakhs of rupees. Since the control of Sericulture has been taken over by the Department of Industries and placed under the direct control of the Textile Expert, a scheme has been drawn up and approved by Government with a view to place the sericultural activities on a clearly defined basis with a definite programme. Formerly the Department maintained a station at Singanallur in Kollegal taluk and a breeding station at Coonoor. It has been ascertained that a climate with the altitude of Coonoor produces a better and a stronger strain of silk worm and the station at Singanallur has therefore been closed so far as rearing and breeding are concerned and efforts will be concentrated on the control and expansion of the farm at Coonoor. A peripatetic party is also maintained in Kollegal taluk, the main function of which is the testing of moths for disease. The industry has been so long established in Kollegal that the ryots of that area possess already a knowledge of mulberry-growing, of rearing of worms, and of the production of silk. The one difficulty with which they are faced is the prevalence of pebrine, a disease with which a large proportion of moths is infected, and which results in the death of the silk worm at the very time that the rearing operations are over and the worm is ready to spin. To the extent to which the disease is prevalent a proportionate cost of rearing is wasted—a proportion which may be as high as 20 per cent. It is therefore to the production of disease-free seed that the efforts of the Department will be directed and this work will be undertaken at Coonoor, the seed and cocoons being distributed to the ryots of Kollegal and other areas on payment. At the same time, the quantity of such seed that can be raised will be small in proportion to the total demands of Kollegal taluk. For this reason therefore a testing party is stationed at Kollegal with a trained miscroscopist, who tests the ryots' moths. The peripatetic party will also experiment on the rearing of silk and the opening of a model filature. The second main functions of the reorganization scheme—and a very important function—is the development of the industry throughout the Presidency. This work will, in the main, be undertaken by the peripatetic weaving parties, the members of which will receive the requisite training for the purpose. In these areas too in the early stages the introduction of mulberry plantation and the supply of cuttings and the seedlings will be necessary.

The manufacture of silk goods is a by-no-means unimportant section of the hand-loom weaving industry while silk enters into combination with cotton in a number of varieties of cloth. The

investigation into the silk industry carried out by Mr. Maxwell Lefroy in 1916 showed that the Kollegal variety of silk although not equal to the Italian, French and Chinese silks could yet be considerably improved if greater attention was paid to the rearing of worms and modern processes of reeling and twisting were adopted. The steps taken in connexion with the rearing of worms have already been indicated, whilst experiments in regard to reeling and twisting will be conducted at the Textile Institute.

V.—MANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

The success which attended the efforts of the Department of Industries under the guidance of Sir Alfred Chatterton in introducing the aluminium industry and the chrome process of manufacturing leather is too well known to need special mention. Recent years have not been barren of results and the Government Pencil Factory was, after a period during which its successful working as a commercial concern was demonstrated, transferred to a private syndicate. The introduction of the soap industry is due chiefly to the foresight and initiative of Sir F. A. Nicholson and evidence of its success will be found in the starting of a considerable number of factories throughout the Presidency. The manufacturing activities which are at the present time under the direction of the Department are soap, glue, ink, jam and preserves. The aim of Government with regard to these manufactures is to ascertain and overcome the initial difficulties and discover whether the industry offers prospects of commercial success. The work of the Department of Industries in regard to the promotion of industrial development falls into two stages, the demonstration stage and the pioneer stage. In the first of these the object of the Department is to demonstrate that an article not hitherto manufactured in the Presidency can be produced of a standard high enough to enable it, as far as quality is concerned, to compete successfully in the market. Once this is established, it has to be decided whether Government should undertake the manufacture of the product on a commercial scale or should leave this to private enterprise. If Government undertake pioneer manufacture, their policy is directed to the ascertainment of the possibility of manufacture on a profitable basis.

Glue.

Among the new developments that owe their inception to the initiative of the Madras Department of Industries, the manufacture of glue at tropical temperatures is by no means the least important. One of the many commercial secrets revealed by the war was the fact that a very large quantity of tannery waste from the Madras Presidency was exported to Germany, presumably for the manufacture of glue, and the closing of the continental markets to fleshings caused a great accumulation of this valuable material. The experiments conducted by the Department in 1916 to manufacture glue locally from fleshings though not completely successful, were sufficiently encouraging to warrant further experiments. When therefore in the next year the Indian Munitions Board required supplies of glue in India for use in aeroplane construction, Mr. K. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar who was employed at the time as lecturer at the Leather Trades Institute was directed to complete the investigations previously initiated. After further research and some practical experiments, Mr. Srinivasa

Ayyangar succeeded in evolving a method of treating the fleshings which yielded a satisfactory product.

At this stage, it was decided that further experiments in regard to the manufacture of glue on a commercial scale should be conducted by a private syndicate and Government accordingly sanctioned, under certain conditions, the lease to Messrs. Beardsell & Co., of the building, plant, appliances, etc., for a period of one year. The firm took charge of the factory in August 1920 and after managing it for a year during which period they had actually been producing glue of good quality, expressed their inability to continue the experiments and their wish to withdraw from the enterprise altogether. The factory was thereupon taken over by Government and the officer who was employed as Superintendent of the factory by Messrs. Beardsell & Co. was employed as Superintendent of the Government factory and he took charge on the 1st October 1921.

The capacity of the plant installed in the factory is 36 tons per annum, but if and when an extended market is developed for the product and certain additional plant which is available is brought into use, the output can be increased to about 60 tons. The result of the first fifteen months' working of the factory showed a loss of Rs. 14,458-10-5. The loss on working is explained by the difficulty experienced in finding a market for the glue even at competitive prices for an output sufficiently large to make the factory pay. Throughout the year ending 31st March 1923, the market was being tested, and the restricted nature of the demand and consequent low output, contributed to the high cost of production since manufacturing costs remained almost stationary while the small volume of trade was insufficient to carry the overhead charges. Unfortunately to make matters worse the price of imported glues fell considerably. It was unfortunate also that the glue factory reached the commercial stage of production at a time when there was unprecedented depression in trade as even under ordinary conditions patience and considerable expenditure is necessary to bring to success the manufacture of a new patented product or article. Provided that an extended market can be developed for the glue, it is probable that by installing certain additional plant with the object of reducing the cost of manufacture and by working the factory at its maximum capacity glue can be produced at a competitive price, but it is impossible at this stage to express a definite opinion as to the prospects of commercial success.

The glue produced in the Government factory is of excellent quality suitable for high-class furniture and book binding and it is gratifying to note that the difficulties attending the manufacture of glue under tropical conditions which many chemists considered insuperable have been in a large measure overcome and that a glue has been produced which compares more than favourably with the average imported product the latter of which is often manufactured from bones. Hide glue, besides possessing high adhesive strength, is free from the characteristic odour of ordinary glue and stands well in all weathers.

During the first few months of the current official year, the factory has been closed down temporarily and efforts concentrated on the disposal of the accumulated stocks and on experiments. Work on the manufacture of roller composition has been in progress for some time past and the results obtained so far are fairly encouraging. A satisfactory glue for fixing the heads of matches has also been evolved. The experience obtained by the Department in the manufacture and marketing of glue indicates that under the most favourable conditions it will be somewhat difficult for a glue factory in India to compete with the products of the glue manufacturing trusts in Europe and America who not only manufacture on a very large scale but exploit very many sources of raw material. A glue factory in India would probably have

the best prospects of commercial success if run in conjunction with a tannery.

The quality of the glue has been approved by the Director of Ordnance Factories, the Controller of Contracts, the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and other large consumers throughout India as suitable for their requirements. Agents have been appointed for the United Provinces, Punjab, Delhi and the Mysore State.

Ink.

The main line of manufacture in the Government Industrial Institute, Madras, is ink. The object of starting the factory was to demonstrate that with the aid of indigenous materials it was possible to prepare inks and writing fluids of such quality as to compare favourably in all essential respects with the standard imported inks. The difficulties met with were great, as was to be expected in attempting to start on a wide scientific and accurate basis a chemical industry almost new to the Presidency. As a result, however, of the numerous experiments which were carried out, these difficulties were gradually overcome and certain formulæ having given promising results, a commencement was made with the manufacture of ink on a commercial scale. The question of containers however, proved a more persistent difficulty so much so that endeavours had to be made to stimulate the local manufacture of stoneware and earthenware jars. It was for this reason also that sales to the trade were restricted in 1921-22. The difficulty as regards containers has been overcome to some extent, since it has been found possible to buy from the Superintendent of Stationery used jars and suitable containers have been imported from the United Kingdom on favourable terms, while the local manufacture of stone ware and earthenware jars has also developed. In the year 1922-23, 2,100 gallons of ink was manufactured, the greater part of which was supplied to the Superintendent of Stationery. Manufacture was interrupted during that year consequent on the removal of the factory from Coonoor to Madras. Continuous experiments have been conducted with a view to the production of new classes and varieties of inks and the following standardized inks are now manufactured on a commercial scale. Blue Black Writing Ink, Blue Black Record Ink, Cheque filling in Ink Fountain Pen Ink, Scarlet Ink, Green Ink, Violet, Red and Black Rubber Stamping Inks Blue Black, Black and Scarlet Ink Powders. The manufacture of Printers' Ink is also under contemplation. The various inks produced at the factory are of excellent quality and have been approved by the Superintendent of Stationery as suitable for the requirements of Government. Laboratory tests have proved that the inks possess the characteristics of good inks, namely, permanency, penetrative fluidity and ready flow with freedom from clogging and reasonable cheapness. The inks have been on view at several exhibitions and a number of awards have been secured. The manufacture of ink may now be said to be a paying proposition and is already established as such on a limited scale.

Jam and Preserves.

The Fruit Preserving Institute at Coonoor owes its inception to Sir Frederick Nicholson. The object of starting the Institute was to create an organized fruit preserving industry on the Nilgiris coupled with the necessary co-development of systematised fruit culture not only to supply the requirements of the factory but also to supply the public needs and to benefit fruit growers, actual or prospective. The preliminary experiments conducted at Sir Frederick Nicholson's residence with plant which was domestic in character were so encouraging that it was decided to build a factory and instal the requisite plant for fruit preserving. While the factory was in course of construction the Lady Manager proceeded to England on

deputation to extend her knowledge of the subject, to study the latest methods and processes of manufacture and to arrange for the purchase and shipment of the necessary plant required for manufacture on a commercial scale. The building was completed and the requisite plant and fittings were installed during 1922–23.

In June 1922, production was started on an experimental scale and small batches of jam under varying temperatures and pressures were manufactured and the climatic effects on standard recipes were noted and the recipes revised accordingly. Experiments were made with the following fruits for the manufacture of jams and jellies: Bananas, Bilberries, Bilimbies Chinese Papayia, Giant Tree Tomatoes, Granadillas, Hill Guavas, Hill Pineapples, Kew Pineapples, Mangoes, Oranges, ordinary Guvas, Peaches, Pears, Pomealos Quince, Raspberries, Roselles, Strawberries, Strawberry Guvas, Sweet Limes, Tiparees, Tree Tomatoes and Tomatoes. In all twenty-four different kinds of fruits were experimented with and twelve good standard recipes were evolved. Experiments were also conducted in the canning and bottling of fruits.

Actual production in the factory commenced on the 19th July 1922, but owing to certain difficulties incidental to the starting of a new factory the operations had to be closed down temporarily and were not restarted until the middle of November 1922. From the 16th September 1921 to 31st March 1923, 15,728 lb. of jam valued at Rs. 15,149–7–8 were manufactured and there was a loss of Rs. 18,217–11–0 on the working of the factory during that period. Sales up to the present have been, disappointing; but the country is passing through a period of depression in trade and the possibilities of development have yet to be explored fully and the available markets tried. It is not possible to say therefore at this stage whether the Institute is likely to prove a commercial success or otherwise. The quality of the jam has, on the whole, been favourably reported on by those who have tasted it.

As considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining suitable jam jars for jams and other products manufactured at the Institute, arrangements were made to instal a can-making plant with a view not only of effecting a considerable economy but also of rendering the factory self-contained. Sir Frederick Nicholson who was in England at the time undertook to select the plant in consultation with the High Commissioner and delivery of the plant is expected shortly.

Up to the present, no scarcity of fruit has been experienced though the factory has not yet been operated at its full capacity. The amount and variety of fruit available has surpassed expectations and supplies have been available at lower prices than anticipated in consequence of which it has been possible to effect a reduction in the price of some of the high-priced jams. The operations of the factory have certainly had the effect of stimulating the cultivation of fruit on the Nilgiris which, as already stated, was one of the objects of its establishment.

Palapalaiyam Sugarcane Crushing Factory.

The cane crushing station was first started by Mr. (now Sir) Alfred Chatterton in 1912 and the objects of its establishment were as follows:—

(*a*) to evolve a suitable design of furnace capable of boiling cane juice into jaggery with megass for fuel thus rendering any additional or other fuel unnecessary.

(*b*) to demonstrate to agriculturists the increased percentage of extraction of juice from sugarcane which results from the use of power-driven mills in the place of bullock-driven iron mills.

(*c*) to determine the smallest economical size of power plant by which

jaggery can be manufactured at a rate lower than that produced by bullock-driven mills and country furnaces.

In 1914, after a number of experiments, an improved furnace was produced in which megass and trash could be used without additional wood or other fuel and various further improvements have been carried out from time to time. As a result of the experience gained and with a view to improve still further the existing furnace, arrangements were made for air gratings to be fitted sloping away from the chimney and for the insertion of partitions to retain the hot gases in the furnace for a longer period so as to ensure their imparting an increased percentage of heat to the upper pans. This resulted in a further considerable saving in the consumption of megass and trash. It cannot be claimed, however, that the early experiments were successful. Indeed in most seasons the factory appears to have worked at an actual loss. The inablility to show a profit in the early years was due partly to the fact that the rate charged to the ryots for manufacturing jaggery was too low. In many cases, operations were started too late in the season and no megass was stored at the end of the previous year for use at the commencement of the following season. The lack of success was chiefly due, however, to the disappointing percentage yield of extraction obtained. Indeed the results obtained from the three-roller mill installed in the factory showed little improvement on that obtained from the ordinary iron bullock-driven mill. Arrangements were therefore made for the installation of a five-roller mill with a view to improve the percentage of extraction.

The factory was transferred to the Department of Agriculture along with the Pumping and Boring operations in 1916, but reverted to the Department of Industries in 1920 when it was placed under the direct control of the Industrial Engineer. The factory showed a profit of Rs. 1,050 on the season's working in the year 1921–22. In the year 1922–23 the total output of jaggery was 2,057 pothies and the operations of the factory yielded a profit of Rs. 1,077–2–3 a result which reflected credit on the Industrial Engineer. During the year the improved five-roller mill, the purchase of which from Messrs. Blair, Campbell and Mclean, Limited, had been sanctioned during the previous year, was installed and an extraction of about 72 per cent was obtained as against about 66 per cent with the old three-roller mill. But as funds would not permit of the purchase of a suitable engine, the 12 h.p. engine already installed in the factory had to be utilized and it proved to be insufficiently powerful to drive the new mill at its maximum capacity. Under normal working conditions, the profit of the factory with the new type of mill would have been greater and the chief factors which tended to restrict the net profits were :

(i) the increase in the capital cost of the factory consequent on the purchase of the new five-roller mill without a proportionate increase in outturn owing to the old engine being insufficiently powerful to drive the mill at its full capacity, and

(ii) the fact that higher wages had to be paid to the coolies on account of plague at Pallapalaiyam, and also because the greater part of the labour available locally was engaged in the construction of the new Singannallur Railway Station.

The five-roller mill was lent to the Kallakurichi Co-operative Society last year free of rent, the Society bearing the cost of transport and the Pallapalaiyam Surgarcane factory the running cost. The object was to introduce and demonstrate in a new area the power crushing of canes as a paying proposition.

VI.—THE SOAP INDUSTRY OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

History.—The Kerala Soap Institute represents the result of one of the many disinterested activities of Sir F. A. Nicholson as the Honorary Director of the Department of Fisheries. In 1913, Government appointed Mr. A. K. Menon, an Oil and Soap Expert who had received practical training in England while holding a Government of India State scholarship, as an assistant to Sir F. A. Nicholson in examining the question of fish oil and its uses, its possible utilization for the manufacture of soap and the best method of dealing with its large percentage of stearine (fish tallow). During the first year of his work Mr. Menon was successful utilizing fish oil in the manufacture of fish oil soap for use on harness and leather goods and the manufacture of fish oil soap thus initiated constituted an important local outlet for the fish oil and stearine which were being produced at that time in the fish oil and guano factory at Tanur.

These experiments, however, led Sir Frederick Nicholson and his assistant to experiment in regard to the production of ordinary and high-class soaps from vegetable oils and tallows, and with a view to ascertain whether the soaps thus manufactured could be marketed at a profit, the Government sanctioned, early in 1916, Sir Frederick Nicholson's proposals for the establishment of a small complete factory for the experimental manufacture of soaps and the operations were carried on in a rented building. In September 1917, Sir Frederick Nicholson submitted proposals for the establishment of a factory in permanent buildings of its own. His object was that the factory with its chemist's laboratory and other industrial aids should form a technological institution where other branches of the oils and fat industries, such as the manufacture of candles, glycerine, oil paints and varnishes, edible fats, etc., could be studied and demonstrated. It was intended that the Government factory, besides serving as a stimulating example to encourage small capitalists to establish similar factories, should also provide facilities for the training of students in the processes employed; or in other words, the object of the Soap factory was to establish soap manufacture and to demonstrate that soap could be made profitably in this Presidency, and at a later stage, it was intended to train students in soap manufacture up to the limits of the factory accommodation and equipment. Government therefore sanctioned in 1917 the establishment at Calicut of a permanent factory, and a site measuring 3·75 acres was acquired for the purpose at a cost of Rs. 21,000.

At this stage the factory which had up to this time been under the control of the Department of Fisheries was transferred to the Department of Industries as Sir Frederick Nicholson desired to be relieved of the charge of it. The transfer took place in April 1919, and subsequently the name of the factory was changed from "Government Soap Works" to "Kerala Soap Institute." The estimates and plans for the new factory were sanctioned by Government in October 1921, and the construction of the new buildings was completed in May 1922. The cost of the buildings which amounted to approximately Rs. 85,000 has been practically paid for by the profits made by the factory since its inception in 1916.

Plant extensions.—The success or failure of soap manufacture as in the case of many other industries, depends largely upon whether it is possible to utilize the by-products derived from the process of manufacture. When soap is made by the boiling process, glycerine which forms about 10 per cent of the weight of the oil used is set free and in large factories is recovered and refined. This is an important by-product, as refined and distilled glycerine commands a considerable price and as such it is obviously advantageous for the manufacturer of boiled soaps to recover the

glycerine. A glycerine plant has been installed in the Kerala Soap Institute which will enable the factory to prepare 80 per cent crude glycerine and it is hoped that this plant will be in full working order within a few months. Provided a ready sale can be obtained for the crude glycerine, the cost of production of the soaps should be materially reduced. A causticising plant for the production of caustic soda from soda ash has also been installed and will, it is anticipated, effect a further economy in the working of the factory.

Varieties of soaps manufactured, quantity produced and sold.—During the year ending 31st March 1923, 276 tons of the various classes of soaps enumerated below valued at Rupees 2,10,951-12-6 were sold. Provided that an extended market for the soaps can be developed, the output can be considerably increased now that the manufacturing operations have been transferred to its new factory. The soaps manufactured are of excellent quality and are guaranteed pure. The products of the Institute have been exhibited at various exhibitions and a number of gold medals and other awards have been secured for the exhibits of soap. The following are the main lines manufactured:—

1. Vegetol.
2. Milled toilet soaps.
3. Washwell and coaltar.
4. Leaf soap.
5. Saddle soap.
6. Insecticidal soap.
7. Cheap disinfectant soaps.
8. Soft soap.

Sales organization.—In the early days of the Institute, sales were effected mainly from the factory itself. This system worked fairly well in the special circumstances of the time, but it was not considered entirely satisfactory and later it was decided to employ an agency system for selling the soap and factory sales were given up. A firm was appointed as agents for the whole of the Presidency outside the west coast; but the results were poor and the agency was terminated. The system of travellers was subsequently employed, but as this also did not prove satisfactory in practice it has been superseded by a system of sales agents working on commission which on the whole is working satisfactorily. An amount of Rs. 3,255 was expended on advertisement during the last financial year.

Profits and loss.—In 1921, Government ordered that the factory should be managed primarily as a commercial concern designed to yield a profit on the capital invested so that the right kind of private enterprise may be induced to take up similar ventures, and it was laid down that to this consideration all others should be subordinate, and that arrangements should be made for the training of students only so far as this was consistent with the commercial aspect of the scheme. In other words, it was decided no longer to treat the Soap factory as a pioneer or demonstration factory, but to run it as a commercial factory so as to yield as much profit as possible. A loss of Rs. 23,320-12-5 was incurred on the working of the factory during the year 1922-23. The unsatisfactory results of the operations during the last two years are attributable mainly to the adverse trade conditions which have affected the profits of practically every industrial product. Owing to the falling off in demand, & in an endeavour to improve the position, prices during 1922-23 were reduced in many cases to such an extent as practically to absorb any profit. The decline in sales is largely attributable also to the marketing of cheap and colourable imitations of the Institute's soaps at prices with which consistently with the maintenance of quality the Institute could not compete. The great difficulty has been that consequent on the reduced output and smaller sales, the volume of trade during the last two years has been insufficient to carry the overhead charges and as a corollary the manufacturing cost of the soap has necessarily been increased. It is hoped, however, that when commercial manufacture has been thoroughly organised in the new factory and trade

conditions gradually improve, it will be possible to increase the output considerably, while, as previously stated, it will shortly be possible to recover the valuable by-product glycerine and thereby reduce the manufacturing cost. The following table shows the profit or loss of the Institute from the year when it commenced to operate on a commercial scale :—

Year.	Net sales.	Net profit.	Net loss.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1917–18	1,38,511 13 1	38,409 1 2	......
1918–19	2,37,931 12 0	47,400 8 5	......
1919–20	2,75,996 3 10	6,216 10 7	......
1920–21	1,72,008 0 2	......	14,268 4 5
1921–22	2,27,350 0 3	16,152 4 2	......
1922–23	2,10,951 12 6	......	23,320 12 5

Training of apprentices.—As already stated one of the objects underlying the establishment of the Institute was the training of students in the process of soap manufacture. While the factory was located in confined and otherwise unsuitable rented buildings, it was not possible to make any appreciable progress in the training of operatives and soap managers. Now that the Institute has been removed to the new buildings, and the erection of the glycerine and causticising plants is approaching completion, it will be possible to provide the necessary facilities for training in soap manufacture. But it has to be recognised that the training of apprentices would interfere to a considerable extent with commercial production, and the future policy to be adopted in regard to the policy of the Institute generally and the training of apprentices in particular is at present under review by Government.

Establishment of small cottage factories.—There is no statistical information available as to the number of small cottage industries that have sprung into existence in the Presidency as a result chiefly of the establishment of the Kerala Soap Institute. A rough estimate, however, indicates that there are at least one hundred small factories scattered throughout the Presidency producing soap by what is known as the "cold process," which is easy of manipulation by the aid of cheap and simple machinery. Most of these cold process soaps, however, are of inferior quality as they are manufactured by uninstructed persons by the use or misuse of materials whose chemical characteristics are unknown to them. Although it is quite possible to manufacture, by the cold process, a good class of toilet soap somewhat similar to the "Vegetol" made in the Kerala Soap Institute, the majority of soaps that are turned out by these small factories are positively injurious for toilet use. Every effort is, however, made by the Department to assist the owners of these factories with advice and suggestions, by carrying out analyses of soaps manufactured by them, and pointing out how mistakes could be rectified. A bulletin entitled "Soap Making by the Cold Process" has been issued by the Department for the information of

public. There is no doubt, however, that these soaps are being used largely for semi-toilet and for household use and on this account they have replaced to some extent several varieties of cheap foreign soaps which were popular in the Indian bazaars before the war. Statistics of imports of foreign soaps into the ports on the West Coast, for the years 1915 to 1922, indicate that there has been of late an appreciable decrease in the quantity and value of the imports, both of toilet and household soaps. The increase in duty of soaps to 15 per cent may have slightly influenced the figures, but there is no doubt that local competition in cheap soaps is being felt by foreign soap makers and exporters.

General observations.—There is a permanent and growing demand in this Presidency for high-class toilet soaps. At present most of the toilet soaps in use are imported. The small quantity of toilet soaps made at the Kerala Soap Institute and at the Mysore Government Soap Factory at Bangalore supplies only a small fraction of the demand in this Presidency. Ordinarily there is a good margin of profit in the manufacture and sale of toilet soaps which are put up in fancy boxes and sold in cakes which weigh anything from 5 to 12 to the pound. There are perfumes of local origin, e.g., sandalwood oil, geranium oil, eucalyptus oil, patchouli oil, palmorosa oil, cloves oil, which are eminently suited for blending into soap compounds of agreeable odour. That there are no private factories which produce toilet soaps in this Presidency is mainly due to want of knowledge and lack of business enterprise amongst the people. In addition to the steady and increasing demand in this Presidency and other parts of India, there is the prospect of the development of an export trade in toilet soaps with the adjoining countries such as the Hinterland of Aden, Burma, the Malaya States, etc., where such soaps are in considerable demand. There is a market in this Presidency for textile soaps such as are used by weaving mills, the requirements of which are now met chiefly by foreign soaps, but it should be possible to make such soaps much cheaper locally as the requisite raw materials are cheap and abundant. Prospects are also favourable for the manufacture and sale of soft soaps for use in workshops and for scrubbing purposes generally. A special soft soap made from fish in the Kerala Soap Institute has been in regular demand by planters and horticulturists for use as an insecticide against green bug, mangoe hopper and other insect-pests. The demand for this soap is well maintained and it should be possible to develop an extended market for this variety.

As regards the question of raw materials for soap, this Presidency offers a vast range of vegetable and fish oils, of which coconut oil, groundnut oil, elupa oil, castor oil, mourha oil, and maroti oil are the most common. Tallow of a poor quality prepared from buffalo, beef and goat is available in small quantities. For preparing soap by the cold process, coconut oil is eminently suitable. For making high class toilet soaps, hard fats like tallow are used in European countries. It is possible, however, to prepare hard fats from vegetable oils by the process of hydrogenation. In short there is considerable scope for developing the soap industry in the Madras Presidency and it is the aim of the Kerala Soap Institute to assist in this direction.

VII.—THE TANNING INDUSTRY OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Origin.—The Tanning Industry of the Madras Presidency differs from most Indian industries, in that practically the whole of the manufactured product is exported. Though it is not, as a rule, profitable to export the poorer qualities of tanned leather which go to meet local requirements in India, the amount of leather so used does not, in normal times, exceed 30 per cent of the amount tanned. This industry may be considered to have originated when Charles de Souza of Pondicherry found that by giving a bath of myrabolam liquor to leather tanned with the bark of the avaram shrub (Cassia auriculata) the colour was not so sensitive to light and the leather kept its light shade for a considerable period instead of turning to an unpleasant brick red colour in the course of a few days. Previous to the date of this discovery (between 1840 and 1850) small lots of tanned hides and skins had been exported, but the trade increased rapidly from this time.*

Exports.—The amount of tanned leather exported from Madras for the years from 1910–11 to 1922–23 is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Tanned hides.†			Tanned skins.†		
	Quantity.		Value.	Quantity.		Value.
	CWT.	NO.	RS.	CWT.	NO.	RS.
1910–11 ...	124,506	1,715,073	96,52,595	116,752	15,281,674	2,37,98,694
1911–12 ...	150,208	2,094,481	1,20,13,712	126,802	16,694,528	2,55,02,674
1912–13 ...	192,206	2,737,918	1,60,27,098	108,005	14,746,316	2,15,69,111
1913–14 ...	142,370	1,905,549	1,23,25,371	110,535	14,997,188	2,23,71,263
1914–15 ...	170,263	2,317,963	1,79,88,387	97,472	13,434,161	1,89,87,769
1915–16 ...	222,418	3,054,038	2,36,58,445	105,066	14,535,230	2,11,51,059
1916–17 ...	142,954	3,636,259	1,85,07,241	132,956	18,366,945	3,97,46,607
1917–18 ...	3,180	27,740	3,63,119	10,350	1,891,506	57,77,460
1918–19 ...	450,487	6,341,379	6,46,62,529	26,572	3,776,979	98,33,534
1919–20 ...	375,023	5,819,549	5,59,42,838	82,177	14,135,225	4,09,18,411
1920–21 ...	65,160	1,279,501	86,32,753	47,360	8,644,615	1,80,64,472
1921–22 ...	88,840	1,683,619	84,64,895	70,460	12,552,973	2,13,47,667
1922–23 ...	161,480	...	1,70,01,036	80,300	...	2,39,31,348

Owing to the great shortage of freight in 1917–18, there was a fall in the shipment of tanned hides and the very large quantities which were awaiting shipment at the end of the year helped to swell the astonishing figures of 1918–19. It will be noticed that the export of tanned skins declined greatly during the years 1917–18 and 1918–19 whilst the export of tanned hides increased very considerably during the latter year. This was due to the fact that tannage of skins and the export of tanned skins were prohibited during the greater part

* For further details of the history of the trade see " Monograph on Tanning and Working in Leather in the Madras Presidency " by Mr. (now Sir) Alfred Chatterton, 1905, and Indian Munitions Board Review of the Trade in India Hides, Skins and Leather, 1919.

† Hides are from cow, bull, bullock and buffalo ; skins from sheep, goat and calf.

of that period with the object of concentrating the whole resources of the South Indian Tanners on the tannage of hides which were urgently wanted for military requirements. In this emergency the South Indian Tanner showed what a valuable asset he was to the country and to the Empire by tanning the enormous amount of about 2,000 tons of leather a month.

The boom of 1919–20.—A study of the post-war figures for hides shows a great boom in trade in the year 1919–20 followed by a greater slump during the following two years, the differences in quantity and value of exports being very marked. As regards skins the declared value was higher in 1919–20 than in any of the pre-war years, shown in the above table, although the number of skins exported was much less. This fall in numbers may be attributed chiefly to the greater demand for raw skins for glace kid and to the lack of demand from Central Europe, which normally bought large quantities of tanned skins in the London auctions. During the years 1920–21 and 1921–22 both quantity and value fell very considerably on account of the general trade slump. The year 1922–23 saw a considerable revival in the export of tanned hides and skins although it had still to yield pride of place as the most important export trade in the Presidency to groundnuts. The increase was mainly the result of a total clearance of the stocks left in Government hands after the contract was withdrawn.

Process of tanning.—The process at present used is practically identical in outline with that used by Charles de Sousa as far back as 1850, but the product has improved very much indeed as the labour and supervision has accumulated the experience of 70 years and those tanners who have made the greatest use of this experience have been the most successful.

Early experiments.—In the early years of this century experiments in chrome tanning were started by Mr. Chambers in his tannery in Tondiyarpet and by Mr. Chatterton, assisted by Mr. N. S. T. Chari, in the School of Arts, Madras. The result of Mr. Chambers' experiments is the Chrome Leather Company of Chromepet near Madras of which he is the proprietor. Mr. Chari is now the proprietor of Messrs. Chari & Co. of Calcutta, which firm are the Managing Agents of the Mysore Tannery, Bangalore; the Berhampore Tannery, Berhampore, Bengal, the Calcutta Chrome Leather Company and the Indian Glace Kid Company.

The Chrome Leather Company's Tannery, Chromepet, is in a class by itself, so far as the Madras Presidency is concerned and is an up-to-date concern tanning and finishing all classes of leather, both chrome and vegetable, that are in demand in India. This firm also has a manufacturing department where considerable quantities of leather goods are turned out.

Tanneries which work for export are scattered throughout the Presidency, but particularly in the following centres :—

Northern—Vizianagaram, Bezwada, Ellore, Rajahmundry and in Hyderabad and Mutwada in the neighbouring districts of the Hyderabad State.

Central—The outskirts of Madras, Pallavaram, Ambur, Vaniyambadi, Ranipet, Vellore, Pernambut and in Bangalore in the Mysore State.

Southern—Trichinopoly, Dindigul, Erode and Coimbatore.

As a rule the tanneries in the northern division work only on hides, whilst those in the south consist almost entirely all skin tanneries. The central division divides its energies between the two classes of goods. The tanneries vary greatly in size from what is practically a one-man concern to those which are capable of turning out over 10,000 hides or 50,000 skins per month.

Madras tanneries.—Sir Alfred Chatterton in his "Monograph on Tanning and Working in Leather in the Madras Presidency" *published in 1903, describes

Pages 29 and 30.

a Madras tannery as below, and this description is, as a rule, as accurate to-day as when written. There are, however, places originally built on this plan that have been added to from time to time until to-day it is impossible to find the original square.

"A typical Madras tannery consists of tiled sheds built on the four sides of a square or rectangle with a blank wall externally and opening on the inside to a quadrangle. A wide doorway in the middle of one of the shorter sides of the rectangle gives access to the tannery. One-half is devoted to the reception of raw materials and to the carrying out of the process preliminary to tanning. The soaking pits are usually constructed below ground level along the outer walls. They are generally square in plan and three or four feet deep, built of brick and plastered. For the removal of the lime after unhairing, tanks of brick and plaster are usually built above ground level with masonry aqueducts or channels to supply them with water. Skin tanning is invariably carried on in wooden tubes from 3 to 4 feet in diameter or more, and of about the same depth. Of these there are often more than one hundred."

In normal times most of the Madras tanners obtain the greater part of their raw hides and skins locally with the result that there is a marked difference in pattern, size, etc., in the product of different districts. In times of great demand, raw materials are imported from all over India with the result that leather from different districts to a great extent loses its individuality. This was particularly noticeable in the hides tanned during the last two years of the war period when all attempts at keeping hides tanned in different districts separate was given up, and one general selection for all tannage was introduced. There is, however, one notable exception to the above rule in that several firms in the northern division, and a few in the central, make a speciality of tanning hides rejected by the Calcutta firms who buy raw hides for export.

Tanning materials.—Although there are quite a number of tanning materials available in the Madras Presidency, the export tanners use only three, of which two are barks and the third a fruit. Of these materials, the bark of *Cassia auriculata* (Avaram, Tangedu, Turwad, Tanner's Cassia, etc.) is the most important as this material is the basis of all the best tannages. This shrub is plentiful in most parts of the Presidency, particularly so in the Ceded districts, but never grows in thick clumps and is always scattered so that the collection of the stick is a slow and costly business. The bark must be stripped off the sticks within an hour or two of the cutting as otherwise it becomes impossible to remove. The right of collection of this bark on Government land is sold by auction for various periods. This material was in the pre-war period, second only to Sicilian Shumach in being the most expensive tanning material per unit of tan.* The high price is chiefly due to (1) the cost of collecting the sticks, (2) the time taken to strip the bark from off them, (3) the light weight of the product and (4) the prices paid at auction for the right of collection. This bark has properties that make it the simplest of materials to use for tanning and it is thus particularly suitable for use with the class of labour and supervision available in the Madras Presidency.

The bark of *Cassia fistula* (Konam, Rela, Amaltas, Indian laburnam) is used either as a substitute for part of the avaram bark or in a few tanneries in the north of the Presidency to replace it altogether. When used with care, it gives a leather only slightly inferior in colour and general appearance to that tanned with avaram. The leather has the same fault of darkening if exposed to light that avaram tanned leather has. The bark contains less tannin than avaram, but is much cheaper to collect owing to its heavier nature. The tree coppices easily and is worked regularly in certain parts of the northern districts. The price of this bark fluctuates even more than that of avaram and its unit

* "Some Indian Tanning Materials"—Mysore Economic Journal, Mar. 1915.

value is also exceedingly high when compared with most other materials used in India or elsewhere.

*Myrabolams.**—The dried fruit of *Terminalia chebula* are used to fix the colour of the leather and the Madras tanner is exceedingly particular as to the quality of the myrabolams that he uses and prefers those grown in the Shevaroy Hills to any others. This quality, known as Salem Myrabs, is decidedly richer in tannin than most others, and is also of a very light colour, so that it pays the tanner of the very highest class of hides and skins to use them although they usually cost from two to three times the amount that others do.

Water used in tanneries.—The water used by the South Indian tanners is almost invariably obtained from shallow wells or tanks. It varies very greatly in character and is exceedingly impure in many cases. Samples of water from certain tanneries examined in the Leather Trades Institute, Madras, have contained well over 100 parts per 100,000 of both temporary and permanent hardness together with considerable quantities of chlorides, so that no tanner using modern methods could possibly make a saleable leather with it, and yet the Madras tanner with his avaram tannage turns out quite a good article. There are, on the other hand, waters much less impure that seem quite unsuitable for this tannage and as the reasons for this are not understood, a research on this subject has been undertaken at the Leather Trades Institute.

Tannery maistris.—Till quite recently, the working of the tanneries was entirely in the hands of "maistris" or working foremen and in many cases the tannery owners knew practically nothing about the processes used. Now many of the owners are keen tanners and do most of the supervision themselves. The coolies that do the work in the tanneries are in all cases of the very lowest castes and are usually exceedingly irregular in their work, keeping what hours they like and only working after they have received large advances on their pay which the tanner has to recover over a long period. This system of giving advances leads to much trouble as in some cases the coolies take a second advance from another tanner before the first advance has been recovered in full, which naturally leads to complications. The processes used in different tanneries are almost identical, and vary only very slightly in small details according to the class of material being worked and the labour employed.

The following is a short account of the process as carried out in hide tanneries.† In skin tanneries, slightly less time is taken in each part of the process.

Soaking.—Soaking is always done in fresh water without any addition. The use of putrid soaks, which are supposed to have been used some years ago, is now unknown. The softening of dried hides is usually helped by working them on the flesh with a knife when thrown over a palmyra beam, whilst cured hides are worked in the same way to remove mud. Drums and other mechanical contrivances are never used, but trampling is occasionally done to help the washing and softening. Twelve to twenty-four hours in soaks is seldom exceeded in the hotter parts of the year and forty-eight in the cold weather.

Liming.—The tendency during the last ten years has been to shorten the liming and to use fresher limes. Most tanners now complete the process in from six to twelve days and they give each pack a fresh lime. The hides are handled at least once a day. This is done by the coolie standing in the pit bringing the hides to the surface with his feet and lifting them on to the edge of the pit with his hands. He then stirs up the lime and throws in the hides again and tramples them down.

* See "The Relative Tannin Values of Different Species and Growths of Myrabolams"—Parker & Blocky, J.S.C.I., page 1181, 1913.

† See Indian Munitions Board "Result of workin the Government Tannery at Dharavi, Bombay"—by J. W. Macfarlane.

Unhairing and fleshing.—Unhairing and fleshing are always done by hand over a palmyra beam with a knife similar to the English unhairing knife but lighter and more curved so as to suit the curve of the beam. Both unhairing and fleshing is done with the concave edge of the knife and this has an advantage over the use of the convex edge of the English fleshing knife in that a broad cut is not so hollow in the centre.

Deliming.—Deliming is always partial and never complete and is carried out by alternately washing in water and scudding with the same knife used for unhairing. Hides are often scudded as many as four or even six times. The washing is usually done in fairly large shallow tanks and the process is helped by trampling.

Tanning.—The tanning process proper is divided into two parts, firstly treatment in bark and secondly in myrabolams. The Indian tanner does not consider myrabolams a tanning material in exactly the same way as bark. Hides are brought from the final scudding operation and are floated into an old avaram liquor, through which several packs of hides have previously passed, and are handled in this several times. A certain amount of bark is then thrown between the hides, and they are left overnight, and again handled the following morning, the same bark being again spread between the hides. After from 7 to 10 days in this bark during which time they are handled daily, the hides are taken out and squeezed as dry as possible by twisting them between two bamboos. The hides are now well-worked on the flesh with a fleshing knife and any small portions of flesh missed in the fleshing process are thus removed. They are then given a second and third bark in each of which they remain from 7 to 10 days and are squeezed out and worked over the beam. This squeezing and working is a very important factor in the resultant leather as the more thoroughly it is done the better set out will be the finished leather. The penetration of the tannin is also accelerated by these processes. After the third bark the average run of hides is considered tanned but heavies are given a fourth and extra heavies a fifth bark. The amount of bark given in the different stages varies in every tannery but a total of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ lb. for each pound of dried leather is about the average where pure avaram is used. Usually from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. are given in the first bath, 1 lb. in the second and $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. in the third. Where konam is used larger quantities must be given.

The myrabolam bath which follows consists in laying away the hides for three or four days in a fresh myrabolam infusion made by boiling up broken myrabolams in water and allowing the stew to cool. In use, care is taken that there is a certain amount of the pulp between each hide. After this the hides are removed, squeezed again and worked out and are then ready for oiling off.

Finishing.—Oil is applied by sprinkling and then rubbing in with the hand and piling the hides one on another. After being in pile for some time, the hides are hung up to sam (half dry). All drying is natural air drying, as no tannery has any arrangement for expediting drying in bad weather so that in damp weather leather is often damaged by mould. The sammed hides are set out with a copper slicker, dried out, and are then ready for sale.

Previously, the flesh of the hides was often coated with a paste of flour and grease to which other weighting matters were often added. This practice was prohibited during the control, with the result that a decided improvement in the flaying of hides was noted and, consequently, it is greatly to be hoped that this practice will not be again started.

Softening.—Two tanners of skins have scudding machines and one or two have pumps driven by power, but these are the only cases where power is used in any of the export tanneries. Skins are softened by staking and the flesh is rubbed with a rough hard burnt brick to smoothen it before packing for export.

This process produces a leather that for many purposes can hardly be improved on, but it has some very serious defects in that (1) the amount of labour necessary in the tannery is very great indeed; (2) a very large proportion of the tannin from the bark and myrabolams is wasted as very little more than 60 per cent is used in either case; (3) this leather is unsuitable for bookbinding or other similar uses as it is found that it gradually deteriorates on keeping especially if exposed to the fumes of gas or of coal fires.

Tanning trade.—As a rule skins are sent by the tanners on consignment to the London public auctions under their own mark, whilst hides are sold to merchants in Madras who select and classify them into well-known classes and qualities and then export them either for sale by auction or private sale or in execution of orders previously received. The business is very speculative as raw material has to be bought for final sale at a period of at least four months afterwards.

It is often asked if it would not be possible for the South Indian tanner to finish the hides or skins more profitably than the European firms engaged in this trade as labour is so much more plentiful and less costly in South India than in Europe. The answer to this is that the European manufacturers have the following advantages over any firm here in that (1) their labour is already trained and is more adaptable than Indian labour; (2) they are near the market for the finished leather and so can follow the demand much more easily and do not have to guess what the fancies of Dame Fashion will be so long in advance; (3) as the chief market for crust leather is London, they have a greater choice of suitable material and are able to get larger quantities of a suitable selection than would be possible here.

When the experiments carried out by Mr. (now Sir Alfred) Chatterton at the School of Arts, Madras, had shown that it was possible to make a chrome leather in India, the Government of Madras hired a local tannery to work the process on a commercial scale. Students were allowed to follow the working of the process, but unfortunately most of them had no previous knowledge of tanning and many of them left with the idea that the possession of a formula was all that was necessary to make a successful chrome tanner. As a result practically none of these students were of any use when they met the usual difficulties which always arise in starting a new process.

Leather Trades Institute.—The Leather Trades Institute, Washermanpet, was opened in 1915, and the main object of its establishment was the improvement of the methods of manufacturing leather in India while the conception of the school course was that it should consist mainly of practical work in the school tannery, this practical work being supplemented by a measure of theoretical instruction and by laboratory checks on the processes in the tannery. The Institute is now worked partly as a model tannery and partly, but to a much lesser extent, as a research institute. It provides a course of training in tanning and leather manufacture which extends over three sessions to selected students who have passed the Secondary School-leaving Certificate Examination at least, or who otherwise possess sufficient general education, as determined by an entrance examination, to profit by the course. Candidates with higher educational qualifications are, however, ordinarily given preference. As far as possible, admission to the Institute is confined to candidates who are sons of tanners or are otherwise connected with the leather trade. The syllabus of study consists of general science, the principles of leather manufacture, and methods of tanning, currying and finishing. Special attention is devoted to practical work. The objects of the training now given at the Institute are:—

(1) to give students a thorough grasp of the principles underlying the various processes; and

(2) to instruct them in as many of the commoner processes as they can

assimilate during the period of the course.

On the completion of the ordinary course, students who have had previous experience in the handling of labour and factory work, are suitable for employment as departmental foremen or assistant foremen according to the scale of the factory employing them, and if employed in country tanneries, are able to indicate improvements and introduce new methods. In the case of students with no previous practical experience in a tannery under commercial conditions, the course of training in the Institute must be followed by practical work in a tannery or factory before they can be entrusted with the control of a commercial tannery.

The fees are Rs. 150 per annum in the cases of students from the Madras Presidency or Coorg, and Rs. 300 per annum in the case of students from Native States and from provinces other than the Madras Presidency or Coorg. On the 31st March 1923, there were 32 students on the rolls of the Institute. Since the establishment of the Institute, 46 students have completed their training and most of them are now employed in responsible positions in tanneries or allied business. The net expenditure to Government during 1922–23 was Rs. 43,030 and the average cost of instruction per pupil was Rs. 1,345. Proposals have recently been sanctioned by Government involving the construction of a new building which will provide new class rooms and laboratories, in the latter of which, facilities will be available for the conduct of research work in connexion with tanning problems generally. Practically the whole time of the staff has hitherto been absorbed in lecturing and supervising the work of the students, and this in conjunction with the absence of suitable laboratory accommodation have restricted the volume of research work undertaken to small dimensions. During the last two years, however, two bulletins* embodying the results of research work conducted at the Institute have been published and when the new laboratories are available a considerable development in the research side of the Institute may be anticipated. Mr. K. Seshachalam Nayudu, M.A., M.SC., who was awarded a State Technical Scholarship to study the chemistry of leather manufacture at the University of Leeds was on his return in 1922 on completing his course, engaged by Government to complete at the Leather Trades Institute the researches connected with the leather industry on which he was engaged at Leeds University. These researches, which include the study of the fermentation of infusion from divi divi, the relative merits of chrome liquors prepared by different methods and the study of the composition of chrome liquors, are now in progress.

VIII.—SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, MADRAS.

The School of Arts, Madras, was established privately in 1850 by Dr. Alexander Hunter, a Surgeon of the Madras Army, and it was taken over by Government two years later. The school was originally known as the "School of Industrial Arts," and an extraordinary variety of arts were practised in it. In the school, the manufacture of building materials such as tiles, bricks and terra-cotta was improved and developed by Dr. Hunter and in fact this class of work formed the greater part of the industrial side of the school. The artistic department was mostly concerned with freehand drawing, geometry, perspective anatomy, and engraving. In 1856, an artist, Mr. A. Cole, was brought out from England to supervise the artistic department of the school and changes in personnel, and policy have since been made from time to time. The school which was hitherto under the control of the Director of

* "South Indian Wattles" and "A Note on the Manufacture of One Bath Chrome Liquor."

Public Instruction was transferred to the Department of Industries in October 1920. The school now provides a training in art and design as applied to various industrial crafts, the aim being to improve crafts which are capable of artistic treatment. There are separate departments in the school devoted to instruction in cabinet making, metal working including silver-smithing, jewellery, wood and copper engraving and dye sinking, lacquer work, painting, designing, carpet weaving, modelling, geometrical drawing, a life drawing class and a drawing class for ladies principally employed as teachers in schools under the Department of Public Instruction, who wish to improve their knowledge of drawing as a school subject. Each of the classes is conducted, as far as possible, as a small workshop in which students receive practical instruction in the particular art or craft they have chosen. The classes commence at 8 a.m. and finish at 4 p.m. There are no fees except for the ladies' drawing class where the scale is according to the grade entered: Re. 1, Rs. 1–8, Rs. 2, Rs. 3 per month.

The number of pupils on the rolls of the school on the 31st March 1923 was 305, of whom 15 were females. The average attendance during the year was 191 and the average number on the rolls was 259. The figures for the three previous years are :—

Year.		Average number on the rolls.	Average attendance.
1919–20	...	222	154
1920–21	...	241	145
1921–22	...	234	166

The strength of the school increased considerably during the year 1922–23 and the average attendance also improved slightly from 71 to 73 per cent. The percentage of artisans under training is over 65 per cent which must be regarded as a satisfactory feature of the school. A committee was appointed in October 1921 to examine the working of the school and Government accepted the conclusion of the committee, that the teaching of fine arts and industrial art is incapable of attainment in a single school and that the object of the school should, as in the past, be to teach the application of arts to industries which are capable of artistic treatment. In consonance with this decision, the school was renamed the "School of Arts and Crafts." In other respects, the decision of Government was that the school should be conducted on the present lines.

IX.—THE INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

Historical.—In 1903, Mr. (now Sir) Alfred Chatterton proposed that a number of pumping installations should be set up with the object of demonstrating the advantages of modern machinery in agricultural operations. Some work had already been done in this direction, and Mr. Chatterton himself and the Public Works Department had both experimented with pumping by machinery. But these experiments had furnished evidence merely as to the value of lift irrigation on a comparatively large scale, and much scepticism still prevailed as to whether comparatively small areas of land could be profitably irrigated by small engines and pumps. One small installation had already been put up at Melrosapuram in the Chingleput district, and in 1904 permission was obtained to open four other pumping stations where experiments were begun with engines varying in horse power from 3½ to 6 and with 3 and 4-inch pumps. From the first, the progress made was encouraging, and by March 1905 so many applications for assistance had been received that Government

agreed to advances being made under the Land Improvements Loans Act for the purchase of oil-engines and pumps, and provided Mr. Chatterton with the nucleus of a staff to assist those wishing to put up installations with advice and supervision. A class for training oil-engine drivers was also opened at the School of Arts. It soon became evident, however, that very few of the wells in the Presidency could furnish enough water to justify the putting up of an engine and pump, and that, in order to bring pumping installations into more extended use, it would be necessary to deepen the existing wells or to sink new ones, so as to tap the subterranean reservoirs which were suspected to exist at no very great depth in certain districts of the Presidency. These results had been anticipated from the very beginning, and in 1904 a set of boring tools had been purchased with which experimental borings had been put down in various places. This led to the discovery of sub-artesian water both in the Chingleput and South Arcot districts and it became evident that it was desirable greatly to extend the scale of operations. Accordingly in 1906, the boring branch of the Department was inaugurated by the deputation of a special party to the Chingleput district, partly to develop well irrigation by the expeditious disposal of applications for loans, and partly to prevent waste of money by putting down trial borings before wells were sunk. Later on, the operations of the party were extended to the improvement of existing wells and from this time forward progress was rapid until the outbreak of the war operated as a check. A number of oil-engines were also installed under the advice and with the aid of the Department in rice mills, and other small industrial concerns. The oil-engines first used by the Department were worked with kerosene oil, but subsequent experience indicated that the Hornsby-Ackroyd oil engine was equally well adapted for use with either liquid fuel or kerosene oil, and on this fact being made known numerous users of Horns-by-Ackroyd oil-engines in the Madras Presidency naturally at once displaced kerosene oil by liquid fuel which could then be obtained at two annas a gallon in Madras. The great reduction in the cost of generating power consequent upon this discovery gave a considerable impetus to the development of small power installations. These were principally applied to the preparation of agricultural produce for the market and in the course of a few years numerous rice hullers, oil mills and other forms of industrial machinery were installed. A very large number of rice hullers were put down in the Tanjore district. In the year 1910, there were only some four or five mills worked by power, and nearly the whole of the paddy of the district was husked by hand. In that year, however, the Department of Industries installed a small rice milling plant driven by an oil-engine at Tirukattupalli, and the success of that installation induced other people to start similar mills in various parts of the delta. In the following year, 19 similar installations were fitted up, and the demand for them continued year by year until in 1918 there were 215 mills in the Tanjore district representing an aggregate horse power of 5,360. The establishment of these small mills was thought at the time to be a good way to begin the introduction of power machinery, and it was hoped that these small hulling plants would pave the way for the establishment of large scale central factories. Unfortunately, however, when the people saw a successful new industry in course of establishment, they rushed into it in great numbers with the result that eventually in many centres the business was overdone, and more plants were set up than could be kept profitably employed.

Transfer of the operations to the Department of Agriculture.—In March 1916, Government decided to add an Agricultural Engineer to the staff of the Agricultural Department, and, as a corollary to the creation of this appointment, they resolved to transfer to that Department the pumping and boring operations

which until then had been carried on under the control of the Director of Industries. The transfer was effected on 1st August 1916, the advisory and inspection work in connexion with industrial plants such as rice hullers, cotton gins and groundnut decorticators remaining with the Director of Industries. This arrangement was adversely criticised by the Indian Industrial Commission in paragraph 307 of their report. The Commission considered that where a well-equipped Industrial Department was in existence, it was a waste of control to have one department installing power plant for agricultural purposes and another for small industries side by side in the same district, that such work was of a totally different character from that which properly belongs to the Department of Agriculture, and that valuable adaptations and improvements were not likely to be forthcoming except from a technical department which commands the services of industrial specialists. The Government in 1920 accepted the Commission's recommendations and directed that the Pumping and Boring Department with the Workshop attached to it should be transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Industries. This transfer was given effect to on the 9th September 1920. Up to the 31st March 1923, 6,178 borings had been put down, the percentage of success being about 60, and approximately 500 pumping and 300 industrial plants had been set up, while a sum of Rs. 1,07,400 had been advanced under the provisions of the Land Improvements Loans Act to 138 persons for the purchase of oil-engines and pumps.

Staff and organization.—The staff of the Engineering branch of the Department now consists of an Industrial Engineer who is stationed at Madras four Assistant Industries Engineers with headquarters at Madras, Tanjore, Coimbatore and Bezwada, respectively, 17 supervisors, 40 mechanics, 80 boring maistris and drivers and 16 apprentice boring maistris.

The work of the Engineering branch as at present organized may be classified as follows:—

(*a*) Maintenance of power installations and industrial machinery already at work.

(*b*) Investigation of new engineering projects.

(*c*) Erection of new installations.

(*d*) Collection of data regarding the performance of engines and industrial machinery under working conditions.

(*e*) Examination and testing of industrial machinery to determine whether it is suitable or not for the purposes intended.

The Industrial Engineer acts as professional adviser on engineering questions to officers in charge of the several branches of the Department as well to the various departmental institutions.

System of compounding fees.—In the circumstances of Southern India, it was necessary to provide for the supervision and periodical inspection of the engines, pumps, and industrial machinery installed. Under this system for a fixed fee of Rs. 15 per annum, owners of private installations are entitled to have their plants inspected and overhauled three times a year, and also at other times if special requisitions are made. In addition to assisting owners to maintain their plants in good condition—an essential service in a country where there is such a dearth of skilled artisans—this system has the further advantage of enabling the Department to suggest improvements and to encourage the industrialist or the ryot to extend and develop his operations. That the service continues to be appreciated is evident from the following statement which shows the number of plants under maintenance in the three divisions during the year 1922–23:—

Tanjore division	158
Coimbatore division ...	90
Bezwada division	38
Total ...	286

Information and advice.—General information and advice on engineering questions is given free provided no local inspection is involved, and a considerable number of such inquiries are dealt with during the course of a year. In cases where local inspection is necessary, a fee of Rs. 10 is payable in return for which advice is given in regard to the selection of a suitable site for a mill, factory or installation and as to the most suitable type of machinery to adopt. The number of parties who paid fees for the preliminary investigation of their schemes under this system during the year ended March 31st, 1923, was 108, of which 30 were in the Bezwada division, 50 in the Tanjore division and 28 in the Coimbatore division.

Erection of machinery and plant.—The erection of machinery and plant is undertaken for a nominal fee of 1½ per cent on the cost of machinery installed. The erection of 39 installations was undertaken by the Department during the year ended 31st March 1923, and these were distributed among the three divisions as follows:—

Tanjore division	24
Coimbatore division	13
Bezwada division	2

Loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.—As already stated, loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act are granted by Government on favourable conditions to ryots for the installation of pumping machinery in cases where there is a reasonable prospect that by means of such loans, the lands of the ryot will be improved and his income increased. It is frequently found that applicants want to put a power pump in a well which has not enough water to keep a pump going for more than an hour or so. In such cases, the applicant is advised to try to increase the water supply by deepening his well, and if it is found that an adequate supply cannot be provided, a loan has to be refused in the ryots' own interests, for obviously it is uneconomical to instal an expensive power pump which can work only an hour or so a day. Nine loans were sanctioned during the year ended 31st March 1923, and an aggregate amount of Rs. 46,500 was sanctioned for disbursement to the nine applicants.

Boring.—The drills employed by the Department are of two kinds, hand and power. A hand drill is used where borings are shallow and the soil is soft. For boring in hard or rocky strata, or in cases where it is necessary to bore a considerable depth a power drill is necessary. At present the Department owns 5 power drills and 46 hand drills, but these are insufficient to meet the demands of the public and of other departments of Government. Provision has been made in next year's budget, however, for the purchase of the additional hand and power drills required to meet the increasing demands for assistance received from ryots, and when sufficient drills are available to deal promptly with applications received for borings a considerable expansion in pumping and boring operations may be expected. The demand for power drills during the year 1922–23, as well as during the current year, has been so great that it has been found impossible to cope with even 5 per cent of the applications received with the existing number of drills maintained by the Department. The total depth bored during the year 1922–23 was 20,640 feet. The deepest boring put down during the year extended to 200 feet and 20 per cent of the borings made were over 100 feet, the average depth of a boring working out at 52 feet. The following table exhibits the territorial distribution of applications received for hand and power borings and the number of feet bored through in each of the three divisions:—

Divisions.	Total number of feet bored.
Bezwada	8,860
Coimbatore	3,931
Tanjore	7,849

The Department possesses three torpedoing sets which are utilized for blasting boreholes in rocks in the hope of exposing water sources in the fissures caused by the explosion. During the

year 1922–23, 14 applications in connexion with torpedoing operations were disposed of.

Pumping sets.—The Department maintains 17 pumping plants comprising oil-engines and centrifugal pumps, which are chiefly utilized in connexion with the sinking and testing of wells and are also used to give one or two waterings in order to save a crop from withering. The number of pumping sets in use is insufficient to meet the demands and as soon as the necessary funds can be provided for the purpose, additional pumping sets will be obtained. Sixty-six applications for pumping plants were disposed of during the year 1922–23.

Mapping of underground water-supplies.—Two surveyors are permanently employed by the Department on the work of connecting the levels of boreholes put down by the Department with mean sea level, and mapping the underground water currents of the Madras Presidency. About 199 miles of levels were taken and 362 borings were connected with mean sea level during the year 1922–23. The mapping of subterranean water currents has been completed in Chingleput, Tanjore and South Arcot, and is approaching completion in the Kistna district. The work of mapping out the underground water currents of the Madras Presidency, however, is one of considerable magnitude as in order for this to be done with any degree of certainty, it is necessary to have at least one borehole for every square mile of area. The results of the survey will be published in the form of maps showing the contours of the sub-soil water-levels, and these maps will be of great assistance in giving advice to ryots in the tracts in which subterranean water is found,

Rules for the levy of fees.—The main object of the pumping and boring operations conducted by the Department is to increase the agricultural wealth of the country and as such the fees charged are only nominal. As the scale of fees laid down in the rules was fixed some years ago, and as freight and other charges have since considerably increased, however, proposals are under consideration for the revision of the rules and the fees charged. Copies of the "Rules for the levy of fees for work done in connexion with industrial undertakings including the pumping and boring operations" can be obtained from the Director of Industries, Post Box No. 432, Madras, from the Industrial Engineer, or from the local Assistant Industrial Engineer or Supervisor of Industries.

Industrial workshops.—In the Departmental workshops at Washermanpet machinery employed by the Pumping and Boring and other branches of the Department is maintained and repaired. A considerable and increasing volume of repair work is also executed for private individuals who have compounded installations. Experimental work is also conducted and tests are carried out of departmental plant manufactured or repaired at the workshops. The workshops also provide a training ground for the Subordinate Engineering staff of the Department. The construction of the new Industrial Workshop at Washermanpet was completed during the year 1922–23 and the machinery was removed from the old premises, so long occupied in Poonamallee Road, to the new building in January 1923. The cost of the new building, which was constructed departmentally, amounted to Rs. 65,575. The operations of the workshop were interfered with by the transfer to the new buildings but in spite of this a net profit of Rs. 2,341–14–11 was made during the last official year. A new system of accounts has recently been introduced, and the workshops are now run purely on commercial lines.

Building work and construction.—With the appointment of a separate Industrial Engineer in 1920, it was decided that part of the departmental building programme should be carried out from time to time under the agency of this officer, and a commencement was made on these lines with the construction of the Fruit Preserving Institute, Coonoor. The construction of the new

Soap Institute at Calicut and the new Industrial workshop at Washermanpet have also been carried out departmentally by the Industrial Engineer.

X. INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION IN THE MADRAS PREISDENCY.

The Industrial Conference held at Ootacamund in 1908, which reviewed the question of improving and extending technical and industrial education, among other things, recommended that the control both of industrial instruction and technical education should rest with the Department of Industries and that a whole-time Inspector of Industrial Schools should be appointed. Government accepted this recommendation in respect of industrial instruction, but decided that technical education should remain under the control of the Director of Public Instruction. The control of industrial education was finally vested in the Department of Industries in 1914, and in 1916 Mr. Fyfe was appointed part-time Inspector of Industrial Schools without prejudice to his duties as Inspector in Manual Training in the Department of Public Instruction. The services of Mr. Fyfe were permanently transferred to the Department of Industries in 1919 for whole-time employment as Inspector of Industrial Schools.

Aided industrial institutions.—In the Madras Presidency, Government institutions for industrial education are few and the development of industrial education is provided for largely by aided institutions. There are now 47 recognized industrial schools which are assisted with grants-in-aid by the Department of Industries. These aided institutions include the Chengalvaraya Naicker's Technical Institute, the Madras Anjuman Industrial School, the Orr Assisted Industries School, the Addison Press Industries School, the Church Scotland Mission School, Kilpauk, the Sri Ram Motor School, Georgetown, and 41 institutions situated in the mufassal which, with the exception of the Anjuman schools at Melvisharam and Vellore, the Raja's Industrial School at Parlakimedi, the Municipal Industrial School, Guntur, the Weaving Institute, Alwartirunagari, the Commonwealth Trust Engineering Works Classes, Mangalore, and the Board Panchama School, Yemmiganuru are all mission institutions. These assisted schools provide a reasonably efficient form of trade instruction at an extremely low cost to Government, and they fill a real need accomplishing work which could not be accomplished by purely Government institutions except at a very considerable cost to the State. The subjects taught in the boys' schools include carpentry, cabinet making, fitting, turning, moulding, blacksmithy, weaving, oil-engine and motor-car driving, printing and allied trades agriculture, light accurate engineering and scientific instrument making and, shoemaking, and in the girls' schools, mat and basket making, weaving, lace work, embroidery and needle work. Sixty scholarships tenable in aided industrial schools or classes or workshops and mills where provision exists for the instruction of apprentices and learners in subjects likely to improve their value as workers are annually awarded by the Director of Industries. These scholarships are of the value of Rs. 1–8–0 per mensem rising to Rs. 7–8–0 per mensem and are tenable for periods not exceeding five years. They are found to be of considerable assistance in enabling needy students to remain long enough in training to acquire something more than the rudiments of a trade.

Orr Works School.—One of the most interesting of the aided institutions is the works school established by Messrs. P. Orr and Sons, Scientific Instrument makers, Madras, with a view to improve the education of the young boys employed by them. The practical classes are taught by the European Works Manager and the theoretical classes by a trained Indian teacher. The Government have supported the experiment to the extent of half the cost subject to a maximum grant of Rs. 4,500 and the development of the school is proceeding

satisfactorily. Such apprenticeships in commercial workshops supplemented by class instruction should serve to turn out a number of artisans of a good type so urgently needed all over the Presidency, and it is hoped that schools on similar lines will be established by other manufacturing firms for the benefit of the young artisan whom they employ. The Addison Press Industries School which has recently been started for the apprentices employed in this press is supported by Government with a grant-in-aid. The school is conducted on similar lines to that of the Orr Assisted Industries School.

A compendium containing complete information in regard to the various industrial institutions under the Department of Industries has recently been published and copies can be obtained either from the Superintendent, Government Press, or the Director of Industries at a cost of Re. 1.

Madura Industrial Institute.—Among the industrial schools transferred to the control of the Department of Industries in 1909, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Ootacamund Industrial Conference, were the two technical institutes maintained by the District Boards of Tinnevelly and Madura. Subsequently, both institutes were taken over by Government, and while the Tinnevelly Institute was abolished it was decided to rebuild and remodel the Madura one on a more ambitious scale. The construction of the buildings has involved an outlay of 3 lakhs of rupees. The institute was reorganized in the year 1920 and now provides a five years' apprenticeship in (*a*) metal working and (*b*) wood working. In addition to the five years' full-time course, short courses are provided in motor-car driving and mechanism, oil and gas engine driving, and care of industrial machinery. The wood working course includes carpentry and cabinet making and a certain amount of pattern making. The metal working course includes foundry work, blacksmith's work, fitting, machine-shop practice, and the management and care of steam boilers, steam, gas and oil engines. In both the courses, instruction in freehand and mechanical drawing is imparted. The apprentices who undergo the five years' course join the institute at the age of 13. They receive stipends ranging from one rupee a month in their probationary period to one rupee a day in their fifth year. On completion of their course of training, the apprentices receive a bonus. A hostel is also maintained which has accommodation for ninety apprentices with a warden in charge. The courses in motor-car mechanism and engine driving extend from six to twelve months; and in their case there is no age limit and no stipends are paid. Students desirous of taking up the courses are required to pay fees at the rate of Rs. 12 per mensem paid three months in advance. It is too early to express a definite opinion as to the results of the reorganization of the institute, but the scheme appears to be working well and there can be no doubt as to the practical and efficient nature of the instruction given. It is intended that when the first batch of students have completed their five years' apprenticeship, the position should be reviewed and, if necessary, the scheme of reorganization modified in the light of the experience gained.

Madras Trades School.—The first practical proposals in regard to the establishment of a trades school in Madras may be said to have originated with Sir Alfred Chatterton. His aim was to turn out qualified workmen such as smiths, moulders, pattern makers, turners, fitters and general machine men. The main feature of his scheme was a system of State apprenticeships by which each boy would be apprenticed to a particular trade for a period of three years. The scheme was referred for consideration to a committee of gentlemen connected with engineering firms and workshops in Madras, who reported in favour of a system of State apprenticeship and of providing technical training in a school outside the workshop. This

may be said to be the germ of the present Madras Trades School. The proposal to establish State apprenticeships was subsequently dropped and a second committee of practical businessmen was appointed to consider further the question of a trades school. This committee made valuable suggestions for extending the scope of the education to be provided in the proposed trades school, but the outbreak of the war in 1914 prevented immediate developments. The Madras Trades School was actually started in 1916 in a rented building in Georgetown with two classes in plumbing and mechanical engineering and 40 students. In the second year the number on the rolls increased to 156 and more space had to be rented for the accommodation of the classes. The Madras Trades School is now firmly established as part of the Industrial Educational machinery of the Presidency, and provides instruction in the following subjects:—

1. Mechanical Engineering.
2. Minor Electrical Engineering.
3. Practical Electrical Wiring.
4. Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing.
5. Mechanical Drawing for—
   (i) Wood workers.
   (ii) Metal workers.
   (iii) Builders and Plumbers.

The object of the school is to supply the industrial public with intelligent and skilled mechanics and plumbers equipped with a sound theoretical and practical training. Admission is restricted to bona fide apprentices and workmen who are actually engaged in the trade they wish to study. The classes meet in the mornings and evenings and no fees are charged for tuition except a deposit of Rs. 3 which is returned to such of the pupils whose attendance is 80 per cent or better. There are now some 400 students on the rolls receiving instruction in the various subjects already mentioned. The development of the school has been greatly restricted owing to the fact that it has had to be conducted from its commencement in a rented building, the accommodation of which has, especially of late, been found quite inadequate. The foundation stone of the new Madras Trades School in Popham's Broadway was laid by His Excellency the Governor on the 23rd March 1923 and it is hoped that the new buildings will be ready for occupation by the middle of the current year.

Perambur Railway School.—A notable development of the Trades School was the establishment in the year 1919 of the Perambur Railway Works branch school. It was found wasteful of time and energy to send the railway apprentices from Perambur to Madras for training and, in consultation with the authorities of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, arrangements were made whereby the railway authorities built and equipped a small school in the compound of their works. A considerable number of boys employed in the works receive four hours' training per week during working hours in machine drawing and mechanics, the Madras Trades School supplying the teachers and supervision and the Railway Company bearing the cost. The value of the work done by this branch school is fully recognized by the railway authorities who, when filling up positions of responsibility in the workshops, give preference to students who have satisfactorily completed the course of instruction in the school. The classes conducted at Perambur furnish an interesting instance of the value of co-operation between the Department of Industries and a large Works Organization.

Preparatory Trade School.—The question of starting a Preparatory Trade School which will provide a three years' course of day school instruction heavily biased towards industry for boys who have completed the primary school course and are likely to enter mills or workshops in the city as apprentices and learners, on the completion of such a course, will receive early consideration as soon as the Trades School is transfered to the permanent buildings which are now under construction. In this way it is hoped to assist employers to recruit a better prepared type of

apprentice or learner and terminate the present want of system in the recruitment and training of lads for the work of artisans.

Scholarships.—In addition to the scholarships tenable in aided industrial schools to which reference has already been made, scholarships are granted by Government through the Director of Industries for the study of industrial subjects in Europe, for study at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and also the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

State technical scholarships.—The number of scholarships tenable in Europe at any one time has been fixed at eight and the present value of the scholarship is £200 per annum plus 20 per cent bonus. Sixteen State technical scholars have completed their scholarship courses since the scheme was inaugurated in 1906. The following table shows the subject for the study of which the scholarships were awarded: -

Subject.	Number of scholarships so far awarded.
Textile industries ...	6
The tanning and manufacture of leather or leather trades chemistry	4
Electrical Engineering ...	4
Chemistry of soap and oils	1
Metallurgy	1

Scholarships tenable at the Indian Institute of Science.—The object of the institution of these scholarships is to provide adequate facilities for the technical training of well-educated young men of this Presidency for employment in chemical industries. The value of the scholarship is Rs. 60 per mensem and the maximum number that can be held at one time is fifteen. The scholarships are normally tenable for a period of three years, but may be terminated at the end of the first year and in special cases may be extended for a fourth year on the recommendation of the Senate of the Institute. Preference in awarding scholarships is given to men with post-graduate training and honours graduates. The number of scholarships that has so far been awarded since the inception of the scheme in 1919 is twenty-four.

Scholarships tenable at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.—The object of these scholarships is to provide facilities for students of this Presidency to undergo technical training in (1) Technical and Applied Chemistry, (2) Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing, and (3) Textile manufacture. Prior to 1918, scholarships were also awarded for the study of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, but these have been discontinued, since it is considered that adequate facilities for training in these subjects are available in Madras. The maximum number of scholarships tenable at any one time in the Institute has been fixed at 20, and the value of the scholarships is Rs. 60 per mensem. Thirteen scholarships have been awarded since 1918.

XI. BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

The British Empire Exhibition at Wembley Park, London, which will be opened by His Majesty the King-Emperor on the 23rd April 1924 is a patriotic undertaking designed to furnish a display of the natural resources of the various countries within the Empire, and of the activities, industrial and social, of their peoples. The primary objects are to create an atmosphere favourable to more rapid and complete trade development, to show the wealth of the Empire assets to the extent to which they may be more fully utilized, to make the peoples of the Empire better known to one another, and to foster the spirit of unity which animated the peoples during the war. All the Dominions are taking part and the share that they have taken has exceeded all expectations and has beaten all previous records. The Legislative Assembly in March 1922 recommended

to the Governor-General in Council that necessary steps should be taken and funds provided to enable India to participate on an adequate scale in the Exhibition. In pursuance of this resolution steps were taken, a Commissioner for India to take charge of the arrangements both in India and in England was appointed in the person of Diwan Bahadur T. Vijayaraghava Achariyar and arrangements were made to construct a pavilion in Indian style to accommodate the exhibits going forward from India.

With the approval of the local legislature, the Madras Government decided that this Presidency should be represented at this world-wide exhibition on a scale worthy of its present importance and future possibilities, and to this end arrangements were set on foot in July 1922 to organize a preliminary Provincial Exhibition in Madras in 1923 to facilitate the selection of suitable exhibits for despatch to the British Empire Exhibition. While arrangements were fairly progressing to run an exhibition in Madras, the question as to the desirability of holding a local exhibition at all, in view of the financial stringency, was raised, and after considerable discussion it was finally decided to abandon it and to concentrate attention on arranging for a comprehensive Madras exhibit to be sent to the London Exhibition. Apart from the difficulty of finance, the decision arrived at was influenced by the fact that a provincial exhibition could not be advantageously held except towards the close of December which period unfortunately would be late for despatching exhibits from this end to London.

The provincial exhibition having been abandoned, much work had to be done in the direction of securing suitable exhibits for transmission direct to the Empire Exhibition. After the departure on leave of Rao Sahib T. V. Gopalrao Nayudu, the first Special Officer, Rao Bahadur S. K. Sundara Acharlu, M.A., was appointed Special Officer in the middle of June 1923. There were numerous obstacles to be overcome, but by the beginning of January when the Special Officer left for England practically all the available space had been taken and a representative exhibit of the products of the Presidency was assured. Space has also, at the request of the Darbar, been assigned in the Madras Court for Cochin exhibits. Owing to the demand for space from private exhibitors the space allotted for the exhibits of the various Government departments participating in the exhibition has had to be considerably restricted.

In the agricultural stall will be exhibited the various activities of the department with diagrams and charts showing comparative results obtained both by the indigenous and improved methods of agriculture, while cinchona shows what it has done from its inception by putting up a comprehensive show of its products, both raw and manufactured. The Industries, the Fisheries and the Jail Departments' stalls represent the varied activities of the departments to their fullest extent while the Forest section will disclose a wide range of timber grown in the Madras forests. It is also putting up a display of various interesting exhibits such as models of elephant-capturing operations, models of huts of hill tribes, etc. In the private exhibitors' stalls will be found articles, raw and manufactured, machine-made and hand-made and minerals both crude and worked. The exhibits at the Madras Court thus comprise a wide range of articles and commodities including various raw materials, food products, textiles, leather articles, ores, and minerals, essential oils and perfumes, drugs and medicines, tanning materials and several items representative of Indian arts and crafts. The fine muslins and variety of silk goods, silver inlaid ware and carved furniture will constitute a special attraction.

Jails.

The budget allotment for the year 1923–24 : Rs. 31,13,000.

* *Staff.*—Class I (7) ; Class II (6) ; Class III (9) ; Class IV (12) ; Class V (1,867).

Classification of jails.—There are ten Central Jails (9 permanent and one temporary) and 4 district jails. The temporary jail was opened for the confinement of prisoners concerned in the Mappilla rebellion of 1921. There are also two special jails, viz., (1) the Borstal Institution, Tanjore, for the confinement of adolescent prisoners (of ages between 15 and 23) and (2) the Civil Jail, Madras, for civil prisoners admitted within the city of Madras. Central Jails are those in which prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year and upwards and prisoners sentenced to transportation are confined; these are also District Jails for the districts in which they are situated. Two Central Jails have been set apart for the confinement of habitual offenders—one for the Tamil and the other for the Telugu districts. A large number of Mappilla adolescents for whom accommodation is not available at Tanjore, and many of whom are not in every respect entirely suitable for the Borstal Institution, are concentrated in the District Jail, Palamcottah, under a modified Borstal regime. Each of the Central and District Jails is under the charge of a whole-time Superintendent. The appointment of Inspector-General of Prisons and four Superintendentships of Central Jails are reserved for commissioned Medical Officers of the Indian Medical Service.

Visitors of jails.—The Surgeon-General, the Director of Public Health, the Deputy Director of Public Health, all Presidency Magistrates, the Commissioner of Police, Sessions Judges, District Magistrates, Subdivisional Magistrates and Inspectors of Schools, are ex-officio visitors of jails within their jurisdictions. Non-official visitors are also appointed by the Government for the jails in the city of Madras and by District Magistrates for the mufassal jails. Lady non-official visitors are appointed for jails in which female prisoners are confined.

Remission system and Classification.—Remissions of sentence are granted for good conduct; the days gained being liable to forfeiture for prison offences. A convict may ordinarily earn three days' remission in a month, if he behaves well and performs the task imposed. Selected casual convicts are employed as night watchmen, overseers and convict warders; they earn money gratuities and are granted in addition special remission and other privileges. Selected habitual convicts are also employed as convict night watchmen, for duty in association wards set apart for habituals, in all jails.

A "Special Division" for the treatment of selected prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment for whom the ordinary treatment is considered unsuitable owing to their education, status and character, has been introduced. Such prisoners are given special privileges in regard to housing, diet, clothing and bedding, interviews, etc.

Advisory Boards for reconsidering the sentences of long term prisoners who are not habituals have been constituted. The cases of all prisoners sentenced to periods over 3 years and who have completed two-thirds of their sentences are considered by the Advisory Boards, who make their recommendations to Government for the conditional release of such as are thought to be deserving.

With a view to separate the best of non-habitual prisoners from the worst so as to preclude all chance of contaminating influences, the principle of star classification is introduced in all jails. The star class represents selected prisoners whose previous character has been good, whose antecedents are not criminal and whose crime does not

* The classification of staff is explained at page 819.

indicate grave cruelty or gross moral turpitude or depravity of mind. The star class prisoners are kept as far as possible apart, at work, parades, school, recreation and at night.

Education in jails.—Elementary education is imparted in all jails to prisoners under 30 years of age by a paid teaching staff. Lectures on moral and religious subjects are delivered by honorary lecturers, and on sanitary matters by the medical subordinates attached to jails. Technical instruction is given to convicts employed in the various industrial departments to enable them to earn their livelihood on release. Each jail is provided with a library and the prisoners are given facilities for reading and study. Recreation is provided for well-behaved prisoners in Association wards between lock-up and sleeping time.

Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.—A Central Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has been organized at Madras and several district committees have been formed at various centres for helping deserving prisoners, reclaiming habitual offenders and reducing crime. A non-official member of the Central Society is required to visit as many District Committees as possible in the Presidency to advance the aims and objects of the society.

Sub-jails.—At the headquarters of each Sub-Magistrate is a subsidiary jail in which unconvicted prisoners, remand or undertrial, and convicts sentenced to imprisonment for not more than one month are generally committed and confined; these subsidiary jails are superintended by Sub-Magistrates; they are inspected periodically by District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates and by District Medical Officers. There are 5 special sub-jails under the direct control of the Inspector-General of Prisons where prisoners of long sentences are confined and to which the remission system and the appointment of convict officers, applicable to Central and District Jails, are extended. There is a Reformatory School at Chingleput for the reception of juvenile offenders under the age of 15 years.

General summary.—The daily average population of all classes of prisoners during 1922 was 24,397·53 as compared with 15,985·60 in the previous year. Owing to the large number of admissions of Mappilla prisoners, there was overcrowding during the first half of the year in almost all the jails, which was relieved by the construction of additional temporary accommodation in connexion with five central jails and the opening of four temporary sub-jails in the Malabar district. There was a gratifying fall from 48 to 25 in the number of youthful offenders under the age of 15 years admitted to jails during the year. Two girls were conditionally released during the year, as also seventy-four adolescents of whom 61 were those concerned in the Mappilla rebellion. There were 27 escapes during the year of which 20 were from Central and District jails and 7 from sub-jails. Corporal punishment was inflicted on five prisoners during the year as against four in the year previous. The daily average sick and mortality rose from 274·03 and 339 in 1921 to 742·70 and 1,230 in 1922; this increase was entirely due to the influx of thousands of Mappilla rebels from the Malabar jungles, the majority of whom were riddled with disease—chiefly ankylostomiasis and dysentery. Of the 1,230 deaths no less than 1,011 are attributable to the Mappillas. The total expenditure and the cost per head of maintenance of prisoners increased during the year 1922 from Rs. 18,68,831 and Rs. 116–14–6 to Rs. 31,58,181 and Rs. 129–7–2.

The increase in the convict population is consequent on the influx of Mappilla rebellion and non-co-operation prisoners. The high rate paid for ration articles combined with the entertainment of additional establishment tended to swell the total expenditure. There was a decline in the cash earnings and manufactory assets during the year owing to lack of orders from the various Government consuming departments and the increase of intra departmental supplies.

Labour Department.

Budget allotment for 1923-24: Rs. 9,20,500.

* *Staff.*—Class I (1); Class II (1); Class III (8); Class IV (5); Class V (89); Class VI (82).

Special Officer for Depressed Classes.—In pursuance of a resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Dadahboy in the Imperial Legislative Council in March 1916 the Government undertook an exhaustive inquiry into the work that had already been done for the improvement of the depressed and backward classes including aborigines and the scope of the work that still had to be undertaken. Even before the completion of this, inquiry orders were issued by the Madras Government in March 1919 sanctioning the appointment of a Special Officer for the protection of the depressed classes, and Mr. G. F. Paddison was elected for the purpose. But Mr. Paddison's services were meanwhile required as Settlement and Famine Commissioner and although he was able to exercise general supervision over the work which had been started in Godavari and Tanjore in connexion with the housing of the landless members of the depressed classes, it was not until October 1919 that he was free to devote his whole time to the special work.

Labour Commissioner and his function.—The inquiry was completed in 1920 and a large volume of useful information was collected. The Government thereupon came to the conclusion that it was not sufficient to confine the duties of the Special Officer to what were commonly known as the depressed classes, but that it was necessary to include within the scope of his duties all depressed and backward classes, in other words, labour in general. In pursuance of this policy, Government issued orders in February 1920 developing the duties of the Special Officer into those of a Commissioner of Labour to whom were entrusted the following branches of work:—

1. Amelioration of the condition of the depressed classes;
2. Management and control of criminal settlements;
3. Administration of the Indian Factories Act;
4. Wages Census;
5. Emigration of labour and inquiry into the working of the Madras Planters' Labour Act and the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act;
6. Labour questions including the organization of labour, recognition and registration of trade unions, co-operative housing and the co-ordination of unofficial assistance for the health and welfare of labour in general; and
7. The reclamation of Kallars.

Depressed Classes.—From the economic point of view the depressed classes are suffering from many disabilities. In some districts they do not own the land on which their huts are built and are liable to eviction at short notice. It is also very difficult for them to secure the assignment of cultivable waste on patta. Caste prejudices have further largely deprived them of any share in the educational facilities by which other sections of the community have benefited. Debarred by custom from the village wells, they have to rely on insanitary and inadequate drinking water sources. Experience has shown that to ensure any substantial or continuous progress in measures for the relief of depressed classes, entertainment of a special staff is essential. The work that had been started in Tanjore and Godavari under Deputy Collectors, subsequently designated as Assistant Commissioners of Labour, was organized and expanded in 1920, and later in the year, similar work was taken up in Chingleput district. Special operations were also started in May 1921 on a small scale in the South Arcot district under the supervision of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Tanjore. But the Legislative Council during the

* The classification of staff is explained at page 819.

voting of grants for 1922–23 decided to abolish the posts of the Assistant Labour Commissioners on the ground that the staff employed was too costly. In September 1922 officers of the grade of Tahsildars were appointed to take the place of the Assistant Labour Commissioners and the work was entrusted to the immediate control of the District Collectors concerned, subject to the general supervision of the Commissioner of Labour. These Special Tahsildars are now known as District Labour Officers.

During the year 1923 the operations of the department were extended to five new districts, viz., Kistna, Guntur, Bellary, South Kanara and Trichinopoly and special staffs in charge of District Labour Officers have been appointed for these districts. In South Arcot also, where the work was carried on by the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chidambaram, a separate District Labour Officer has been appointed. The work of the department is now carried on with the aid ot special staffs in the nine districts of the Presidency mentioned above.

The number of schools started by the department rose from 270 at the end of 1922 to 402 at the end of 1923, the number of Co-operative societies increased from 386 to 601. Besides this, lands are acquired under the Land Acquisition Act for the provision of house-sites for these people and loans are given for purchasing the lands thus acquired. A sum of Rs. 4·75 lakhs has been allotted for this purpose for the official year 1923–24. Since the inception of the department about Rs. 4 lakhs have been granted as loans in Tanjore district alone of which Rs 2 lakhs and odd have been repaid and the amount of instalments overdue in the whole district is only Rs. 200. Ameliorative work in the shape of providing pathways to cheris, burial grounds, sinking of wells is also carried on. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 1,87,500 has been allotted for the official year.

Large extents of lanka lands have been leased out to the depressed classes in the districts of Godavari, Kistna and Guntur through the medium of co-operative societies formed for the purpose. At the instance of the Labour Commissioner and his personal guarantee of intensive supervision, the Christian Central Co-operative Bank, Madras, granted loans to the societies in Godavari district. The amount overdue is practically nil—a better result than any similar groups of societies high caste or low, can show.

In South Kanara district, 17 settlements have been formed for Adi-Dravidas. Two hundred and forty-seven families were provided in these settlements with 89·84 acres of land for house sites and cultivation.

A comprehensive scheme for granting scholarships to deserving students of the depressed classes was worked out during the year and approved by Government. Under this scheme 390 scholarships are proposed to be granted at rates varying from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 7 per mensem. A hostel for depressed classes pupils has been opened at Madras from 1st December 1923. The present strength of the nostel is 31.

There has been a considerable advance in the last few years in respect of the representation of the depressed classes on the local boards.

Criminal Settlements.—The Criminal Tribes Act, 1911, had its origin in the report of the Indian Police Commission 1902–03. Under the provisions of the Act the Local Government is empowered to settle any notified criminal tribe in a definite locality where endeavours are made to wean the inmates from their criminal ways and bring them up as self-respecting citizens. Eleven settlements were organized of which one has recently been abolished. The establishment and management of these settlements and the general administration of the Act are considered sufficiently important to justify the appointment of special officers. In Madras, these duties had been attended to till recenly by District Magistrates or the Commissioner of Police, Madras, assisted for some time by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D.

The general supervision of the settlements has now been entrusted to the Commissioner of Labour, the immediate control being left to the District Magistrates as before. The Madras Government have always held that in order that such settlements may prove successful, they should be placed as far as possible under non-official agencies and have endeavoured to arrange accordingly. Of the nine settlements now in existence, five are under the management of the Salvation Army who have experience of and a special organization for this class of work, one is under the American Baptist Mission, one under a private firm and the remaining two are managed directly by Government.

An Industrial school has been opened at Perambur for the boys of Criminal Tribes. The boys temporarily reading in the Salvation Army Boys' School, Bangalore, and some boys of the criminal tribes settlements were transferred to this school.

Reclamation of Kallars.—There is a Kallar Special Officer who is in immediate charge of this work. The work of this officer is directed to two ends, the suppression of crime and improvement of the economic conditions of the community. These ends are sought to be achieved by means of the creation of panchayats, the starting of schools, industrial centres and co-operative societies and the grant of lands. A special staff is placed at the disposal of the Kallar Special Officer to assist him in his work including a Deputy Tahsildar and Revenue Inspectors, Police staff and Supervisors of Schools.

The grant of lands, the imparting of instruction in industries, the formation of co-operative societies, the founding of schools and the starting of panchayats are rapidly changing the Kallars of Madura into orderly citizens. In all, 169 schools, 501 panchayats and 9 industrial centres have been started. Weaving, carpentry, smithy, brass vessel making, rope and tape making, mat making, cumbly making and tailoring are carried on in the Industrial centres. A special staff has also been working for the securing of land to Kallars. The reclamation work has recently been extended to Ramnad district. Loans to the extent of about Rs. 1,87,000 have been granted to Kallar Co-operative Societies. This amount includes a sum of Rs. 1,37,420 being the liabilities of these societies in favour of the Madura Central Bank which has given up all hopes of recovering the amount. The societies are now making very good progress in repaying the amounts. About Rs. 15,210 has been paid so far.

Administration of the Indian Factories Act.—The administration of the Indian Factories Act in this Province was in the hands of the Board of Revenue. The member in charge of this department had, however, little time to attend to this special work. Under the Act, the Factory Inspectors had to deal largely with questions of the hours of labour, overcrowding, sanitation, and other matters affecting the welfare of labourers. The Government considered that these were matters which should properly be managed by the Commissioner of Labour and therefore placed the Factory Inspectors under his control. The factories are inspected by three Circle Inspectors, each having a separate jurisdiction and a Chief Inspector who checks the work of the other Inspectors in addition to being in direct charge of Madras City and the districts of Chingleput and Nellore.

To give effect to the recommendations of the Washington Labour Conference, the Indian Factories Act, 1911, was thoroughly revised and the amended Act took effect from 1st July 1922. The chief features of the amendment are:—(1) all factories employing not less than 20 persons are brought under the Act with power to Local Government to include factories employing 10 persons and above, (2) raising of the minimum age of children from 9 to 12 for employment in factories, and (3) all tea and coffee factories which satisfy the requisite conditions are brought under the Act. The number of factories under the new Act rose from

545 (under the Old Act) to 1,023 at the end of December 1923. The staff was reorganized and increased so as to cope with the increased work. An investigation to prescribe standards of humidity in cotton mills was conducted by a Special Officer appointed by the Government of India.

Wages census.—The usual quinquennial census of urban and rural wages was taken in 1921. The method adopted in the census (of urban wages) of 1921 was different from that of the previous census. The principal change introduced in this census was the division of the Presidency into homogenious tracts instead of taking each district as the unit. On the whole the wages of artizans, ploughmen and other agricultural labourers have generally risen but no useful comparison of the statistics of the present census could be made with those of the previous ones in view of the changes mentioned above in regard to the method of compiling the statistics.

The labour situation.—As in the previous year the labour situation was generally quiet. About 14 strikes occurred during the year and most of them were promptly settled. The Madras Labour Union is once again beginning to show signs of activities. A considerable number of labourers of the Mills in Perambur have joined as members of the union and attempts are being made to strengthen the union still further.

Emigration.—Under the new Emigration Act VII of 1922, emigration for the purpose of unskilled work to Straits Settlements and Ceylon was for the first time brought under control from the 5th March 1923 the date of the publication of the rules under the Act. Emigration to Mauritius also was resumed under the Government of India Notification No. 282, Emigration, dated 22nd March 1923, and the number of persons to be recruited was limited to 1,500 for the year. A Protector of Emigrants has been appointed for each of the ports from which emigration is lawful under the Act, viz., Dhanushkodi, Negapatam and Tuticorin in addition to Madras which had a Protector already. Almost the whole of the labour emigrating to Ceylon is recruited in the Tamil districts of the Presidency and sent through the port of Dhanushkodi. Emigrants to Malaya go through Madras and Negapatam ports, the number emigrated in 1923 being 12,351 and 11,737, respectively. There have been no transactions at Tuticorin port, which will be used only in case of emergency as for instance, when the Mandapam (Dhanushkodi) rail or steamer service is interrupted.

Land Revenue Administration in the Madras Presidency.

The Board of Revenue.—For purposes of general administration the Presidency is divided into 25 districts, each under a District Collector and Magistrate, who is generally a member of the Indian Civil Service. Each district with the exception of Madras contains two or more divisions, a division again comprises one or more taluks, each of which is under the jurisdiction of a Tahsildar. The Agency division was abolished in October 1923 and the respective Agency portions were again added to the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari districts, the District Collector being also appointed Agent to the Governor. The Collectors as Revenue Officers are subject directly to the control of the Board of Revenue which consists of three members. The revenue jurisdiction of each member of the Board of Revenue extends over the whole Presidency and the work of the Board is distributed among the members under Madras Act I of 1894, but orders on important matters are passed by the full Board. Two members of the Board are Commissioners of Land Revenue and Settlement and one is Commissioner of Salt, Abkari

and Separate Revenue. The Separate Revenue Commissioner is also the Inam Commissioner. Under the Commissioner of Land Revenue and Settlement is the Director of Survey. The Members of the Board of Revenue are also the Court of Wards. The Collector of Madras is also the Superintendent of Stationery, Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends and Protector of Emigrants and has under him a Medical Inspector of Emigrants.

The Collector and the Divisional Officers.—The Collector as District Magistrate is primarily responsible for the maintenance of law and order and for the administration of criminal justice by the magistracy within his jurisdiction and for the proper working of the Police. As Collector he is the official head of his district and it is his duty to see that land revenue, income-tax and revenue derived from forest and abkari or excise are duly collected and he is officially responsible for all public money lodged in the district and subordinate treasuries. The maintenance of the numerous land records by the village officials, the state of the crops, the economic condition of the people and the grant of remissions of land revenue demand his constant attention. He has under him a small engineering establishment for the upkeep of the tanks and other irrigation works, which irrigate less than 200 acres of land. He fixes the number and sites of shops for the sale of intoxicating liquor and drugs (1) in urban areas in consultation with local committees appointed for the purpose and (2) in other areas in consultation with the District Superintendent of Police and it rests with him to accept or to reject the bids offered for the rights of vend in such shops at the annual auctions which are held by the Divisional Officers. In Zamindari tracts his Divisional Officers decide suits and generally regulate the relations between landholders and ryots under the Madras Estates Land Act I of 1908. The administration of the District and Local Boards having been transferred to private bodies, the Collector and his Divisional Officers have been relieved of all responsibility connected with Local Fund Administration. The Collector is also called on to deal with such emergencies as famine—of the approach of which it is his duty to warn the Government—plague and the movements of troops. Certain Collectors are also political agents to Native States within their districts. Many of the Collector's powers and much of his patronage are exercised by his subordinates and much of his time is occupied with the disposal of appeals preferred against the orders of his Divisional Officers. A Divisional Officer, if a member of the I.C.S., is called a Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, and, if a member of the Provincial service, is termed a Deputy Collector and Magistrate; but this distinction carries with it no corresponding differentiation of powers. A Divisional Officer exercises within his division most of the ordinary powers of a Collector, but with a few exceptions an appeal lies to the District Collector against his orders. The powers and patronage of a Divisional Officer of not less than 6 years' service are somewhat larger than those of other Divisional Officers. The taluks are divided for revenue purposes into firkas each of which comprises about a score of villages and is in charge of an officer called a Revenue Inspector.

Village officers.—The lowest unit for administrative purposes is the village. In each village there is a headman, sometimes called the patel or reddi or monegar or munsif, an accountant, who is generally called the karnam, and a staff of menial servants. These officers, who used to receive no remuneration in money but held certain lands on favourable terms, are now given fixed salaries, the pay of a headman in Government villages being Rs. 15 and that of the accountant varying from Rs. 15 to 25. In some districts these offices are hereditary but hereditary considerations may be neglected if the candidate for the office of headman or karnam is not educationally or otherwise fit to hold office. The headman is responsible for

the collection of revenue and its remittance to the taluk treasury; in his capacity of village magistrate he can try petty cases and must maintain law and order in his village and report the occurrence of serious crimes, the movements of criminal gangs, etc., to the police; as village munsif he is a petty civil court; he is registrar of births and deaths; it is generally his duty to see that water is duly distributed to irrigate lands from Government sources and he has numerous other duties. The accountant is responsible for the maintenance and custody of the accounts and land records relating to the village. During the cultivation season he has to record the crop raised in each field, the area in which it is raised and an estimate of its outturn. He is required to have an elementary knowledge of survey and to assist the headman in collections and in judicial work.

Land tenure.—The chief varieties of land tenures are the ryotwari tenure and the ordinary inam tenure. The ryotwari system of holding under the Government has now been the principal tenure of this Presidency for over three quarters of a century. The pattadar or registered holder of the land under the ryotwari system is, as regards Government, the responsible proprietor of the land entered against his name in the land register of the village so long as he pays the assessment and is not legally dispossessed. If a registered pattadar improves his holding he is not chargeable with any additional assessment for such improvements. He is bound to pay the assessment fixed on his field or holding, whether cultivated, waste or fallow in the prescribed instalment unless it be remitted in accordance with the rules. The registered pattadar is entitled to work minerals on his land but is liable to pay therefor a separate assessment in addition to the assessment above referred to which is for surface cultivation. When assessed lands in a village are unoccupied, it is open to any individual whether resident of the village or not to apply for the land to be held by him under the terms of the ryotwari tenure. When there are two or more applicants for the same land preference is given to the person who has occupied the land and has spent money or labour in improving it; preference is also shown in the case of a person who has been enjoying the usufruct of the trees on the land on payment of tree-tax or who has been using the water of a well on the land for cultivation. Military service rendered in the late war by an applicant is also recognized as a preferential claim. Subject to these and other analogous considerations, preference is, as a rule, given to the first applicant. Darkhasts or applications for unoccupied lands are in the first instance disposed of by the Tahsildar. From his decision an appeal lies to the Divisional Officer if made within thirty days and no second appeal is admitted; but powers of revision are given to the Collector and the Board of Revenue in certain special circumstances. With a view to ameliorate the condition of the depressed classes lands are reserved for their exclusive benefit and assignments are made subject to conditions against alienation.

Applications for the transfer of registry of pattas are made in the office of the Collector or of some other duly authorized officer. When the application is *bona fide* a patta is issued in the name of the proper person and the necessary alterations are made in the village accounts.

Ryots are permitted to relinquish their lands provided they apply sufficiently early in the season to enable others to commence cultivation upon them. The dates up to which ryots are permitted to relinquish their lands vary in the several districts so as to follow the first rains in each district. The lands relinquished must be accessible to others, otherwise the relinquishment will not be accepted.

Land tenure in Malabar and South Kanara.—The land tenure in Malabar and in the Wynaad is governed by an Act called the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1896, which enables the Collector to ascertain and register the names of the jenmis from whom the land revenue is to be collected. There are special rules

in force relating to land tenures in South Kanara.

Inam tenure.—When the State has given up its right to the land revenue or a portion of it in favour of an individual or an institution whether for the performance of certain duties or otherwise, the grant is termed as inam or maniam. In the year 1858 a commission was established to examine the titles of the possessors of inams, to continue those that were still required for religious, charitable or village service and to enfranchise others, if the possessors wished, by commuting for a moderate quit-rent the rights of the Government to prevent alienation, to resume or to demand service. The conditions of the inam grant must in each case be observed by the holder and the Government claim an absolute right to adjudicate as to the proper fulfilment of those conditions. In the case of village service inams the holders are bound to perform certain administrative duties and are styled village officers; the succession to these inams is governed by a special enactment and is hereditary in most districts. The inams attached to the more important village offices have, however, been enfranchised and the village officers are now remunerated by money salaries.

Unassigned lands.—Unassigned lands outside the recognized limits of any village are insignificant on the plains, but they abound on the hill ranges which are largely uninhabited. Special rules have been enacted for assignment of unoccupied lands in planting areas such as the Nilgiris, Malabar, Wynaad, the Shevaroys in the Salem district, the Palnis and Kodaikanal taluks in the Madura district, the assignment being subject to an initial payment.

Zamindaris.—In the case of zamindaris and permanently-settled estates, the land has been assigned in perpetuity with a proprietary title as against the Government. The land revenue technically called "peshkash" is a charge on the land and is fixed in perpetuity in accordance with the Permanent Settlement Regulation 25 of 1802. The mutual rights and obligations of Government and the Zamindars or proprietors are regulated by the terms of the Sanad or deed of permanent settlement granted to them. The estates for which no sanads have been granted are called unsettled palaiyams. The important difference between these and the permanently-settled estates is that in the case of the former the Government have the power to resume the grant at pleasure or to alter or revise the conditions on which they are held as for example by revising the amount of revenue paid by the holders.

Sources of Land Revenue and Collections (for fasli 1332, i.e., from 1st July 1922 to 30th June 1923).

The land revenue of the Madras Presidency is derived from the following sources, viz., (1) peshkash or revenue from permanently-settled estates, (2) shrotriyam jodi or quit-rent levied on inam villages, (3) assessment including water-rate on lands held under the ryotwari system, (4) miscellaneous revenue, and (5) proprietary estates' village service. The total current demand under land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 818·08 lakhs of which Rs. 793·52 lakhs was collected within the fasli. The demand from peshkash was Rs. 49·91 lakhs and that under shrotriyam jodi Rs. 7·53 lakhs. The net ryotwari demand including water-rate, second crop charge and miscellaneous revenue and deducting remissions amounted to Rs. 667·16 lakhs. The total extent of ryotwari holdings during the year was 26·32 million acres and the assessment thereon Rs. 543·60 lakhs. The extent cultivated was 19·82 million acres (wet 4·88 acres and dry 14·94 acres). Including the area under miscellaneous cultivation the total area cultivated was 20·77 million acres. The revenue from water-rate and second crop charge was Rs. 34·49 lakhs. The

amount of remissions granted with reference to the state of the season was Rs. 8·42 lakhs, while fixed remissions and assignments of revenue amounted to Rs. 10·46 lakhs. The demand under miscellaneous revenue were Rs. 107·96 lakhs and the current demand under cesses was Rs. 87·15 lakhs. The total balance of land revenue and cesses outstanding at the end of the fasli, including both arrears and current, was Rs. 26·38 lakhs.

Up to the end of December 1923, Rs. 19·38 lakhs had been collected and the net recoverable balance on the 1st December 1923 was Rs. 6·50 lakhs. The charges of district administration including salaries and allowances of revenue inspectors but excluding those of village establishments were Rs. 108·08 lakhs or 13·23 per cent of the land revenue and cesses realized. Including the village service charges which amounted to Rs. 120·51 lakhs, the total charges were Rs. 228·59 lakhs or 27·97 per cent of the land revenue and cesses. It must, however, be noted that the establishment charged to land revenue performs multifarious duties of which the administration of the land revenue is one. The result is that the actual cost of the collection of land revenue cannot be calculated with any exactitude, but it is certainly far less than the charges debited to this head.

Coercive processes.—The total number of coercive processes issued during the fasli was 1,021,355 including 6,585 cases of sales. The percentage of actual sales to the sale notices was 12·87 and the percentage of defaulters whose property was actually sold to the total number of pattas was 0·13. Immovable property of the estimated value of Rs. 11·27 lakhs was sold for the recovery of arrears amounting to Rs. 2·39 lakhs and realized Rs. 1·69 lakhs. The total area of land bought in by Government for want of bidders was 6,773 acres of dry and 648 acres of wet.

Transfer of registration.—Transfers of revenue registration fall under two main heads—

(1) Applications and notices received from Sub-Registrars.

(2) Applications and intimations received from parties, village officers and others.

Under the first head 316,706 applications were received during the fasli and the number received under the second was 94,278. The total number of applications for disposal including the previous year's pendency was 560,475 of which 119,818 were left pending at the close of the fasli. Of the number disposed of, 727,972 or 6·35 per cent were rejected.

Loans and advances.—The advances made during the year under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists' Loans Act were Rs. 7·61 lakhs and Rs. 7·20 lakhs respectively. The rate of interest charged on advances granted to cultivators under these Acts continued to be 7½ per cent per annum. Of the sums repayable during the year, on account of principal, viz., Rs. 5·93 lakhs under the former Act and Rs. 11·89 lakhs under the latter, the amount collected was 73·4 and 70·6 per cent respectively. The aggregate amount of principal and interest repayable under both the Acts was Rs. 24·41 lakhs of which about 15·6 per cent was collected without resort to coercion and 51·1 per cent after the issue of demand notices. The balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 6·80 lakhs.

Salient features of the year 1923.

The year on the whole has been fairly satisfactory. The south-west monsoon broke very late and resulted in excessive rains on the west coast which caused unprecedented floods especially in the South Kanara district. There have been no famine operations anywhere in the Presidency, although the state of affairs in the Bellary district caused some anxiety early in the year. The chief feature of the year's work has been the execution of a policy of retrenchment which has entailed considerable administrative changes. The small district of Anjengo has been abolished and added to Malabar. The abolition of

the Agency district formed in 1920 is to provide the funds for the bifurcation of Kistna which has long been a desideratum. Considerable retrenchment has been effected by the redistribution of taluks and divisions, and very extensive changes are now in progress in the village administration, small villages being grouped together and establishment reduced throughout the Presidency. The net result of all these changes will be an appreciable reduction in the expenditure on revenue administration. The revision of village establishment in ryotwari areas alone will result in a saving of expenditure of about 18½ lakhs per annum. Settlement operations are proceeding in the districts of Bellary, Anantapur, South Arcot, Tanjore and Trichinopoly. No great progress has been made on the important question of codifying the principles of land revenue and settlement. Eight survey parties have been at work partly on re-survey of ryotwari areas in 5 districts and partly on estate surveys. A new Survey and Boundaries Act was passed during the year.

Pattas of various values.

The subjoined statement shows the number of pattas of various values according to the quinquennial statement prepared for fasli 1330.

Value.	Number of pattas (single and joint).	Assessment.
		Rs.
(1) Rs. 10 and less	3,491,727	1,15,85,249
(2) Rs. 50 and less but over Rs. 10 ...	1,177,347	2,17,16,058
(3) Rs. 100 and less but over Rs. 50 ...	129,658	76,30,722
(4) Rs. 500 and less but over Rs. 100 ...	59,224	95,59,053
(5) Rs. 1,000 and less but over Rs. 500 ...	2,881	18,06,151
(6) Over Rs. 1,000	952	15,47,303
Total ...	4,861,789	5,38,44,536

Incidence of Land Revenue.

The last quinquennial statement was prepared for the agricultural year ending June 1919. According to this statement the average incidence per head of population in the ryotwari tracts of the Presidency was Rs. 2–0–6. The incidence in whole inam and zamindari villages was As. 8–8 and As. 11–11. An extract from that statement is appended showing figures for each district.

Statement showing ryots' holdings, cultivation, and settlement of the ryotwari land revenue in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1332 (1922-23).

District.	Extent of holdings.	Waste within holdings.		Extent cultivated.	Assessment on holdings in column (2).	Second crop assessment and charge for water.	Total of columns (6) and (7).
		Remitted.	Charged.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Agency Division	146,968	1,178	68,646	77,144	81,745	4,734	86,479
Ganjam	463,494	917	73,148	389,429	10,78,957	29,972	11,08,929
Vizagapatam	186,366	5,587	43,102	137,677	5,72,229	8,666	5,80,895
Godavari	459,907	3,023	134,858	322,026	18,74,043	2,50,853	21,24,896
Kistna	1,015,620	9,010	265,646	740,964	33,11,162	7,75,569	40,86,731
Guntur	1,870,594	1,055	357,115	1,512,424	48,73,860	1,52,087	50,25,947
Nellore	916,301	1,134	319,926	595,241	21,33,928	1,64,414	22,98,342
Cuddapah	885,625	2,864	196,595	686,166	12,21,911	99,175	13,21,086
Anantapur	1,602,310	18,240	528,664	1,055,406	11,57,276	51,552	12,08,828
Bellary	1,965,628	42,341	281,303	1,641,984	15,85,737	45,837	16,31,574
Kurnool	1,460,267	3,261	189,935	1,267,071	15,38,355	87,057	16,25,412
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	689,287	2	146,607	541,042	18,84,105	2,05,859	20,89,964
Chittoor	503,776	9,806	173,693	320,277	7,74,545	28,021	8,02,566
North Arcot	1,131,447	1,631	277,756	852,060	28,04,124	2,68,268	30,72,392
South Arcot	1,573,777	...	320,402	1,253,375	46,29,343	3,71,268	50,00,611
Tanjore	1,149,673	433	155,063	994,177	55,30,701	2,69,130	57,99,831
Trichinopoly	1,455,633	7	466,590	989,036	24,03,295	1,93,264	25,96,559
Madura	1,155,889	92	330,270	825,527	26,97,989	1,36,612	28,34,601
Ramnad	309,005	93	55,704	253,208	5,67,946	28,555	5,96,501
Tinnevelly	1,219,413	456	544,770	674,187	25,58,451	1,02,641	26,61,092
Coimbatore	2,296,779	...	609,787	1,686,992	29,91,542	84,079	30,75,621
The Nilgiris	192,857	...	117,502	75,355	1,34,035	...	1,34,035
Salem	1,406,888	2,421	322,405	1,082,062	21,14,181	43,950	21,58,131
South Kanara	926,341	...	360,823	565,518	24,91,165	...	24,91,165
Malabar	1,335,809	...	58,775	1,277,034	33,47,241	47,496	33,94,737
Anjengo	336	...	...	336	1,695	...	1,695
Total ...	26,319,990	103,551	6,399,085	19,815,718	5,43,59,561	34,49,059	5,78,08,620

Statement showing ryots' holdings, cultivation, and settlement of the ryotwari land revenue in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1332 (1922-23)—*cont.*

District.	Deduct remissions.				Remaining beriz.	Add net miscellaneous revenue.	Total beriz.
	Waste remission.	Season remissions other than waste.	Fixed remissions and beriz deductions.	Total.			
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Agency Division	1,684	3,874	3,508	9,066	77,413	25,911	1,03,324
Ganjam	2,510	2,723	27.584	32,817	10,76,112	1,97,966	12,74,078
Vizagapatam	24,059	79,315	7,402	1,10,776	4,70,119	1,78,750	6,48,869
Godavari	12,878	58,703	3,722	75,303	20,49,593	15.62,610	36,12,203
Kistna	34,317	86,616	7,216	1,28,149	39,58,582	25,65,690	65,24,272
Guntur	6,361	22,631	12,949	41,941	49,84,006	7.22,050	57,06,056
Nellore	5,732	8,231	21.428	35,391	22,62,951	3,76,105	26,39,056
Cuddapah	12,322	34,713	29,785	76,820	12,44,266	3,42,057	15,86,323
Anantapur	74,901	1,00,688	13,884	1,89,473	10,19,355	2,60,788	12,80,143
Bellary	23,546	29,021	15,895	68,462	15,63,112	2,89,662	18,52,774
Kurnool	16,078	33,098	12,427	61,603	15,63,809	4,51,883	20,15,692
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	1,27,161	1,27,161
Chingleput	7	1,137	56,202	57,346	20,32,618	2,54,268	22,86,886
Chittoor	45,032	51,927	27,876	1,24,835	6,77,731	1,43,681	8,21,412
North Arcot	9,456	17,801	58,587	85,844	29,86,548	2,44,764	32,31,312
South Arcot	...	1,124	91,375	92,499	49,08,112	3,38,707	52,46,819
Tanjore	1,984	4,075	64,188	70,247	57,29,584	5,34,581	62,64,165
Trichinopoly	22	708	67,365	68,095	25,28,464	3,27,147	28,55,611
Madura	409	559	58,568	59,536	27,75,065	5,21,013	32,96,078
Ramnad	477	3,685	11,718	15,880	5,80,621	1,27,892	7,08,513
Tinnevelly	2,510	4,651	2,08,771	2,15,932	24,45,160	2,38,917	26,84,077
Coimbatore	...	...	56,915	56,915	30,18,706	4,26,684	34,45,390
The Nilgiris	...	...	638	638	1,33,397	17.506	1,50,903
Salem	11,529	10,302	69,860	91,691	20,66,440	1,84,816	22,51,256
South Kanara	...	...	1,17,881	1,17,881	23,73,284	1,28,492	25,01,776
Malabar	...	290	898	1,188	33,93,549	2,05,838	35,99,387
Anjengo	...	...	...	...	1,695	1,497	3,192
Total ...	2,85,814	5,55,872	10,46,642	18,88,328	5,59,20,292	1,07,96,436	6,07,16,728

Statement showing the incidence of land revenue per head of population in each district of the Madras Presidency in the Agricultural year ending June 1919.

District.	Ryotwari villages.				Whole inam villages.	
	Area.	Revenue from land (exclusive of cesses).	Population according to the census of 1911.	Revenue from land per head of population.	Area.	Revenue from land (exclusive of cesses).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	ACS.	RS.		RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS.
Ganjam	2,937,625	10,78,611	956,596	1 2 0	234,370	75,434
Vizagapatam	898,382	6,62,209	299,759	2 3 4	533,312	1,09,718
Godavari	2,395,061	32,02,873	921,158	3 7 8	97,441	44,134
Kistna	1,937,466	49,55,513	1,121,996	4 6 8	467,059	3,47,217
Guntur	3,389,743	55,00,738	1,561,853	3 8 4	181,075	91,870
Nellore	2,531,044	26,84,022	756,178	3 8 9	523,479	95,806
Kurnool	4,728,781	19,78,273	912,492	2 2 8	123,309	13,325
Bellary	3,523,904	18,41,564	940,490	1 15 5	132,435	15,070
Anantapur	4,140,820	12,51,973	933,180	1 5 6	162,078	16,446
Cuddapah	3,555,181	14,93,197	848,195	1 12 2	232,921	46,837
Chittoor	1,834,682	6,15,353	561,381	1 1 6	557,568	16,949
North Arcot	2,674,629	23,58,816	1,662,263	1 6 8	103,326	48,671
Chingleput	1,358,707	20,62,077	1,004,151	2 0 10	220,288	71,663
Madras	17,210	1,03,927	518,660	0 3 2	...	...
South Arcot	2,481,529	43,63,048	2,269,359	1 14 9	197,524	23,859
Salem	3,352,791	19,57,596	1,393,406	1 6 6	105,649	41,670
Coimbatore	4,485,152	31,94,544	2,048,275	1 8 11	43,526	5,027
Trichinopoly	2,210,198	26,15,475	1,508,214	1 11 9	166,129	20,349
Tanjore	1,664,978	56,44,785	1,887,728	2 15 10	529,363	1,70,731
Madura	2,174,713	28,34,218	1,388,365	2 0 8	104,084	1,07,244
Ramnad	456,761	6,22,559	304,769	2 0 8	160,570	63,358
Tinnevelly	1,783,939	25,23,783	1,293,061	1 15 3	186,953	69,716
The Nilgiris	646,060	1,45,461	118,618	1 3 7	...	...
Malabar	3,708,687	35,25,238	3,015,119	1 2 8	...	...
Anjengo	375	2,805	5,572	0 8 1	...	...
South Kanara	2,573,470	24,98,360	1,195,227	2 1 5	...	...
Total ...	61,461,888	5,97,17,018	29,426,065	2 0 6	5,062,459	94,95,094
Grand total of ryotwari, whole inam and zamindari villages	91,048,357	6,80,56,848	41,405,404	1 10 4	...	...

QUINQUENNIAL—*cont.*

Statement showing the incidence of land revenue per head of population in each district of the Madras Presidency in the Agricultural year ending June 1919—*cont.*

District.	Whole inam villages—*cont.*		Zamindari villages.			
	Population according to the census of 1911.	Revenue from land per head of population.	Area.	Revenue from land (exclusive of cesses).	Population according to the census of 1911.	Revenue from land per head of population.
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
		RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS.		RS. A. P.
Ganjam	218,717	0 5 6	2,193,592	4,76,294	1,045,979	0 7 3
Vizagapatam	439,896	0 4 0	9,567,544	9,76,808	2,450,166	0 6 5
Godavari	45,596	0 15 6	1,488,196	10,31,753	686,105	1 8 1
Kistna	171,148	2 0 5	1,376,281	15,66,072	704,391	2 3 7
Guntur	85,166	1 1 3	99,870	52,769	50,532	1 0 8
Nellore	94,509	1 0 3	2,048,530	4,08,613	477,485	0 13 8
Kurnool	22,707	0 9 5	...	...	...	...
Bellary	28,946	0 8 4	...	...	...	...
Anantapur	30,043	0 8 9	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	45,803	1 0 4	...	...	...	...
Chittoor	30,611	0 8 10	1,198,125	3,40,445	645,045	0 8 5
North Arcot	165,351	0 4 8	392,976	1,49,310	135,051	1 1 8
Chingleput	158 992	0 7 3	386,565	1,56,809	242,865	0 10 4
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	74,829	0 5 1	13,971	12,556	18,378	0 10 11
Salem	80,259	0 8 4	965,513	4,02,445	570,519	0 11 3
Coimbatore	20,076	0 4 0	76,832	25,858	48,213	0 8 7
Trichinopoly	95,579	0 3 5	388,405	58,399	225,732	0 4 2
Tanjore	371,083	0 7 4	190,925	31,282	103,878	0 4 10
Madura	77,980	1 6 0	859,513	2,19,924	458,954	0 7 8
Ramnad	416,512	2 2 5	2,480,659	6,81,366	944,705	0 11 6
Tinnevelly	95,447	0 11 8	796,513	2,54,033	402,111	0 10 1
The Nilgiris	...	...	..	...	...	...
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anjengo	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Kanara	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,769,250	0 8 8	24,524,010	68,44,736	9,210,089	0 11 11
Grand total of ryotwari, whole inam and zamindari villages	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the current demand and collections of land revenue and cesses in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1332 (1922-23).

District.	Permanently settled estates.				Whole inam villages.			
	Peshkash.		Cesses.		Shrotriyam jodi.		Cesses.	
	Demand.	Collections.	Demand.	Collections.	Demand.	Collections.	Demand.	Collections.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Agency Division	84,077	78,894	1,27,840	94,819	373	358	144	100
Ganjam	4,29,446	4,16,226	3,81,736	3,76,399	46,078	45,885	29,198	29,000
Vizagapatam	9,20,870	8,97,877	2,56,784	2,48,220	54,411	53,971	52,150	50,588
Godavari	4,97,267	4,95,165	1,71,695	1,69,173	28,790	28,790	6,638	6,638
Kistna	4,61,667	4,53,900	1,76,819	1,71,598	36,655	36,332	42,018	40,656
Guntur	44,928	44,928	11,267	11,267	28,286	28,286	19,530	19,510
Nellore	4,06,890	4,00,405	1,15,739	1,03,385	71,813	64,896	25,720	23,034
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	35,158	34,244	7,673	7,322
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	14,807	14,047	5,006	4,248
Bellary	...	...	...	...	12,189	11,961	3,247	3,202
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	10,708	10,708	2,517	2,517
Madras	...	...	...	...	193	193	...	...
Chingleput	1,54,443	1,38,533	57,616	48,490	67,797	65,579	37,926	34,396
Chittoor	3,32,530	2,83,409	1,10,538	77,606	15,655	15,485	4,722	4,671
North Arcot	81,083	80,423	36,445	35,976	12,556	12,506	5,656	5,403
South Arcot	8,611	5,218	2,083	1,616	21,510	19,196	9,763	9,189
Tanjore	31,434	23,566	37,574	15,145	1,23,472	1,18,096	65,788	55,722
Trichinopoly	58,189	52,897	36,704	32,478	11,288	10,154	12,359	10,825
Madura	1,72,164	1,64,923	74,930	70,329	9,677	8,295	22,586	13,092
Ramnad	6,54,159	4,95,580	2,15,985	1,22,601	56,657	49,243	1,22,974	1,00,780
Tinnevelly	2,37,716	2,37,227	79,644	78,156	50,627	50,072	20,925	19,627
Coimbatore	24,537	24,537	11,405	9,831	3,418	3,418	3,597	3,084
The Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	3,90,598	3,76,912	65,021	61,231	40,670	39,218	16,619	15,803
South Kanara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anjengo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	49,90,609	46,70,620	19,69,823	17,28,320	7,52,788	7,20,933	5,16,756	4,59,407

Statement showing the current demand and collections of land revenue and cesses in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for fasli 1332 (1922-23)—*cont.*

District.	Ryotwari (including miscellaneous).			Proprietary estates village service receipts.		Total revenue including cesses.	
	Demand.		Collections.				
	Revenue.	Cesses.	Revenue and cesses.	Demand.	Collections.	Demand.	Collections.
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Agency Division	1,03,324	7,630	1,10,659	3,235	3,098	3,26,623	2,87,928
Ganjam	12,74,078	1,34,813	14,02,041	68,168	67,495	23,63,517	23,37,046
Vizagapatam	6,48,869	97,486	7,28,467	1,77,649	1,77,274	22,08,219	21,56,397
Godavari	36,12,203	4,03,444	39,73,045	1,04,700	1,04,568	48,24,737	47,77,379
Kistna	65,24,272	5,67,045	69,60,410	45,408	42,386	78,53,884	77,05,282
Guntur	57,06,056	5,28,878	62,16,279	8,880	8,880	63,47,825	63,29,150
Nellore	26,39,056	2,23,531	26,34,404	15,654	14,557	34,95,401	32,40,681
Cuddapah	15,86,323	1,87,319	17,32,867	4,937	4,789	18,21,410	17,79,222
Anantapur	12,80,143	1,48,463	13,89,574	1,662	1,566	14,50,081	14,09,435
Bellary	18,52,774	1,44,028	17,37,320	7,116	7,012	20,19,354	17,59,495
Kurnool	20,15,692	2,23,455	22,37,930	4,645	4,645	22,57,017	22,55,800
Madras	1,27,161	...	1,05,177	...	...	1,27,354	1,05,370
Chingleput	22,86,886	2,62,214	25,14,978	24,623	23,229	28,91,505	28,25,205
Chittoor	8,21,412	97,492	9,18,140	30,798	30,678	14,13,147	13,29,989
North Arcot	32,31,312	2,56,682	34,53,131	21,095	20,947	36,44,829	36,08,386
South Arcot	52,46,819	5,02,605	52,95,470	3,066	2,579	57,94,457	53,33,268
Tanjore	62,64,165	4,08,164	64,64,314	...	...	69,30,597	66,76,843
Trichinopoly	28,55,611	2,22,911	30,19,713	11,901	11,466	32,08,963	31,37,533
Madura	32,96,078	3,42,099	35,50,197	20,353	18,869	39,37,887	38,25,705
Ramnad	7,08,513	60,394	7,41,092	27,927	11,201	18,46,609	15,20,497
Tinnevelly	26,84,077	2,24,532	28,93,467	15,759	14,675	33,13,280	32,93.224
Coimbatore	34,45,390	2,88,705	37,22,295	1,146	1,146	37,78,198	37,64,311
The Nilgiris	1,50,903	14,331	1,60,403	...	...	1,65,234	1,60,403
Salem	22,51,256	2,12,776	24,38,360	33,753	31,150	30,10,693	29,62,674
South Kanara	25,01,776	2,73,420	27,73,996	...	...	27,75,196	27,73,996
Malabar	35,99,387	3,95,911	39,93,484	...	...	39,95,298	39,93,484
Anjengo	3,192	163	3,355	...	...	3,355	3,355
Total ...	6,67,16,728	62,28,491	7,11,70,56 8	6,32,475	6,02,210	8,18,07,670	7,93,52,058

Survey Department.

Budget allotment for 1923-24: Rs. 13,41,500.

* *Staff.*—Class I (3); Class II (4); Class III (22); Class IV (45); Class V (953); Class VI (174).

The first attempt at a survey of lands in the Madras Presidency for fiscal purposes was made in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. The record of survey, called "*paimash*" consisted of an account of the measurement, conducted in a primitive fashion, of fields, their tenure at the time, and their areas taken on the well-known rough and ready "*khasra*" method. The paimash measurements which were generally inaccurate could not lend themselves to the compilation of maps of fields (much less of villages), so that the location of fields was often either uncertain or hopeless.

2. To remedy this defect, the Madras Government ordered, in 1853, an experimental survey in South Arcot, thereafter discussed the question of a general professional survey of the Presidency and finally submitted a scheme which was approved by the Government of India. The scheme was sanctioned by the Court of Directors in December 1856, and the Madras Survey Department came into being in 1858 with a Superintendent to control its affairs.

Cadastral Survey.—The object of a Cadastral survey, in Madras, has been the delimitation of village and field boundaries, the preparation of village and field maps showing these boundaries and topographical details and of land registers containing particulars as to the number of fields and subdivisions, tenure ownership, etc.

The following maps are prepared and published by the Madras Survey:—

(*a*) Field atlases in manuscript, generally on scale 10″ = 1 mile, showing for each field, its outer and interior subdivision boundaries, topo details, all its measurements and its area—prepared by surveyors in field.

(*b*) Village maps, on scale 16″ = 1 mile, showing boundaries of all survey fields, important topo details, and the total village area—prepared in Party Offices and printed in the Central Office.

(*c*) Taluk and Zamindari maps, generally on scale 1″ = 1 mile, showing village boundaries and important topo details—compiled and printed in the Central Office.

(*d*) Touring maps, one for each district, on scale 1″ = 4 miles, showing taluk boundaries, towns, important villages and topo details—hills excepted—compiled and printed in the Central Office.

(*e*) *District Atlas*, in a bound volume containing a separate map for each district, on scales varying with size, from 1″ = 2·3 miles to 12 miles excepting that of Madras which is on scale 2·4″ = 1 mile and showing nearly the same details as the district touring map, but hills (vertical shading) in addition.

(*f*) *Presidency Atlas* on scale 1″ = 12 miles showing district and taluk boundaries and the most important towns, villages and topographical details, including hills and drawn in sections so as to admit of these being joined to form a wall map, size 76″ × 65″.

Besides the above, the Central Survey Office has been compiling and printing, since 1911, 1 inch traverse charts and outline sheets covering the surveyed area of this Presidency to expedite the progress of the supplemental topographical operations that the Survey of India is now conducting in South India.

* The classification of staff is explained at page 819.

Resurvey.—The initial cadastral survey of the ryotwari villages of the Presidency was completed in 1896. Meanwhile, the question of the extent to which the surveys theretofore conducted served current needs of administration came up for consideration. It was then noticed that as no attempts had been made to keep the surveys up to date, the few stones that were planted in the sixties, and a large percentage of those fixed later, had disappeared, and the village maps originally published were out of date, there being little correspondence between the survey record and the actual occupation on ground. A resurvey was then ordered of Trichinopoly district and commenced in 1891. More districts followed suit.

About 1901 a new idea developed itself, that is of substituting for the costly resurvey an apparently cheaper method of survey called "revision survey" which consisted of

(1) replacement of missing survey stones; and

(2) measurement of existing sub-divisions, without the whole village area being dealt with as in a resurvey, and confined to areas where

(*a*) the percentage of missing stones was comparatively low, and

(*b*) the original survey record of measurement was sufficient for their replacement and for future maintenance.

As, however, the results of this method of survey were disappointing, for the reason that the economy expected from it was not realized and that the resultant survey record compared unfavourably with that of a resurvey, it was, subsequently, abandoned in favour of a regular resurvey. Resurvey is now in progress in the districts of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Malabar, Kistna, Godavari and Anantapur. The need for such a survey in South Kanara is under investigation.

Special surveys.—Collaterally with the ordinary resurveys, the Madras Survey has been making other special surveys, such as

(1) *Town surveys.*—These are made on the application of Municipal Councils, being required for a proper definition of the limits of private and public properties, whereby encroachments on streets, etc., can be effectively checked. Up to date, 30 towns have been surveyed and mapped, 22 towns have been surveyed but remain to be mapped, and the survey of 31 towns is either suspended or awaits requisition for survey from the Councils concerned. The survey of Ongole town which was suspended owing to financial stringency was resumed on orders of Government and is now in progress. In the case of towns other than Madras two-thirds of the cost of survey is debitable to the Municipality and the balance to Government.

(2) *Local Fund road surveys.*—These are made on the application and at the cost of District Boards.

(3) *Street surveys in unions.*—These are also conducted at the instance of District Boards who bear one-third of the cost, two-thirds being paid by Government and wherever possible during the course of the resurvey of the locality in or near which the unions are situate.

(4) *Mamul wet surveys.*—These, as the name implies, are made for the purpose of helping Government in differentiating, and fixing water-rate on lands in proprietary areas brought under wet cultivation from an irrigation source created at Government expense. The cost of these surveys is borne by Government.

(5) *Soil block surveys.*—These are conducted in whole inam villages on the application and at the cost of Government. The soil in each whole inam village is classified by the Settlement Department in blocks which are surveyed by the Survey Department. Thus the possible assessment in the village is obtained for a determination of the land cess, the object aimed at.

Legal provisions.—The laws under which survey operations in this Presidency were regulated prior to 1897 were—

(1) Act XXVIII of 1860.—"An act for the establishment and maintenance of boundary marks and for facilitating the

settlement of boundary disputes in the Presidency of Fort St. George" and

(2) Act II of 1884.—Under the former, Government bore the cost of all survey theodolite stations which were not boundary marks, and of all boundary marks, in unoccupied ryotwari lands, while the owners bore the cost of the survey marks which defined the boundaries of occupied fields. The latter was promulgated for the better maintenance of boundaries after completion of survey and for recovery, from the ryots concerned, of the cost of restoring survey marks. It made the owner or occupier responsible for the maintenance of the boundary marks on his property and enabled the Collector to enforce the maintenance of demarcation generally, and to recover, where necessary, the expenses incurred in the repair of boundary marks, from the owner or occupier of land.

The two Acts were repealed by the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act IV of 1897, "An Act to amend the law relating to survey of lands and settlement of boundary disputes." This Act, while embodying the provisions of the Acts it repealed, enabled Government to undertake the survey of private estates on the application and at the cost of the proprietors concerned. It also empowered the Collector to enforce the maintenance of survey marks in estates, under conditions similar to those prescribed for Government villages. Chapter IV of the Act further provided for the settlement of boundary disputes, arising otherwise than in the course of a survey, by the Collector himself or such of his subordinate officers as he could specially appoint as survey officer for this purpose. Government had intended by this enactment to make the survey final in its results, even as regards ryots who should have failed to complain against the survey of their lands during the course of survey and estop them from contesting its accuracy after the expiry of the special period of limitation prescribed thereunder for the institution of suits in courts of law. This purpose having failed by reason of defects in the drafting of the Act as evidenced by certain decisions of the High Court it has been repealed, and in its place the Madras Act VIII of 1923 has been passed by the Legislative Council to achieve, principally, this special end.

Constitution of the department.—The Survey Department was originally under the control of a Superintendent, assisted by 6 Deputy Superintendents and a number of Assistant Superintendents for charge of the Central Office and Field Parties, the senior amongst them being in charge and the juniors assisting them. The Superintendent was under the direct orders of Government. The Survey cadre underwent changes and as at present constituted, consists of a Director and of Assistant Directors in charge of Central Office and of Field Parties, each of whom generally has a junior Assistant Director to assist him. The officer in charge of Central Survey office is also assisted by photographic and printing expert from England who joined the office in December 1922 on a short-term contract. Experts' place will be eventually filled by an Indian graduate who has been deputed to England in April 1923 for training. The department is also subject to the control of the Commissioner of Survey and Settlement.

The normal strength of Survey parties is six, of which one is ordinarily employed on the survey of estates, the cost of which is borne by the proprietors concerned. Each party consists, usually, of one office and three field sections, each under the immediate control of a Sub-Assistant Director, the most senior generally holding charge of the office section and being directly responsible to the Officer in charge for correct mapping. Of the three field sections, two are employed on cadastral survey proper while the third conducts theodolite surveys for the preparation of the framework of the cadastral survey maps.

Each of the two cadastral survey sections is divided into two sub-sections, under two Head Surveyors, each sub-

section consisting of 4 ranges, of 9 Field Surveyors each, supervised by 1 Deputy Surveyors. The Sub-Assistant in charge of the theodolite section is assisted by a Head Surveyor who has under him six Deputy Surveyors for doing theodolite work and 10 Field Surveyors for preliminary demarcation of village and khandam boundaries.

Current resurveys.—The annual normal outturn of a Survey party is 300 square miles in initial surveys—of estates, all Government tracts having been initially surveyed by 1896--and in resurveys of Government tracts 250 square miles in deltaic and 350 square miles in other areas. Current resurveys bear reference mainly to districts surveyed between 1890 and 1900, when cheap systems of revenue survey, obtaining in other Provinces, had come into vogue on considerations of economy. The initial survey of Malabar, South Kanara, and Anantapur (part) and the resurvey of Trichinopoly, Kistna, Godavari, Salem and Guntur (part) were thus conducted. These surveys stood condemned as a sacrifice of accuracy to economy, while the fresh survey of the districts concerned has cost more than it would have if an accurate survey had been made, on the old lines, in the first instance. Not until 1901 was the mistake of such work realized and a start made to preserve and restore the framework of the old theodolite surveys and to conduct resurveys on a permanent and professional basis. The year 1934–35 is expected to see the completion of resurveys, and thereafter, periodical surveys will be required to keep the survey up to date by bringing to book changes of ownership and subdivision of properties which will be numerous. But such surveys will, in consequence of the permanency of framework already achieved, be of the nature of revision only and cost but little in comparison with the current resurveys.

Revenue surveys of other Provinces compared.—It will be of interest to compare the revenue survey of this Presidency with the revenue surveys of other Provinces in India. While in other Provinces the chief aim of revenue surveys was the determination of the approximate areas of revenue holdings, Madras is the only Province in which they were conducted on professional lines. The chief points of difference may be summarized as below.

In other Provinces theodolite station marks are usually clay cylinders buried in the ground and not easily identifiable after the purpose of the survey is served. Field bends and corners are not demarcated with stone. Field boundary lines are not measured. The village map is compiled in field on the traverse skeleton, by plotting important field bends on measurements which a surveyor cries out and drawing in other bends by the eye so that there is no record of measurement, the chances of errors are large, and opportunities for rectifying them nil. In the Punjab the map shows measurements of field boundaries only, but none to fix them; and in Bombay there is a field measurement book, but not to scale. In the United Provinces, Bengal, and Behar and Orissa there is no record of field measurement at all. In Madras, on the other hand, theodolite stations are easily identifiable permanent stone marks and all field trijunctions, besides a number of minor bends, are also marked with stone so that revenue administration and maintenance of survey is easy. Such a survey is permanent, and should a river in flood sweep away all land marks over a wide area the survey could be reproduced and all boundaries restored. Again from the field measurement atlas a ryot can obtain, at a trifling cost, a plan of his holding, however insignificant, showing all measurements and its area, and transfers of land by purchase, etc., are a simple concern. Thus, the revenue surveys of the Madras Presidency may be considered the best in India. Lt.-Col. Crichton, C.I.E., Survey of India, who, under instructions from the Government of India, investigated the Madras system, with a view to its simplification, declared it admirable and recommended

its continuance. Later, in 1914-15 a second and more detailed enquiry was conducted by a Committee appointed by the local Government at the instance of the Government of India, consisting of a senior civilian from the Punjab, another from Madras, and the Directors of Land Records and of Survey, Madras. The Committee were unanimous in their advice against a change in the system. One striking feature of the revenue surveys in Madras is that with their superiority over revenue surveys in other Provinces they combine economy, for Lt.-Col. Crichton found that the cost in Madras was but one anna per acre more than in the cheaper revenue surveys in Bengal.

Settlement Department.

Settlement parties.—The Revenue Settlement Department was constituted in 1858 with the object of carrying out a general revision of assessment of the ryotwari lands throughout the Presidency. The Department consists at present of four Settlement parties under the control of the Commissioner of Land Revenue and Settlement who is a Member of the Board of Revenue. Each party is in the charge of a Special Settlement Officer or Special Assistant Settlement Officer drawn from the ranks of the Indian or Provincial Civil Service.

Process of settlement.—The detailed operations performed in connection with the settlement of each district are summarized below :—

The soils are divided into five main series, alluvial, regar or black, red ferruginous, calcareous and arenaceous. Each main series except the alluvial is generally divided into three classes—clay, loam or sand—according to the mechanical composition of the soil, the alluvial being divided into two classes, clay and loam. Each of these classes is again subdivided into five sorts—best, good, ordinary, inferior and worst, according to the quantity of organic matter or the presence of other valuable or deleterious ingredients which affect the fertility of the soil.

The next stage is to ascertain the amount of crop each class and sort of soil will produce. For this purpose one or more food grains are selected as the standard crops for each district or part of a district. Paddy is the standard crop adopted for wet or irrigated lands. As several varieties of food grains are cultivated on dry or unirrigated lands, the grain which is cultivated on the largest area in a tract is taken as the standard and sometimes more than one grain is selected as the standard. The average outturns of the standard grains per acre are then ascertained by crop experiments and tested by the experience of officials and non-officials. Crop experiments were however given up in the later settlements and the standard outturns were fixed on the basis of those adopted in adjoining districts.

The money values of the grain outturns are next ascertained. For this purpose the average prices of the standard grains prevailing in the last twenty non-famine years are calculated so as to ensure that the profits of good and losses of bad years are balanced. A deduction of 10 to 15 per cent is made from the average price so calculated as an allowance for the cartage of grain to markets and for the profits of merchants. The net price thus arrived at is called the commutation rate. The standard outturn adopted for each grain is then converted into cash by applying this rate. From the money value of the grain outturn per acre as thus determined, a percentage deduction is made as an allowance for vicissitudes of season and for uncultivable areas included in the holdings. The estimated cost of cultivation per acre is then deducted from the gross value as thus calculated. The result is the net produce of the land and one-half of this or more often, rather less than one-half is fixed as the Government assessment. With a view to avoid a multiplicity of rates, the

classes and sorts of soil which have been found by experience to yield more or less the same outturn are arranged in grades called "tarams." As the productive powers of soils vary according as they are irrigated or not, the grouping of tarams is different for wet and dry lands.

All the villages in a tract do not possess the same advantages in respect of proximity to markets and facilities of communication. For the purpose of determining the assessment on dry lands, the villages in a tract are therefore arranged in groups, generally two or three for a district. Similarly, the irrigation sources in each district are classified into a number of groups according to the water-supply and the rate of assessment on wet land of the same class and sort of soil varies according to the class of the irrigation source. The rates of assessment for wet and dry lands as detailed above are calculated for lands of the highest class in a tract and the rates for the other classes are obtained by reducing the former by one or more tarams.

Where as a result of the introduction of the settlement rates the assessment on any holding is increased by more than 25 per cent, relief is granted by the system of increment remission. That is to say, the increase in assessment is spread gradually over a series of years.

Resettlements.—With the settlement of the South Kanara district in the year 1904–05, the initial settlements of all the districts in the Presidency were completed. The currency of a settlement is generally 30 years. As the term fixed for the initial settlement of each district expires, it is resettled for another period of 30 years. During a resettlement no general reclassification of soils or calculation of grain outturns, cultivation expenses, etc., is made except for special reasons. The revision of assessment is generally based on the increase or decrease in the recorded prices of the staple grains of the tract during the 20 non-famine years immediately preceding the commencement of resettlement operations compared with those adopted at the expiring settlement. Resettlements have been completed in the districts of Trichinopoly, Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Nellore, Salem, Kurnool, Ganjam, Cuddapah, Chittoor, North Arcot, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Tinnevelly, Ramnad, Vizagapatam, South Arcot the greater portion of Madura and in one taluk of Anantapur.

Financial result.—Up to the end of the official year 1922–23 the operations of the Survey and Settlement Departments have resulted in a net increase of nearly 135 lakhs of rupees in the revenue, which works out to a return of nearly 22 per cent on the outlay.

Court of Wards.

The Board of Revenue is the Court of Wards. The Court is subject to the local Government, and Collectors are subject to the Court, the powers of the Court being locally exercised through the District Collector or through any other person whom it may appoint for the purpose. A proprietor of an estate is deemed to be disqualified for the management of his property if he is a minor, or if the proprietor is a woman declared by the local Government to be incapable of managing her property, or if the proprietor has been adjudged by a competent Civil Court to be of unsound mind and incapable of managing his property, or has been declared by the local Government to be incapable of managing his property owing to any physical or mental defect or infirmity. A proprietor *sui juris* may, on his own application, have his estate taken under the management of the Court, if the Government deem it to be in the public interests that it should be so managed. The Court may take under its superintendence the person or the property of a disqualified proprietor, or both, or

the property of a proprietor who has applied to have his property placed under the superintendence of the Court. When the Court assumes the superintendence of a ward's property, the District Collector takes possession of the property on behalf of the Court. In the case of an encumbered estate where the liabilities cannot easily be ascertained, a notification is published calling on all persons having pecuniary claims against the estate to notify them to the District Collector within six months and the claims so received are disposed of on their merits. When it is considered expedient on public grounds to save an estate from dismemberment at the hands of its creditors, the ordinary execution of decrees against that estate is transferred to the District Collector and some other officer is appointed to exercise the functions of the Estate Collector, the District Collector being a Judicial Officer solely in charge of execution of decrees. If the encumbered property is in the possession of a mortgagee, or of any persons claiming under a mortgage, the local Government may in certain circumstances require the encumbrancers to deliver up possession of the estate to the manager appointed by the Court. The Court may also, in certain circumstances, retain management after the proprietor's disqualification has ceased, until it is satisfied that he will be thereafter competent to take charge of his estate and administer his own affairs. If the proprietor who has become a ward of the Court is the hereditary trustee or manager of religious or charitable institutions and the institutions have endowments attached to them, the Court may take charge of the endowment property and make arrangements for the discharge, during the wardship of the ward's duties as trustee or manager. The surplus funds of an estate are generally utilized (after provision has been made for the preservation and improvement, if possible, of the property under the Court's charge) for the purchase of landed property, or invested in Government securities or securities guaranteed by Government or in first mortgages of immovable property.

The Court of Wards is now managing 19 estates, some of which are heavily encumbered and suffering from past neglect. The estates range in size from large zamindaris covering hundreds of square miles to little properties of one or two villages. The efforts of the Court are directed mainly to the restoration of solvency by preventing waste, reorganizing the administration, developing irrigation and, wherever possible, by putting the rents on to a sound cash basis. The process of survey and commutation in the large Sivaganga estate is now advancing rapidly. The Zamorin's estate in Malabar has practically recovered from the effects of the Mopla rebellion, in connexion with which the disinterested work of the Zamorin earned him the personal title of Maharaja. The important estate of Bodokhemidi, recently taken over by the Court, is still in a somewhat chaotic but apparently solvent condition, and itsa dministration is slowly being reorganised.

List showing the Estates now under the Court's management and their beriz.

District.	Estate.	Rent roll. Rs.
Ganjam	Bodokhemidi	2,49,545
Vizagapatam	Madugula...	96,936
	Jeypore Kumarika's estate	22,649
Nellore	Chundi	48,700
North Arcot	Arni...	2,32,344

List showing the Estates now under the Court's management and their beriz—*cont.*

District.	Estate.	Rent roll. RS.
Salem	Bagalur	21,341
	Shulagiri	26,118
Coimbatore	Ramapatnam	32,205
	Metratti	14,014
Malabar	Zamorin's estate	2,90,133
Tanjore	Madukkur...	51,572
Trichinopoly	Kadavur	69,841
	Kudapalli	21,009
Madura	Mambarai...	10,458
Ramnad	Sivaganga	16,69,618
	Mannarkottai	16,120
Tinnevelly	Talaivankottai	26,271
	Ilayarasanendal (Part I)	20,760

The Madras Legislative Council.

From 1861 to 1909.—When first constituted by the Indian Councils Act of 1861, the Legislative Council of Madras consisted of the ordinary members of the Governor's Executive Council and a number of additional members besides the Advocate-General, of whom not less than half were to be non-officials nominated by the Governor. The number of nominated members, exclusive of the Advocate-General, was fixed at not less than four and not more than eight and thus the strength of the whole Council was so small that the Council could be described as "a mere committee for the purpose of making laws, a committee by means of which the executive Government obtained advice and assistance in their legislation and the public derived the advantage of full publicity at every stage of the law-making process." The Council could not inquire into grievances, call for information or examine the conduct of the executive; and even its legislative function consisted merely of registering the orders of the Government in a manner which ensured publicity and discussion. By the Councils Act of 1892 the minimum and maximum numbers of additional members, exclusive of the Advocate-General, were raised to 8 and 20, respectively. The Governor had power to nominate all of them, but he was to do so subject to certain regulations made by the Governor-General in Council with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, and under these regulations seven non-official members were to be nominated on the recommendations of various local, commercial and learned bodies. Technically the function of the nominating bodies was to be that of mere recommendation, but, in practice, the nomination was always accepted and thus in course of time the system of election came to be firmly established. The Council was to contain an official majority, but it had the right of asking questions and of discussing though not voting upon the budget.

Minto-Morley Reforms.—The next stage in the development of the Council was marked by the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (The "Minto-Morley Reforms"), the salient features of which were (1) a great expansion in the strength of the Council—the Council consisted of 42 additional members, besides the ordinary members of the Governor's Council, (2) the legal recognition of the elective principle—21 members out of the 42 additional members were elected; (3) the abandonment of the official majority, though a combination of officials and nominated non-officials could obtain a majority over the elected members; (4) the grant of rights (*a*) to move resolutions on the budget and divide upon them, (*b*) to move resolutions upon matters of general public importance and (*c*) to ask supplementary questions.

Government of India Act, 1919.—The Government of India Act of 1919 made still further changes in the composition and functions of the local Legislative Council. The Council is no longer the Governor's Executive Council supplemented by a number of additional members for the purpose of legislation, but is a separate body consisting of members nominated or elected as provided by the Act and having an independent existence of its own. The members of the Executive Council are ex-officio members of the Legislature, but the Council contains in addition 98 elected and 25 nominated members. The Ministers are appointed by the Governor but must not be officials and must be, at the time of appointment or become within six months, elected members of the Council. Of the nominated members not more than 19 may be officials; five are nominated to represent backward communities which are unlikely in any other way to secure representation, and one to represent the inhabitants of the Agency Division, which has been declared a backward tract. The Governor is not a member of the Legislative Council but has the right to address the Council and may for that purpose require the attendance of the members. Until the expiration of a period of four years from the first meeting of the Council, as constituted under the Act, the President is to be a person appointed by the Governor, but thereafter he will be a person elected by the Council from among the members and approved by the Governor. The Deputy President is a member of the Council elected by the Council and approved by the Governor. Of the ninty-eight elected members, thirteen represent Muhammadan and Indian Christians constituencies; the Europeans and Anglo-Indians of the Presidency each have one representative, as also the Madras University and the Planting community; commercial bodies have five and the larger landholders six; and the remaining sixty-five are elected by general non-Muhammadan constituencies. Twenty-eight of these sixty-five seats are reserved for non-Brahmans, though at the elections held at the end of 1920 considerably more than this number were actually secured by non-Brahmans. For the rural constituencies the general qualification for a vote is the payment of Rs. 10 per annum in rent or revenue; for urban constituencies the payment of taxes at the minimum rate, or in Madras the occupation of a house of an annual value of not less than Rs. 60; irrespective of these qualifications, retired, pensioned or discharged officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of His Majesty's regular force are entitled to vote. Generally speaking, a voter must be a British subject, not of unsound mind and not under 21 years of age; a sex disqualification which formed part of the original rules has since been removed. The total number of voters on the first electoral rolls was over a million and a quarter; and though this is a small proportion of the population of the Presidency, the enfranchisement of this number must be recognized as a great advance on the former system of indirect election. The number that actually went to the polls was 303,558.

The general qualifications for election to the Council run on the same lines as the qualifications for the franchise with certain additions. The age minimum is raised to 25; conviction for a serious offence in a Criminal Court becomes a

disqualification; and no person who is already a member of any legislative body constituted under the Act is eligible for election. Government servants are debarred from election, and the acceptance of any Crown office must be followed by resignation, except in the case of Ministers. The rules provide for the settlement of election disputes by a court of three commissioners of high judicial standing. New members are required to take an oath of allegiance to the Crown. On any failure to take this oath, the seat is declared vacant by the Governor, who may also declare vacant the seat of any member who is absent from India for a long period.

Powers of the Council.—Generally speaking, the Legislative Council has power, subject to the provisions of the Act, to make laws for the peace and good Government of the province; but no legislation which affects any Act of Parliament is permissible. Considerable latitude is now allowed in respect of legislation for the imposition of taxation. Previous to the passing of the Act, the consent of the Governor-General had to be obtained for all such legislation. This restriction has been removed in the case of certain scheduled taxes such as those on non-agricultural land and luxuries. Under the concurrent powers of legislation now granted to the Central and Provincial Legislatures, it is open to the Provincial Council to amend, in its application to their own province, certain forms of legislation passed by the Central Legislature. But it is obvious that, to ensure uniformity in India and to safeguard the observance of the general policy of the country a large measure of control over matters affecting broader issues must be retained in the hands of the Central Legislature. This precaution is ensured by the scheduled limitation of the powers of the local Council; thus the following forms of legislation are not within the province of the Provincial Council:—

(*a*) Laws imposing new taxation, except such laws as are permitted by schedule (vide supra);

(*b*) Laws affecting the public debt of India or customs or taxes imposed by the authority of the Central Government;

(*c*) Laws affecting the Imperial forces or relations with foreign Princes or States;

(*d*) Laws regulating central subjects;

(*e*) Laws affecting provincial subjects which are declared to be subject to the legislation of the Central Government, or affecting the powers of the Governor-General, or such laws as aim at repealing or altering legislation which, according to the rules provided under the Act, can only be altered or repealed with previous sanction.

Powers of the Governor.—In pre-Reform days it was generally possible for the Government to pass any measure which it considered necessary and to prevent the passage of any measure which it regarded as injurious or unsound. With large non-official majority these powers no longer remain and other safeguards for use in emergencies have had to be provided by the Government of India Act and the rules framed thereunder. Where any Bill has been introduced or is proposed to be introduced, or any amendment to a Bill is moved or proposed to be moved, the Governor may certify that the Bill or any clause of it or the amendment affects the safety or tranquillity of the Province or any part of it, or of another province and may direct that no further proceedings shall be taken in connection with it. Similarly, where the Council has refused leave to introduce, or has failed to pass in a form recommended by the Governor any Bill relating to a reserved subject, the Governor may certify that the passage of the Bill is essential for the discharge of his responsibility for the subject, and thereupon the Bill is deemed to have been passed. A measure so passed must ordinarily be reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, though where in the opinion of the Governor-General a state of emergency justifies such action, he may immediately signify his assent and the Act will come into force subject to subsequent disallowance by His Majesty in Council; and Acts passed

under these provisions must be laid before both Houses of Parliament. It is further open to the Governor or the Governor-General, when a Bill has been passed by the Legislative Council, to withhold his assent; or the Governor may, instead of declaring that he assents to, or withholds his assent from, the Bill, return the Bill to the Council for reconsideration in whole or in part together with any amendments which he may recommend; or, in certain cases for which provision is made in the rules, he may, or must, reserve the Bill for the consideration of the Governor-General. A Bill so reserved, if it does not receive the assent of the Governor-General within six months, lapses unless within that period the Governor has returned, or notified his intention to return it to the Council for further consideration. No use has hitherto been made of these emergency powers.

Financial procedure.—The annual budget of the province is presented to the Council yearly on a day appointed by the Governor. There are two stages in the passage of the financial programme—a general discussion and the voting of demands for grants. But the following heads of expenditure are not subject to submission to the vote of the Council:—

(*a*) contributions payable by the local Government to the Governor-General in Council;

(*b*) interest and sinking fund charges on loans;

(*c*) expenditure, the amount of which is prescribed by law;

(*d*) salaries or pensions of persons appointed by, or with the approval of, His Majesty or by the Secretary of State in Council; and

(*e*) salaries of the High Court Judges and of the Advocate-General.

Normally, a separate demand is made in respect of the grant required for each department, but the Finance Member may unite the grants of two or more departments in one demand. On the appointed day, a motion for the granting of each demand is made by the responsible Member of Council or Minister. The members of the Legislative Council are then free to bring forward motions for the omission or reduction of a grant; but it is not open to them to move for the increase of any grant or for the alteration of its destination. There is a statutory provision for excess grants and for supplementary grants. As in the case of ordinary legislation, the Governor has power to carry through demands in respect of reserved subjects when he is of opinion that such expenditure is essential for the proper discharge of his responsibilities, and, in the case of all subjects, to enforce such expenditure as he considers essential for the safety of his province.

Resolutions.—Members have a right to move resolutions on matters of general public importance; fifteen days' notice must be given. Every resolution must be in the form of a recommendation to the Government, and no resolution may be moved on matters affecting relations with foreign States, relations with, or the administration of, Princes or Chiefs under the suzerainty of His Majesty, or on any matter which is *sub judice*. The Governor may disallow any resolution, before it is placed on the agenda, on the ground that the public interests would suffer thereby or that it relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the local Government. The standing orders of the Council forbid the moving of a resolution which covers the same ground as a previous resolution of the same session.

Questions.—On giving seven days' notice, a member may put a question on any matter of public concern, with the object of obtaining information from the member of the Government within whose special cognizance the subject-matter lies. The limitations on resolutions mentioned above apply equally to questions, and questions regarding controversies with higher authorities and the answers thereto are confined to matters and statements of fact. Any member who is dissatisfied with the answer given to his own or another member's question may follow up the question with a supplementary question

Motions for adjournment.—It is open to any member to move for the adjournment of the business of the Council for the purpose of the discussion of a definite matter of urgent public importance. But the Governor may disallow such a motion on any of the grounds mentioned in the case of resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS.

List of motions discussed in the Legislative Council during the year 1923.

Serial number and date.	Subject, Mover and Result.
1. 6 Feb. 1923 ...	To constitute a committee for each district to investigate cases of forest reserves lying within a mile of cultivated area. Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu. *Carried.*
2. Do. ...	To take special steps to improve the irrigation facilities of famine affected districts. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. *Discussed and adjourned but not reached.*
3. Do. ...	To approve the scale of salaries proposed by the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Knapp for the collegiate branch of the Subordinate Educational Service. Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja. *Withdrawn.*
4. 26 Feb. 1923 ...	To appoint a special committee to examine into the forest grievances in the Kurnool district. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi. *Passed.*
5. Do. ...	To effect repairs to the Srirangam Temple. Rao Sahib T. C. Tangavelu Pillai. *Passed as amended.*
6. Do. ...	For the improvement of minor irrigation works, etc. Mr. Vellingiri Goundar. *Discussed and adjourned but not reached.*
7. Do. ...	To include in the Administration Report a section dealing with persons belonging to depressed classes in service. Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja. *Withdrawn.*
8. Do. ...	To require agricultural demonstrators to do propaganda work. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi. *Withdrawn.*
9. Do. ...	To appoint an itinerary lady instructor for the Northern Circars. Khan Sahib Munshi Muhammad Abdur Rahiman Sahib. *Withdrawn.*
10. Do. ...	To appoint a committee on retrenchments. Mr. Sasibhushana Rath. *Lost.*
11. Do. ...	To increase scholarships to Adi-Dravidas. Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja. *Lost.*
12. 27 and 28 Nov. 1923.	Motion for an address to His Excellency the Governor submitting that the Ministry does not command the confidence of the Council. Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi. *Lost.*
13. 29 Nov. 1923 ...	To approve a draft rule under section 201 of the Local Boards Act. The Hon'ble the Raja of Panagal. *Withdrawn.*
14. 10 Dec. 1923 ...	To fix the minimum pay of village officers at Rs. 20. Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. *Lost.*
15. 11 Dec. 1923 ...	For the immediate execution of the Polavaram Island project. Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu. *Withdrawn.*

List of motions discussed in the Legislative Council, etc.—*cont.*

Serial number and date.		Subject, Mover and Result.
16. 11 Dec. 1923	...	To appoint a committee to report on the best ways of introducing water supply to Coimbatore. Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. *Lost.*
17. Do.	...	To appoint a committee to improve the irrigation facilities in Coimbatore district. Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. *Withdrawn.*
18. Do,	...	To establish a sugarcane farm in the western taluks of Bellary district. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. *Withdrawn.*
19. Do.	...	To appoint a Deputy Director of Agriculture as Principal of the Agricultural College. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. *Withdrawn.*
20. Do.	...	To fix the daily and mileage allowances to District Board Presidents. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. *Carried.*
21. 11 and 12 Dec. 1923.		To withdraw from further participation in the British Empire Exhibition. Mr. S. Satyamurti. *Carried as amended.*
22. 12 Dec. 1923	...	To improve and extend irrigation works in the Nellore district. Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao. *Carried as amended.*
23. 11 and 13 Dec. 1923.		Regarding resettlement rates in Bellary and Anantapur. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. *Carried as amended.*
24. 13 Dec. 1923	...	To give right to District Boards to elect their Presidents. M. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. *Carried as amended.*
25. 14 Dec. 1923	...	To suspend the collection of enhanced rates of land revenue in the Tanjore district. Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. *Lost.*

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OFFICE.

Budget allotment for year 1923–24 : Rs. 3,32,200.

* *Staff.*—Class I (2); Class II (Nil); Class III (I); Class IV (14); Class V (7); Class VI (17).

The Reformed Legislative Council under the Government of India Act, 1919, came into existence on the 17th December 1920. The Council Office was formed on the same date to deal with all matters connected with the meetings of the Legislative Council. Before the Reforms, the Secretary to the Government, Local and Municipal Department (now styled Local Self-Government Department) was also the Secretary to the Council and he looked after the duties not only of the Legislative Department but also those relating to the Council which consisted of but 50 members. In view of the largely increased powers of the Reformed Legislative Council, a separate Secretary to the Council was appointed to deal with the business of the Council exclusively, with a suitable staff under him. The office is under the direct control of the Hon'ble the President, the Secretary and his assistants being appointed by His Excellency the Governor. But certain work connected with the Legislative Council has been reserved by the Legislative Department of the Secretariat: these items are, addressing the Government of India on Bills to be

* The classification of staff is explained at page 819.

introduced into the Council, arranging for elections and attending to election petitions, etc. In April 1922 the Hon'ble the President and the Secretary to the Council went to England to study Parliamentary procedure. They made a close study of the working of the House of Commons in all its details and after their return certain improvements in the working of the Madras Legislative Council were made as a result of the visit.

A beginning was made last year to form a well-equipped and up-to-date library for the use of the members of the Legislative Council. Out of an allotment of Rs. 10,000 provided for this purpose in the Budget of 1922-23, about 1,000 standard books have been purchased; and these have been catalogued and indexed and are available for the use of the members. Books on Parliamentary procedure on Politics and Constitutions, on Economics and on subjects of social interest are fairly represented. Second-hand copies of several useful publications which are out of print at present were also secured by the Secretary when he was in England.

In the year 1921, the Council sat for 46 days and in the following year (1922), it sat for 41 days. Ordinarily, the Council does not sit for 4 months from April to August. Except during the period of their recess, the Council meets every month and sits for not less than five days at a time with the exception of the sitting in March when the Budget is presented, discussed and passed; and for this purpose it sits for a longer period—15 to 20 days. The first Council under the Government of India Act was dissolved by His Excellency the Governor on 11th September 1923 and fresh elections were held on 31st October 1923. The first meeting of the second Council was held after the elections on the 26th November 1923.

Besides the Standing Finance Committee, the Public Accounts Committee and the Select Committees on Bills, the members of which are elected by the Council, the former two committees by means of the single transferable vote and the last on the motion of the particular member in charge of a Bill, there are Standing Advisory committees composed mostly of members of the Legislative Council, such as the Industries and the Fisheries Committee, the Local and Municipal Administration and Public Health Committee, the Agency Advisory Committee, a Committee for Agriculture and Co-operation, the Education and Registration Committee and the Public Works Committee. These Standing Advisory Committees are appointed by the Government and the advice of members is sought on all questions of importance arising in the administration of each particular department and certain non-official members of the Council who are experts on the subject or who are interested in the working of the department are also included as ex-officio or co-opted members. The functions of the Committee are purely advisory.

There are 12 reporters to the Council (10 permanent and 2 temporary) who work in shifts of 15 minutes each and the transcripts are handed in before the close of the day. The reporting staff is also expected to attend to all kinds of committees, both committees of the Legislative Council and those appointed by the Government in addition to other work in the Council.

Legislation, 1921—23.

There was a phenomenal activity in the pre-reformed Council during the years 1919–20 in the matter of legislation. A number of most important and far-reaching measures * relating to local self-government, primary education and town and village administration were passed under the shadow, as it were, of the coming Reforms. It was, nevertheless, found possible during the period of three years following the Reforms to carry through a number of equally important measures. The following is a list of legislative measures considered by the Council during the period referred to above. Against each measure is entered the information whether it is the Government's or a non-official member's bill, in the latter case giving the name of that member, and a brief note of its objects and reasons as well as a history of the progress of the measure through the Legislative Council.

* The District Municipalities Act, 1920; The Local Boards Act, 1920; The Village Panchayats Act, 1920; The Elementary Education Act, 1920; The Town Planning Act, 1920.

1. *Bill No.* 1 *of* 1921.—Deputy President's Salary Bill (Government); This was intended to provide for the salary of the Deputy President which has to be determined by an Act of the legislature, under section 72-C of the Government of India. Introduced, 11th February 1921; passed into law at the same meeting.

2. *Bill No.* 2 *of* 1921.—A Bill to amend the law relating to the survey of lands and settlement of boundary disputes (Government); The main object of this Bill was to make the decision of a Survey officer as to boundary conclusive, unless it is challenged in a civil court, and to bring the law into accord with modern requirements, so as to cover the survey of estates or other similar areas, resurveys, maintenance and the like. Introduced, 14th February 1921. Read first time, 1st August 1921; Report of Select Committee presented, 18th November 1922; further consideration adjourned to 13th December 1922; debate resumed on 20th and 22nd December 1922 and on 29th January 1923; passed into law, 30th January 1923.

3. *Bill No.* 3 *of* 1921.—A Bill to amend the Madras Cattle Diseases Act, 1866 (Government); The object of the amendment was to give the discretion to the keeper of a hospital pound in the matter of impounding animals suffering from infectious diseases such as rinderpest. Introduced, 11th March 1921; passed into law, 1st August 1921.

4. *Bill No.* 4 *of* 1921.—A Bill to amend the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919 (Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur); The object of the Bill was to do away with the compulsory pre-payment of increased assessment before presenting a petition for the revision of the assessment. Read first time, 1st August 1921; passed into law, 13th October 1921.

5. *Bill No.* 5 *of* 1921.—The Prince of Arcot Endowments Bill (Government); This measure aimed at providing for the better management of the charitable and religious endowments under the control of the Prince of Arcot. The local Government, who had powers of supervision under a scheme of arbitration, sought to discharge that responsibility by legislative enactment. Introduced, 1st August 1921; Report of Select Committee presented, 13th November 1922; passed into law on the last date.

6. *Bill No.* 6 *of* 1921.—The Madras City Tenants' Protection Bill (Government); In many parts of the City of Madras, dwelling houses or other buildings had been erected by tenants on land belonging to others in the full expectation that, subject to payment of a fair ground-rent, they would be left in undisturbed possession, notwithstanding the absence of any contract as to the duration of the lease or as to the terms on which the buildings were erected. As, however, there had been attempts to evict a large number of such tenants, it was considered necessary to safeguard their interests by legislation. The Bill provided for the payment as compensation to the tenant in case of ejectment,

of the value of any buildings which might have been erected by him or by his predecessors in interest. It also provided for the settlement of a fair rent at the instance of the landlord. Read first time, 3rd August 1921; Select Committee's Report presented, 12th October 1921; further considered on 13th and 15th and passed on 16th October 1921. On 13th October 1921, message from His Excellency the Governor to substitute a clause for clause 12; adjourned to 16th December 1921. On 16th December 1921, House agreed to the substitution and report made accordingly to His Excellency the Governor.

7. *Bill No.* 7 *of* 1921.—A Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Government); Section 366 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, required that one-third of the number of elected seats on a municipal council, as reconstituted under that Act, shall be vacated on 1st November 1922, and the remainder on 1st November 1923. Owing to the time taken in the preparation of electoral rolls and for the holding of elections under the said Act the period for which elected councillors could be in office was rendered unduly short. The amending Bill extended the term of office of councillors by one year in each case. Read first time, 1st September 1921; passed into law, 3rd September 1921.

8. *Bill No.* 8 *of* 1921.—A Bill to amend the Law relating to the District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act No. 5 of 1920). (Mr. P. Siva Rao); The Bill aimed at raising the rate of toll levied on every cart whether laden or unladen. Read first time, 13th October 1921; passed into law, 15th October 1921.

9. *Bill No.* 9 *of* 1921.—A Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (T. A. Ramalinga Chetti); The Bill aimed at extending to 3 years the period during which an elected chairman should hold office. Read first time, 14th October 1921; passed into law, 13th December 1921.

10. *Bill No.* 10 *of* 1921.—A Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 (Government); It was considered necessary that all municipal councillors and members of local boards should be required to make an oath or affirmation of their allegiance to the Crown. Read first time, 16th December 1921; passed into law, 16th December 1921.

11. *Bill No.* 1 *of* 1922.—A Bill to amend the Madras Revenue Recovery Act, II of 1864 (Government); The provisions of the Revenue Recovery Act were found inadequate to overcome the difficulties caused by passive resistance activities; and the procedure prescribed for the distraint and sale of properties, and to meet a default in payment of tax, seemed in such cases unnecessarily lengthy. The Bill aimed at shortening the procedure between attachment and sale in these abnormal cases. Read first time, 14th February 1922; further considered, 14th and 15th February 1922; passed into law, 16th February 1922.

12. *Bill No.* 2 *of* 1922.—A Bill to amend the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919 (Government); The amending Bill (i) removed a defect in the original Act under which companies whose paid-up capital was exactly one, two, three, five, ten or twenty lakhs escaped taxation; (ii) enhanced the rate of tax on motor vehicles plying for hire in the City; and (iii) empowered the Commissioner of the Madras Corporation and the Government to incur certain ordinary charges. Read first time, 16th February 1922; adjourned, 18th February 1922; further considered, 13th March 1922; passed into law, 14th March 1922.

13. *Bill No.* 3 *of* 1922.—A Bill to amend the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act, 1894 (Government); This Bill was essentially a financial measure and was designed to meet the extra cost involved in the revision of the pay of village establishments in proprietary areas. Motion that Bill be read first time, 17th February 1922; debate resumed, 18th February 1922; motion lost by 13 against 53.

14. *Bill No.* 4 *of* 1922.—A Bill for the levy of a cess in ryotwari villages towards the remuneration of village officers and for other purposes connected

with the discharge of their duties (Government); This was a financial measure designed to find funds to meet the extra cost entailed by the revision of the pay of village headmen. Motion that Bill be read first time, 18th February 1922; motion lost by 12 against 54.

15. *Bill No.* 5 *of* 1922.—A Bill to amend the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act, 1894, and the Hereditary Village Officers Act, 1895 (Government); In certain parts of the Presidency an organized attempt was being made by village officers to prevent the collection of Government revenue by declining or refusing to do their duties or by suddenly resigning their office. They, however, relied on their hereditary right to secure the offices and emoluments for one member or another of their families. The Bill empowered the Government to take steps with a view to prevent such resignations or dereliction of duty. Motion that Bill be read first time carried, 18th December 1922. Select Committees Report presented and further considered, 15th March 1922; passed into law, 16th March 1922.

16. *Bill No.* 6 *of* 1922.—A Bill to amend the Court Fees Act, 1870 (Government). This financial measure was passed in exercise of the power vested in the local legislature to amend any Act of the Imperial legislature in order to meet the requirements of the provinces. Read first time, 17th February 1922; Select Committee's Report presented, 13th March 1922; further considered, 14th March 1922; passed, 15th March 1922; message from Governor to make certain further amendments adopted by Council on 24th March 1922.

17. *Bill No.* 7 *of* 1922.—A Bill to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, in its application to the Presidency of Madras (Government); This financial measure was passed in the exercise of the power vested in the local legislature to amend any Act of the Imperial legislature in order to meet the requirements of the province. Read first time, 17th February 1922; Select Committee's Report presented, 14th March 1922; further considered and passed, 15th March 1922.

18. *Bill No.* 8 *of* 1922.—A Bill to regulate State Aid to Industries (Government); The measure was designed to afford State assistance to industrial enterprises in this Presidency, partly by direct financial aid and partly by providing on favourable terms, raw materials such as firewood, water, etc., being the property of Government. Read first time, 14th November 1922; Report of Select Committee presented, 19th December 1922; debate adjourned to 20th December 1922; passed into law on the last date.

19. *Bill No.* 9 *of* 1922.—A Bill to amend the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905 (Government); The Bill was meant to provide for the carrying out of a number of minor alterations in the Madras Port Trust Act, rendered necessary (1) for purposes of administrative convenience, e.g., the constitution of the Board, the appointment of a Chairman and regulations for the benefit of the staff; (2) for the transfer to agents of steamer lines of certain services hitherto imposed by law on the Board and (3) for the issue and conversion of documents of security which are necessary whenever the Port Trust issues a loan. Read first time, 12th September 1922; considered 13th September 1922; and adjourned to 14th September and 17th November 1922; passed into Law, 17th November 1922.

20. *Bill No.* 10 *of* 1922.—A Bill to provide for the reorganization of the Madras University (Government); The University of Madras had been till recently an affiliating University whose main function was to conduct examinations and grant degrees. The main object of the present measure was (*a*) to bring the University into closer contact with the colleges, (*b*) to enable it to take a greater and more active part in organizing the teaching given to its students and (*c*) to create an academic atmosphere and a feeling of corporate unity among the institutions of which it is for certain purposes held to be constituted. Motion made that the Bill be read first time, 14th November 1922; debate resumed, 15th November 1922; debate resumed, and motion carried, 16th November 1922; Report of Select Committee presented,

22nd December 1922; further considered, 30th January, 1st, 2nd and 5th February 1923; and passed into law on the last date.

21. *Bill No.* 11 *of* 1922.—The Malabar Completion of Trials Bill, 1922 (Government); The measure was designed to invest certain first-class Magistrates with enhanced powers to deal with the large number of offenders implicated in the Malabar Rebellion during 1921–22, on the cessation of the special courts constituted under the Malabar (Restoration of Order) Ordinance, 1922. Read first time, 19th December 1922; passed into law on the same date.

22. *Bill No.* 12 *of* 1922.—The Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Bill, 1922 (Government); The Government of India Act XX of 1863 was found inadequate to ensure the efficient administration of Hindu Religious Endowments in this Presidency, and there had been wide-spread dissatisfaction with the management and control of religious institutions falling under sections 3 and 4 of the Act. It was considered preferable to repeal the Act of 1863 altogether so far as this Presidency was concerned, and enact a self-contained measure to deal with the whole subject of religious endowments. The following features of the Bill may be specially mentioned:—(*a*) Constitution of a central board; (*b*) provision for regularly constituted committees to supervise and control religious endowments, to settle *dittams*, etc., and (*c*) provision for the diversion of surplus funds by applying the 'cypres' doctrine. Motion that Bill be read first time, 18th December 1922; adjourned to 19th December 1922; motion carried on last date; Report of Select Committee presented, 22nd March 1923; further considered, 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th March and 2nd and 3rd April 1923; passed by the council on 3rd April 1923. His Excellency the Governor sent a message to the council on 9th December 1923 remitting the bill for reconsideration of certain clauses and suggested certain amendments which were placed before the council on 17th March and considered and passed on 3rd April 1924.

23. *Bill No.* 13 *of* 1922.—The Madras Irrigation Bill (Government); The Government had for many years felt the necessity to clearly define the position of the State in respect of irrigation and to introduce an enactment with a view to enable the State to regulate irrigation in the interests of the general community and to have control over the waters of rivers, streams, etc. The Bill was introduced with these objects; Motion that Bill be read for first time, lost, 29th January 1923.

24. *Bill No.* 14 *of* 1922.—A Bill further to amend the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919 (Government); This measure was deemed necessary to do away with the prohibition under the law in the case of the Commissioner, Revenue Officer, the Health Officer and the Engineer of the Madras Corporation, to take up any honorary or paid work not connected with their offices. Read first time, 20th December 1922; passed into law, 20th December 1922.

25. *Bill No.* 1 *of* 1923.—A Bill to amend the Madras Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1922 (Government); This Bill was intended to rectify certain mistakes in Schedule I-A of the Madras Stamp (Amendment) Act, VI of 1922. Read first time, and considered and passed into law, 6th February 1923.

26. *Bill No.* 2 *of* 1923.—A Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Government); The main object of this Bill is to remove the difficulties that experience with the actual working of the original Act has brought to light in the matter of constitution, taxation and levy of tolls and the undertaking of remunerative enterprises. Read first time and referred to Select Committee, 6th February 1923.

27. *Bill No.* 3 *of* 1923.—A Bill to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 (Government); The main object of this Bill is to remove the difficulties that experience with the actual working of the original Act has brought to light in the matter of constitution, taxation and levy of tolls and the undertaking of remunerative enterprises. Read first time, 6th February 1923; Members added to Select Committee, 3rd March 1923.

28. *Bill No.* 4 *of* 1923.—Bill further to amend the Court Fees Act, 1870, in its application to the Presidency of Madras. (Government)—Presented and withdrawn, 29th November 1923.

29. *Bill No.* 5 *of* 1923.—The Tuticorin Port Trust Bill (Government); The Bill provides for the constitution of a Board of Trustees to administer the port of Tuticorin under the control of the local Government. Introduced and referred to Select Committee, 29th November 1923; Select Committee's report presented, 5th February 1924; discussed and finally passed by the council, 7th February 1924.

30. *Bill No.* 6 *of* 1923.—A Bill to repeal the Stage Carriages Act, 1861 in its application to the Presidency of Madras and to amend the Madras Hackney Carriage Act, 1911 (Government); The Bill seeks to repeal the Stage Carriage Act in respect of its application to this Presidency and to provide for the extension of the Hackney Carriage Act, or any portions thereof, to places where the Stage Carriages Act was previously in force by suitably amending the latter Act. The Bill also seeks to raise the scale of fees levied under the Hackney Carriage Act. (Introduced and referred to Select Committee, 29th November 1923.)

Local Self-Government.

Local Boards.

A district board has been formed for every district. Taluk boards exist in all districts except the Nilgiris. The area under a district board is ordinarily the revenue district excluding all municipalities while that under a taluk board is usually coterminous with a revenue divisional charge but in some districts taluk boards have been constituted for single revenue taluks. The Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, gives each class of local board (district, taluk and union) an independent status and distinguishes their funds and functions. The district board has a free hand in fixing the total and elective strengths of all the boards in the district including itself subject to the maximum and minimum prescribed in the Act, but not less than three-fourths of the members should be elected. The approval of Government is not required but Government can modify or cancel the resolution of the district board on the subject. The president of a union board should invariably be elected; the president of a taluk board should be elected unless the Government otherwise direct; and the president of a district board may be appointed or elected at the discretion of the Government. Six district boards now elect their presidents and there is no official president except in the Nilgiris. The revenue divisional officer is no longer an ex-officio member of the district board or the ex-officio president of the taluk board and the privilege of electing its president has been conceded to all except 10 taluk boards. The total number of members of a district board is subject to a maximum of 52 and a minimum of 24. The president of every taluk board in the district is an ex-officio member of the district board. One-fourth of the members of the district board are appointed by Government and the rest are elected by the taluk boards in all districts except in the Nilgiris, where there is no taluk board and the two planters' associations and the tax-payers and inhabitants of the district elect the members. The total number of members of a taluk board is subject to a maximum of 24 and a minimum of 12. Three-fourths of the total number of members of taluk boards are elected by the tax-payers and inhabitants and the rest are appointed by the president of the district board concerned. Under the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, no village can be constituted into a union

unless it has a population of 5,000. The total number of members of a union board is subject to a maximum of 15 and a minimum of 7. Three-fourths of the members are elected by the tax-payers and inhabitants of the union and the rest are appointed by the president of the taluk board concerned. Union boards exist in all districts except the Nilgiris and South Kanara. The main source of income of district and taluk boards is a tax of one anna in the rupee on the annual rent value of all occupied lands in the district. One-half of the proceeds of the tax goes to the district board and the other half to the taluk boards. The district board and the taluk board can each levy an extra tax not exceeding three pies in the rupee on the annual rent value of occupied lands for its own purposes. District boards also derive an income from tolls and ferries. The levy of a railway cess has been abolished. The income of union boards is derived chiefly from house tax. Taluk and union boards can levy profession and companies' taxes, pilgrim tax and fees for the use of markets, cart-stands and slaughter-houses. The budget of each local board in the district has to be submitted to the Government but the local boards have a free hand in framing their budgets. Government can however alter a budget if it fails to provide for the due discharge of all liabilities in respect of loans or for the maintenance of a working balance. The district and taluk boards have similar powers in regard to the budgets of taluk boards and union boards respectively. The main duties of local boards are the construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, avenues, hospitals, dispensaries, markets, slaughter houses, water-works, wells, drains, latrines, the training of nurses, midwives and vaccinators, the supervision of sanitation and the diffusion of education. Trunk roads are maintained at the cost of Government who pay the district boards grants for the purpose at Rs. 500 a mile. The boards employ engineering establishments for the construction and maintenance of public works. The pay of District Board Engineers from 1st September 1923 is met from provincial funds and their service will be provincialized from 1st March 1924. The services of officers of the Public Works Department are occasionally utilized with the permission of Government for the execution of special works considered to be beyond the powers of the ordinary local fund staff. The public health staff employed in this Presidency by the Government and the local boards have recently been reorganized, one of the features of this reorganization being that all the district boards except the Nilgiris have been equipped with a trained health staff consisting of a health officer of the first-class and a number of health Inspectors paid wholly from provincial funds. The District Collector, the Surgeon-General, the Director of Public Health and his assistants, the Sanitary Engineer and his deputies, the District Medical Officer, the Chief Engineer, the Superintending Engineer of the circle, the Director of Public Instruction and the District Educational Officer may with the permission of the president address a local board on any matter affecting the general administration, sanitation, public works or public instruction.

General progress.—All the district boards (24) except that of the Nilgiris are presided over by non-officials and six elect their own presidents. The number of taluk boards in the Presidency is 126 of which 116 boards have elected presidents. During 1922-23 elections were held for 1,024 seats on taluk boards of which 637 were contested. 35·7 per cent of the registered voters came to the poll as against 34·9 per cent in 1921-22. The number of union boards which assisted in the administration of local affairs in important villages fell by 26 to 552.

The land cess is levied at a uniform rate of one anna in all the districts. The additional cess of three pies is levied by 18 district boards and 92 taluk boards. The profession tax is levied by 70 taluk boards and the companies tax by 73 taluk boards. Tolls upon carriages, carts and animals are collected in all

districts. House-tax is levied in all unions. The cash balance under local funds at the beginning of 1922–23 was Rs. 59·50 lakhs. The total receipts in that year amounted to Rs. 329·40 lakhs. Tolls fetched Rs. 28 lakhs. The grants received from Provincial funds amounted to Rs. 82·26 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 22·08 lakhs was granted from Provincial funds in aid of the general resources of local boards, Rs. 14·25 lakhs was granted for the maintenance of trunk roads in the previous year; Rs. 36·42 lakhs was granted for education, and Rs. 1·75 lakhs for hospitals and dispensaries. A grant of Rs. 0·87 lakh was also paid as usual to the Nilgiri District Board for public works in consideration of the smallness of its revenues.

The total expenditure of local boards was Rs. 329·08 lakhs and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 59·72 lakhs. The outlay on communications was Rs. 103·95 lakhs, of which over Rs. 17 lakhs were met from Government grants. The length of the new roads constructed was 96 miles, and the total mileage maintained at the end of the year was 25,696, of which 3,040 miles were trunk roads. At the close of the year, local boards maintained one Sanskrit college, 159 secondary schools and 8,908 elementary schools. In the board schools 538,100 students received instruction. The total expenditure of local boards on education was Rs. 69·38 lakhs, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 34·78 lakhs while the income from fees and other receipts was Rs. 13·48 lakhs. The net outlay from local funds was thus Rs. 21·12 lakhs. The number of hospitals maintained by local boards was 108 and the number of dispensaries 314. The cost of their maintenance amounted to Rs. 19·26 lakhs, and 18,571 in-patients and 4,317,908 out-patients were treated in them. The number of vaccinators employed by local boards was 480 and they performed successful vaccinations on 867,338 persons or 20·3 per mille of the population. The total expenditure on preventive medicines including sanitation and water-supply amounted to Rs. 15·52 lakhs.

Special features in 1923–24.—To relieve the boards of their financial difficulties an allotment of Rs. 17 lakhs was made. The Rs. 17 lakhs was spent as follows:—

District Board Engineers were taken over by the Provincial Government.

Pay of medical officers in charge of taluk headquarters hospitals or dispensaries was also taken over.

The Boards were informed that before having any claim on provincial revenues they must raise the cess at the maximum rates allowed by the Act.

The system of payment of trunk road and other grants was revised so as to substitute payments during the course of the year for postpayment. The same policy will apply to crediting to the boards of the cess on the land revenue. This will have an important effect on the "ways and means" position of the boards.

The balance necessary to square the accounts of a few boards was paid in the shape of compassionate grants.

The accounts, which were very elaborate and presented considerable difficulties to the boards with their inadequate staff of accountants have been simplified.

The Government have also separated audit and relieved the Treasury Deputy Collectors of the duty of maintaining accounts on behalf of local boards. Each board will itself maintain its accounts from 1st April 1924. One result of this is to prevent overdrawals, each board having its own banking account.

With regard to district board presidents the policy up-to-date has been as a general rule nomination by the Government. This was necessary because the boards were exercising considerable new powers and the situation had to be carefully watched. The Government have now decided that the time has come for a change of policy and have accepted a resolution passed unanimously in the Council under which election will be the rule and nomination the exception. A

president will not be nominated unless for reasons to be stated in the *Fort St. George Gazette* it is not considered advisable to throw the post open to election.

Municipalities.

The duties devolving on local boards are discharged in municipal areas by independent bodies styled municipal councils. Each council consists of not less than 16 and not more than 36 members. Under the Act the elective strength should not be less than three-fourths; the rest of the members are appointed by Government. The revenue divisional officer is no longer an ex-officio member of the council, and official supervision has been largely relaxed. The property tax leviable on buildings and lands comprises a tax for general purposes and it may also comprise a water and drainage tax, a lighting tax and a railway tax. The rate of this tax is fixed by each council independently. Other sources of municipal income are companies' tax, profession tax, tolls, taxes on vehicles and animals, and pilgrim tax. In hill stations a tax on private, menial and domestic servants may in addition be levied. Unless a municipal council is indebted, it has a free hand as to the taxes to be levied and the rates at which they are levied. The registration of births and deaths is compulsory in all municipalities and the vaccination of children is also obligatory. Every rate-payer is given a vote and is eligible for election to the council. Women can also vote at municipal elections but cannot at present stand as candidates at elections. They may, however, serve on special committees of the council.

General progress.—The total number of municipal councils fell from 81 to 80, Repalle having been abolished with effect from the 1st July 1922. The system of appointing chairmen by election was in force in 73 municipalities.

The opening balance of the year 1922–23 was Rs. 21·96 lakhs. Current receipts, excluding the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 125·18 lakhs. Of this Rs. 50·60 lakhs were derived from taxes, the average incidence of taxation per head of the population being Rs. 2–0–4, a decrease of Re. 0–3–8 from the Rs. 2–3–0 of 1921–22. Tolls fetched Rs. 15·46 lakhs. The grants from Provincial funds amounted to Rs. 12·13 lakhs, out of which Rs. 6·49 lakhs were appropriated for education, Rs. 0·96 lakh for trunk roads the grant being Rs. 1,000 a mile, Rs. 0·59 lakh for medical relief and the rest for other purposes. Loans amounting to Rs. 3·84 lakhs were advanced by the Government, as against Rs. 7·62 lakhsin the previous year. The Madura Municipal council took a loan of Rs. 1·34 lakhs for its water works and drainage schemes and the Ootacamund Municipal Council Rs. 1·50 lakh for the lighting of the town with electricity.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 121·35 lakhs. Expenditure on communications amounted to Rs. 19·18 lakhs, of which Rs. 8·51 lakhs were spent on the maintenance of roads and Rs. 5·15 lakhs on lighting. The total expenditure under water-supply and drainage including capital charges was Rs. 18·23 lakhs, of which Rs. 2·81 lakhs were met from Provincial grants and Rs. 2·37 lakhs out of loans advanced by the Government. The municipal councils maintained 55 hospitals and 46 dispensaries for giving medical relief to the public. The number of in-patients treated was by 25,352 and that of out-patients 1,975,585. The total cost of medical relief was Rs. 9·21 lakhs. There were 1,139 elementary schools maintained by municipal councils or 123 more than in the previous year. The Councils maintained a college and 10 secondary schools in the previous year. The total expenditure on elementary education was Rs. 9·84 lakhs, of which Rs. 4·94 lakhs were met from Government grants and Rs. 4·20 lakhs entirely from municipal funds. The total expenditure on secondary education was Rs. 6·35 lakhs, of which Rs. 1·14 lakhs were met from Provincial funds the net debit to municipal funds being Rs. 1·36 lakhs. The expenditure under preventive medicine which includes conservancy was Rs. 25·17 lakhs. The closing balance of

the year 1922–23 was Rs. 25·79 lakhs. The public debt outstanding against municipalities fell from Rs. 38·91 lakhs to Rs. 38·68 lakhs.

Village Panchayats.

Two hundred and eighty-seven panchayats have been constituted under the Madras Village Panchayat Act, 1920. The functions of these panchayats are at present limited to civil administration only. The question of investing them with power to exercise the criminal and judicial functions is engaging the attention of the Government. A Registrar-General of Panchayats has been appointed under the Act to supervise and to control the Village Panchayats and there are 41 Honorary Organisers of Village Panchayats.

Corporation of Madras.

The municipal affairs of the City of Madras are administered by a council and a Commissioner. The council consists of 50 councillors, of whom 30 are elected by the rate-payers and inhabitants of the 30 municipal divisions, three elected by the Madras Chamber of Commerce, three by the Madras Trades Association, two by the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, one by the Port Trust Board, one by the Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India, and one by the University of Madras. The remaining 9 councillors are appointed by the Government. There are four standing committees, of seven members each, dealing with taxation and finance, works, health and education. The Commissioner, who is appointed by the Government, is a paid officer and is the head of the executive. He can attend meetings of the council or of any standing committee and take part in the discussion, but he has no right to move any resolution or to vote. At the first meeting in November in each year, the council elects one of its members to be its president and each standing committee similarly elects one of its members to be its chairman. The taxes leviable in the city of Madras are in general similar to those in the mufassal municipalities, but the Corporation levies also a tax on timber brought into the city and a duty on transfers of property in the shape of an additional stamp duty. The council can itself fix the rate at which the property tax is to be levied. The present rate is 18½ per cent of the annual value of the buildings and lands. The three principal officers of the Municipal Corporation are the Revenue Officer, the Health Officer and the Engineer who are appointed by the council, subject to confirmation by the Government. A Special Engineer has also been appointed by the council, with the approval of the Government, to carry out the comprehensive water and drainage schemes now in hand. Subject to confirmation by the Government, the council has power, in the event of any unusual mortality or the prevalence of any dangerous disease within the city, to appoint a special health officer to investigate the causes thereof and to suggest remedies, and to appoint a special revenue officer for the purpose of carrying out a periodical revision of assessment, introducing a new tax or discharging any extraordinary duty connected with the revenue administration of the Corporation. But no necessity for either of these appointments has so far arisen.

General progress.—The total receipts of the Corporation inclusive of the opening balance amounted to Rs. 97·57 lakhs against Rs. 86·24 lakhs in the previous year and the expenditure was Rs. 69·30 lakhs against Rs. 60·44 lakhs. The balance at the credit of the Corporation at the end of the year was Rs. 28·27 lakhs as against Rs. 25·80 lakhs in the previous year The income from municipal rates and taxes was Rs. 40·35 lakhs or Rs. 4·41 lakhs more than in the previous year. The increase was for the most part due to the revision of assessment under property tax. The incidence of taxation per head of the population was Rs. 7–12–3 against Rs. 6–14–11 in 1921–22. The revenue derived from municipal property and sources apart from taxation was Rs. 6·12 lakhs or Rs. 13,581 more than in the

previous year. The grants and contributions from Government amounted to Rs. 3·48 lakhs as against Rs. 10·40 lakhs in 1921–22 and were made up of a contribution of Rs. 48,431 and a special grant of Rs. 3 lakhs for the improvement of the water-supply and drainage works. Miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 8·72 lakhs as against Rs. 6·06 lakhs in 1921–22. The increase was due to the income derived on account of water supplied for non-domestic purposes. The debt at the close of the year was Rs. 135·08 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 2·89 lakhs was paid for the re-payment of Government instalment loans amounting to Rs. 48 lakhs and Rs. 1·98 lakhs for interest on all loans. The sinking funds at the end of the year on account of the several loans, exclusive of the Government instalment loans, amounted to Rs. 35·86 lakhs in Government securities, stock certificates and Madras Municipal Debentures and Rs. 18,995 in cash.

The expenditure on works amounted in all to Rs. 31·54 lakhs or 45·51 per cent of the total expenditure as against Rs. 27·67 lakhs in the previous year.

The expenditure on education was Rs. 1·76 lakhs against Rs. 1·11 lakhs in the previous year. The total number of schools at the close of the year was 34 and there were 5,281 boys and 934 girls on the rolls on the 31st March 1923, an increase of 11·8 and 9·4 per cent, respectively, on the previous totals.

A sum of Rs. 7·96 lakhs or 11·5 per cent of the total expenditure was spent on sanitation and conservancy during the year as against Rs. 9·18 lakhs in the previous year.

A sum of Rs. 1·46 lakhs was spent on lighting, and the cost of maintenance alone amounted to Rs. 1·28 lakhs. During the year 580 new electric lights were installed and 32 were removed. The number of electric lights on 31st March 1923 was 5,982. There were also 1,399 oil lamps. The public parks were maintained at a cost of Rs. 30,182 as against Rs. 57,480 in the previous year. The cost of the maintenance of fire engines was Rs. 35,762 as against Rs. 34,766 in 1921–22. There were 69 fire calls during the year but only 27 cases called for the actual attendance of the engines.

Madras Port Trust.

Finance.—During the year 1922–23 the gross-receipts of the Port Trust from all sources amounted to Rs. 28·04 lakhs as against Rs. 25·13 lakhs in 1921–22 and Rs. 15·28 lakhs in 1913–14, the last pre-war year, a decrease and an increase of 14·06 per cent and 66·43 per cent, respectively. The falling off from the 1920–21 figure was largely due to the abnormal realization during 1920–21 of transit dues on account of imports which had for long lain in the port sheds owing to the financial difficulties of the consignees. Excluding this swollen item, the receipts were Rs. 23·16 lakhs in 1921–22, an increase of Rs. ·17 lakh over the previous figure. If contributions made from revenue surplus to capital, which amounted to Rs. 8·72 lakhs, be left out of account, the gross expenditure was Rs. 20·92 lakhs or 82·27 per cent of the gross receipts. Excluding from working expenses the interest on loans, which amounted to Rs. 5·82 lakhs, the actual working expenses came to 59·38 per cent of the harbour earnings against 48·39 per cent in 1920–21. The harbour dues alone, excluding charges for specific purposes, such as cranage and storage, amounted to Rs. 13·35 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 1·19 lakhs was paid to the Corporation of Madras in respect of property tax. It will be observed that the net result of working for the year has been a profit of Rs. 2·22 lakhs, which does not leave a sufficient margin for contingencies which may at any time arise in a port situated, as Madras is, in an unprotected position, on an exposed coast, and subject to cyclones.

Trade.—The total tonnage of goods which passed through the port in the year amounted to 874,080 tons against 848,756 tons in last year and 797,665 tons in 1913–14; imports contributed 660,571 tons and exports 213,509 tons against 717,740 tons and 131,016 tons, respectively, in the previous year. Although the import tonnage was slightly less than in last year, this was more than counterbalanced by the increase in the export tonnage. Of the above total, 870,119 tons was sea-borne against 810,159 tons last year. The imports of rice fell by 66·8 per cent, but there was a slight increase in the imports of other food-grains from 37,846 tons in 1920–21 to 42,693 tons in 1921–22. There was a decrease in the imports of Government stores owing to the stoppage of grain imports on account of the cessation of the war and also in the imports of timber, piece-goods, provisions and beer and wines by about 18 per cent, 37 per cent, 39 per cent and 42 per cent, respectively. With these exceptions, practically all heads of imports showed an increase, notably railway materials, cement and metals (iron and steel) not handled by the Trust. Kerosene oil was imported to an extent of 64,070 tons against 59,091 tons in 1920–21; other mineral oils increased from 28,980 tons to 31,283 tons. The year under review was a record year as regards shipments of groundnuts, which amounted to 129,455 tons against 100,710 tons in 1917–18, the previous record year. The export of hides and skins showed a slight increase, due to a revival in exports. The freight collected on behalf of the two contiguous railways on the railway traffic amounted to Rs. 25·65 lakhs. The value of private trade in foreign merchandise from foreign ports amounted to Rs. 1,746 lakhs against Rs. 2,129 lakhs in the previous year, while that of the Indian merchandise from Indian ports was Rs. 496 lakhs against Rs. 462 lakhs in 1920–21. The value of Indian merchandise to Indian ports was Rs. 183 lakhs against Rs. 136 lakhs in the previous year and that of Indian merchandise to foreign ports was Rs. 961 lakhs against Rs. 762 lakhs in the previous year.

Meteorology.

Meteorology of Madras Presidency for 1923.

A revival of the monsoon occurred in the south of the Bay and gave rise to a shallow depression to the east of Ceylon on the 9th January 1923; it passed to the extreme south of the Peninsula on the 12th and 13th and stimulated the monsoon into unusual activity. Rainfall was widespread in South Madras and very heavy in the districts along the South Coromandel Coast; on the 12th Mannargudi had 6·04″ of rain, Mayavaram 4·10,″ Kumbakonam 7·23″, Negapatam 6·85″, Jayankondasolapuram 6·22″, Karambakudi 5·51″ and Manakudi 12·50″ and on the 13th they had 9·90″, 10·25″, 9·46″, 9·65″, 8·82″, 11·33″ and 9·73″, respectively. The depression disappeared on the 14th and the monsoon weakened and withdrew from the Peninsula on the 15th anuary. There was a fairly widespread rainfall in South-East Madras between the 25th and 27th January. The weathe was much drier than usual in the south and west of the Presidency in February, but there was rain in the latter half of the month on the Circars Coast. Widespread rainfall occurred in South Madras about the middle of March, Negapatam reporting 4·98″ of rain on the 14th. Thunderstorms were fairly frequent in April, but there were only local showers in the south of the Presidency. The Arabian Sea monsoon appeared on the West Coast on the 11th June, more than a week behind time, but it weakened on the 14th and except for a short revival between the 18th and 20th when nearly general rain fell on the West Coast, remained weak throughout the month. Very high temperatures prevailed on the North Madras Coast between the 8th

and 11th. The Arabian Sea current strengthened at the beginning of July and extended into the interior of the Peninsula. The monsoon then weakened in the central parts of the country, but continued vigorous on the West Coast. It again strengthened in the interior in the next two days. A depression formed off the Orissa Coast on the 19th and caused widespread and locally heavy rain in the Peninsula on the 19th and 20th. There was widespread rain between the 21st and 23rd but during the rest of the month, the monsoon was weak. There was abnormally heavy rain on the West Coast and floods occurred in the rivers of Malabar and South Kanara in July and August. Temperatures were high on the East Coast during the latter half of the month. The Arabian Sea monsoon was very weak in the first seven days of September and gave rain chiefly in the eastern half of the Peninsula; it strengthened on the 8th and during the next week there was widespread rain in the north. The north-east monsoon set in in South-East Madras on the 16th October. During the next week monsoon activity was displayed mostly to the south of a line joining Cuddalore and Calicut. Rainfall then increased and extended in the Peninsula. Cuddalore had 8″ of rain on the 27th and Gopalpur 11″ on the 29th. The monsoon revived in the south of the Peninsula on the 2nd November and was fairly active till the 6th when it weakened. A depression passed from the Andamans to the east of Madras on the 14th and moved slowly in a north or north-north-easterly direction causing heavy rain to the coastal districts from Masulipatam Northwards. Rainfall was particularly heavy in the Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts as the storm crossed the coast on the 18th. There was very little monsoon during the rest of the month, and rain fell only at a few stations in South-East Madras. Owing to the absence of the usual rainfall, temperature rose above normal in South-East Madras on the 15th and by the 20th the high temperatures had extended over the whole of the Madras Presidency. The monsoon revived slightly and caused an increase of rainfall in the south-east of Madras in the first three days of December; but it weakened thereafter and in the next ten days rainfall occurred only at a few stations in South-East Madras. On the 12th, however, a low pressure area formed in the south of the Bayand with its advance westwards rainfall increased in South Madras and heavy rain fell in the extreme south-east on the 16th, Negapatam recording 8″ and Tinnevelly 7½″. The monsoon then weakened and withdrew from the south of the Peninsula.

Monsoon of 1923.

The south-west monsoon set in on the West Coast on the 11th June and was at first very weak. It strengthened at the beginning of July and rainfall extended into the interior of the Peninsula. It was weak in the last week of the month and throughout August but was active in September.

The north-east monsoon set in in South-East Madras on the 16th October and rainfall was confined to the south of the Presidency for about a week. It extended to the north of the Presidency on the 24th and weakened after the 29th. It was fairly active in the south of the Presidency from the 2nd to 6th November and weakened again. Rainfall was heavy on the North Madras Coast from the 16th to the 18th. But there was very little monsoon during the rest of the month. The monsoon revived at the beginning of December and there was an increase of rainfall during the first three days but it weakened again. Heavy rain fell in the extreme south-east on the 16th after which the monsoon weakened and withdrew from the Peninsula.

Average Monthly and Annual Rainfall in inches.

Station.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
Trivandrum	0·74	0·61	1·62	4·47	8·45	13·39	7·41	4·07	4·14	10·58	6·59	2·44	64·51
Cochin	0·69	0·79	2·00	4·71	11·67	28·49	22·84	12·89	8·98	13·17	6·54	1·74	114·51
Calicut	0·40	0·16	0·47	3·28	8·53	34·08	30·24	15·58	7·73	10·22	5·38	1·09	117·16
Mangalore	0·06	0·06	0·08	1·28	6·20	36·78	37·11	22·54	10·42	7·53	3·12	0·50	125·68
Mercara	0·15	0·19	0·61	2·63	5·65	26·36	40·93	25·45	10·82	8·72	3·21	0·74	125·46
Tinnevelly	1·50	0·80	0·95	2·49	1·57	0·56	0·38	0·56	1·30	6·82	7·41	4·00	28·34
Madura	0·60	0·36	0·51	2·03	2·89	1·37	1·92	4·25	5·11	7·82	4·95	1·77	33·58
Trichinopoly	0·68	0·56	0·43	1·65	3·14	1·41	1·57	3·83	4·83	6·90	5·57	2·61	33·18
Coimbatore	0·59	0·32	0·48	1·44	2·36	1·66	1·46	1·13	1·51	6·41	3·75	1·18	22·29
Salem	0·31	0·27	0·48	1·79	4·72	3·02	3·82	6·84	6·59	6·74	3·74	0·98	39·30
Cuddapah	0·43	0·14	0·21	0·45	1·57	2·93	3·92	5·81	6·27	5·04	3·56	0·90	31·23
Kurnool	0·18	0·16	0·26	0·56	1·06	2·93	4·80	5·04	6·17	3·47	1·14	0·24	26·01
Bellary	0·11	0·16	0·20	0·76	1·96	1·87	1·85	2·32	5·08	3·90	2·19	0·11	20·51
Gopalpur	0·23	0·69	0·54	0·79	1·97	5·82	6·88	7·75	7·51	8·02	4·02	0·74	44·96
Vizagapatam	0·46	0·85	0·30	0·71	1·99	4·86	4·49	5·36	6·52	7·07	3·75	0·73	37·09
Cocanada	0·19	0·32	0·46	0·56	1·54	4·81	5·83	5·49	5·75	7·85	5·42	0·87	39·09
Masulipatam	0·23	0·42	0·28	0·62	1·34	4·51	6·44	6·91	6·20	8·10	5·67	0·87	41·59
Nellore	1·68	0·12	0·15	0·36	0·83	1·28	2·75	3·27	4·75	8·36	11·24	3·19	37·98
Madras	1·39	0·32	0·19	0·53	1·07	1·89	3·94	4·64	4·99	11·72	14·25	5·81	50·74
Cuddalore	1·56	0·89	0·17	0·60	0·73	1·54	3·11	4·97	6·06	11·00	15·08	7·23	52·94
Negapatam	1·68	0·63	0·34	0·57	1·61	1·30	1·89	3·59	3·77	10·48	17·72	11·40	54·98
Pamban	2·13	0·73	0·53	1·62	0·83	0·13	0·57	0·73	1·20	9·04	12·00	7·49	37·00

Average Monthly and Annual means of Air-temperature.

Station.	Elevation in feet.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
Trivandrum	198	77·1	78·6	80·3	81·9	81·3	78·4	77·2	77·8	78·0	77·7	77·7	77·4	78·6
Cochin	9	79·5	80·9	82·5	84·0	82·5	78·7	77·3	77·9	78·5	79·1	80·2	79·9	80·1
Calicut	27	77·8	79·8	81·6	83·6	83·1	78·5	76·7	77·4	78·3	79·1	79·5	78·3	79·5
Mangalore	72	78·2	79·3	81·1	83·9	83·5	78·8	77·1	77·3	77·6	78·9	79·8	79·0	79·6
Mercara	3,781	66·3	69·5	72·8	74·0	71·4	68·6	64·5	64·6	66·0	68·2	67·2	65·6	68·0
Tinnevelly	168	78·9	81·5	84·5	87·3	89·5	87·2	86·1	86·8	87·1	83·9	80·9	78·5	84·3
Madura	447	77·1	79·7	83·4	86·4	86·5	85·9	84·9	84·0	83·2	81·1	78·8	77·4	82·4
Trichinopoly ...	255	76·3	79·3	84·0	87·8	88·0	86·9	85·8	84·5	83·5	81·1	78·5	76·4	82·7
Coimbatore	1,341	74·4	77·7	81·7	83·9	81·9	79·0	77·5	77·5	78·1	77·9	76·5	74·7	78·4
Salem	913	75·0	78·5	83·3	86·8	85·3	82·9	81·2	80·2	79·5	78·8	76·8	75·0	80·3
Cuddapah	428	75·5	81·9	87·8	91·9	93·9	88·8	84·8	83·7	82·7	81·8	78·0	75·3	83·9
Kurnool	923	72·8	79·5	85·6	89·7	91·9	85·1	81·2	80·2	79·7	79·7	75·2	72·1	81·1
Bellary	1,475	73·2	79·6	85·6	89·2	89·0	83·4	80·9	80·6	80·2	79·1	75·3	72·5	80·8
Gopalpur	33	70·0	74·8	78·3	81·6	84·1	83·7	81·8	82·0	82·2	79·6	74·3	69·8	78·6
Waltair (Vizagapatam).	38	73·5	77·2	79·7	83·3	85·8	84·6	82·9	82·8	82·5	81·2	77·6	74·1	80·4
Cocanada	26	72·4	76·8	81·0	86·0	90·7	86·9	84·0	83·0	82·6	80·6	76·2	72·4	81·1
Masulipatam ...	15	73·6	76·7	80·3	85·2	89·8	87·8	83·9	83·4	83·0	81·2	77·4	74·0	81·4
Nellore	66	75·4	79·0	82·7	88·2	92·9	90·8	87·0	86·1	85·1	82·2	78·4	75·7	83·6
Madras	22	75·3	76·6	79·5	84·1	88·7	88·4	85·7	84·5	83·9	80·8	77·9	75·7	81·8
Cuddalore	37	74·5	76·3	79·2	83·8	88·4	87·6	85·3	83·9	82·7	80·1	77·4	75·4	81·3
Negapatam	31	75·5	77·4	80·5	84·8	87·7	87·0	85·6	84·4	83·4	80·9	78·3	76·0	81·8
Pamban	37	77·6	79·0	80·9	84·0	85·2	83·8	82·8	82·7	82·6	80·9	79·4	77·3	81·4

Military.

The Indian Territorial Force.

The Government of India, Act XLVIII of 1920, constituted the Indian Territorial force, which is designed to act as a 2nd Line Army to the Regular Indian Army.

In so far as the Madras Presidency is concerned the 1st Territorial Battalion constituted was 1st (T.B.) 73rd Carnatic Infantry on 5th August 1921 with Headquarters at Trichinopoly.

At the same time an Advisory Committee was inaugurated to further the interests of the newly-constituted force. As an offshoot to this, a Local Advisory Committee was started in each collectorate of the Madras Presidency in order to advertise and receive applications for enlistment. An immediate response took place and in a short time there were sufficient applications to fill more than the one battalion constituted.

On the 28th January 1922, the 1st (T.B.) 75th Carnatic Infantry with Headquarters at Cannanore was constituted. It was completed up to 800 men within a week and underwent its first training in Cannanore in January and February 1922. As a result of this more applications poured in and the 1st (T.B.) 79th Carnatic Infantry was constituted in March 1922. The province of Coorg—though not technically a part of the Madras Presidency—came forward to join in the movement and the 1st (T.B.) 83rd Wallajabad Light Infantry was constituted on March 1922.

Each Territorial Battalion as it was formed was affiliated to a Regular Battalion of the Indian Army and took on all the badges, buttons, customs of the services, etc., of its Regular brother.

The whole of the Indian Army was then reorganized into Regiments of active Battalions with one Training Battalion. All the old Regular Carnatic Regiments were thus grouped together and became the 3rd Madras Regiment. The active Battalions were numbered 1st Battalion, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Battalion and so on of 3rd Madras Regiment and the Training Battalion was numbered the 10th Battalion. The four Territorial Battalions were also brought into the Regiment and were renumbered as follows:—

1st (T.B.) 73rd Carnatic Infantry became 11th Battalion, 3rd Madras Regiment.

1st (T.B.) 75th Carnatic Infantry became 12th Battalion, 3rd Madras Regiment (Malabar).

1st (T.B.) 79th Carnatic Infantry became 13th Battalion, 3rd Madras Regiment (Malabar).

1st (T.B.) 83rd Wallajabad Light Infantry became 14th Battalion, 3rd Madras Regiment (Coorg).

Enlistment in the force is for 6 years, extensible to 10 years, and is for men between the ages of 18 to 30. Battalions are embodied for 28 days' continuous training annually. Recruits on joining do 28 days' Recruit Training to fit them to take their place in the Battalion.

When embodied for military service the men receive the same pay and allowances, etc., as for the Regular Indian Army; also free rations and a free uniform. The force is liable to military service anywhere within the limits of India and in addition is liable for service beyond the limits of India by the order of the Governor-General in Council.

The officers of the force are granted a dual commission: firstly by His Majesty the King in His Majesty's Indian Land Forces, secondy by His Excellency the Viceroy.

University Training Corps.

In the Madras Presidency, in addition to these Territorial Battalions, there was constituted on 5th August 1921 the 5th (Madras) Battalion, University Training Corps. Enlistment in this corps is confined to students of the Madras University and for the duration of their University studies only.

The corps undergoes periodical training during the time the students are in residence. There is also a 15 days camp annually, attendance at which is compulsory.

The corps is organized on the lines of the University Training Corps in England; though service in the Corps is voluntary, it forms a valuable adjunct to a student's career at the Varsity by giving them a peep into the military problems of India and helps them to realize the duties of a good citizen and their obligations towards the defence of their motherland.

A short summary of the Territorial Battalions in the Madras Presidency, as they stood on 1st January 1924, is given below.

11/*3rd Madras Regiment.*—Constituted 5th August 1921; Authorized Establishment, Officers 23, Other Ranks 708; Actual Strength, Officers 17 Other Ranks 477; Recruiting Area, Madras Presidency less Malabar and Coorg; Headquarters and Place of Annual Training, Trichinopoly; Date of Annual Training, November, December and January; Administrative Commandant, Major W. J. Nance.

12/*3rd Madras Regiment.*—Constituted 28th January 1922; Authorized Establishment, Officers 23, Other Ranks 708; Actual Strength, Officers 10, Other Ranks 606; Recruiting Area, South Malabar (8 Platoons Nairs, 7 Thiyyas, 1 Christians); Headquarters and Place of Annual Training, Cannanore; Date of Annual Training, November and December; Administrative Commandant, Major H. N. K. Bremner.

13/*3rd Madras Regiment.*—Constituted 11th March 1922; Authorized Establishment, Officers 23, Other Ranks 708; Actual Strength Officers 10, Other Ranks 654; Recruiting Area, North Malabar (8 Platoons Nairs, 7 Thiyyas 1 Christians); Headquarters and Place of Annual Training, Cannanore; Date of Annual Training, January and February; Administrative Commandant, Captain E. S. Storey-Cooper, M.C.

14/*3rd Madras Regiment.*—Constituted 11th March 1922; Authorized Establishment, Officers 23, Other Ranks 708; Actual Strength, Officers 16, Other Ranks 600; Recruiting Area; Coorg, (3 Coys. Coorg, 1 Gowdagal), Headquarters and Place of Training, Mercara; Date of Annual Training, March, April and May; Administrative Commandant, Major C. G. M. Plumer, O.B.E.

5*th* (*Madras*) *Bn., The U.T. Corps.*—Constituted 5th August 1921; Authorized Establishment, Officers 28, Other Ranks 642; Actual Strength, Officers 24, Other Ranks 642; Recruiting Area, "A" Coy., Law College, Madras; "B" Coy., Medical College, Madras; "C" Coy., Christian College, Madras; "D" Coy., Pachayappa's Coll ge, Madras; "E" Coy., Presidency College, Madras; "F" Coy., Muhammadan, Wesley and Engineering Colleges, Madras; "G" Coy., St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly; "H" Coy., Bishop Heber and National Colleges, Trichinopoly; (Each Coy. Approx. 3 Officers and 80 men); Headquarters: Fort St. George, Madras; Place of Annual Camp, Agram Plain, Bangalore; Date of Annual Camp, May, June; Administrative Commandant, Captain F. Maxwell-Lawford, Fort St. George, Madras.

Police Department.

Budget allotment for 1923-24: Rs. 1,98,79,600.*

† *Staff*.—Class I (40); Class II (55); Class III (69); Class IV (917); Class V (30,436) ‡; Class VI (information not readily available).

Number of Sub-Inspectors	1,486
Number of head constables	3,559
Number of constables	23,799

Kaval system.—The police in Southern India on the arrival of the English was run on the ancient hereditary Kaval system. Under this certain predatory tribes undertook to protect the property of the remainder and even to make good, losses incurred by them, and for this service the Kavalgars levied contributions and taxes from all property holders. Their demands took different forms; such as a portion of the crops, a rate on houses, a transit duty on articles carried by road; and even a tax on professions, for the "moturpha" tax was originally a Kaval exaction. It is not known precisely on what principle it was decided where this system should prevail and where not; probably it was a matter very much of geographical accident and mutual compromise. In the larger part of the Presidency the Kaval system was in the main a useful and regulated village watch and ward, to which little exception could be taken; but in the Southern Tamil districts the oppressive features of the system were more apparent. Here the heads of the Kaval races levied individual exactions of all kinds, over wide areas and with little or no regard for their duties of protection. Measures were taken, in the early stages of English administration, to suppress these abuses. The inam lands of the poligars were resumed and their levy of contributions was interdicted. Many years, however, elapsed before oppression was definitely put down. The local village watch or "*stala kaval*" itself was retained, and it survives in the village police of the present day, under whatever local appellation it may be known. By Madras Regulation XI of 1816, the village police was placed under the head of the village, and it became a valuable agent of the magistrate in the administration of the country.

Torture Commission of 1855 and the Madras Police.—The present police organization in the Madras Presidency was brought into existence over 60 years ago, as a result of the report of the Torture Commission of 1855 and a department, distinct from the Revenue and Magisterial departments, consisting of a Chief Commissioner with 20 District Superintendents and 20 Assistant Superintendents was sanctioned in a despatch of 9th June 1857. Mr. William Robinson of the Madras Civil Service, who had minutely studied the question of police organization in England and elsewhere, was appointed Chief Commissioner in 1858 and subsequently took the designation of Inspector-General of Police. The new constabulary was introduced in the district of North Arcot in 1859, and early in 1860, the work of reorganization was extended to all districts except those in the Northern Circars, where the

* Excludes cattle-pounds and revenue talaiyaris.

† The classification of staff is explained at page 819.

‡ Includes police talaiyaris.

introduction of the measure was postponed till 1861. The new force was organized very much on the Irish model.

The Police Act of 1859.—By this reform, Revenue and Police functions were separated and police establishments were placed under whole-time European Officers called Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police, who were subordinate to the District Magistrates. An Act—Madras Police Act XXIV of 1859—was passed legalising these changes, and certain duties such as guards and escorts previously performed by the Military were taken over by the Police. The subordinate police consisted of Inspectors, head-constables and constables, head-constables being in charge of police stations and Inspectors of groups of stations. In 1860, the Government of India appointed a commission, to enquire into the whole question of police administration in British India, and one of the results of this was the formation of Armed Reserves at headquarters of districts, for the suppression of local disturbances. With the expansion of the department, Deputy Inspectors-General of Police were appointed for purposes of supervision, their charges consisting in groups of districts.

Recruitment of Police officers.—When the new police was first constituted, its officers were drawn from the Commissioned ranks of the Indian Army, but this source of recruitment was gradually closed and police officers were appointed by nomination. The Public Services Commission of 1887 condemned this method of selection and since 1893 recruitment has been by competition in England and India and by promotion of officers already in the Public Service.

Railway Police.—In 1899 a Railway Police for the whole Presidency under a Superintendent was organized for the maintenance of law and order within railway precincts.

Police Commission of 1902.—The next stage of reform was during the years 1906—1910 as a result of the recommendations of the Police Commission appointed by the Government of India in 1902. The principal changes effected were the creation of a Gazetted Provincial Police Service and of the rank of Sub-Inspector, the members of the former to assist the Superintendent or hold charge of subdivisions and the latter to hold charge of police stations in the place of head-constables. The number of police stations was reduced, special institutions to train Sub-Inspectors and constables were created and the Criminal Investigation Department was organized for the purpose of collating and distributing information regarding organized crime and for assisting in the investigation of difficult or complicated cases.

Administrative arrangement.—The existing administrative arrangement in the Police Department is as follows:—

The police force of the Presidency is under the general control of an Inspector-General who is assisted by four Deputy Inspectors-General in charge of ranges, a Deputy Inspector-General in charge of the Railway Police and the Criminal Investigation Department and a Commissioner of the Madras City Police.

Each district is in charge of a Superintendent who, where necessary, has the assistance of one or more Assistant or Deputy Superintendents.

Districts are divided into circles, of which Inspectors are in charge. These circles are subdivided into police station ranges, each of which is in charge of a Sub-Inspector with head-constables and constables under him.

The Village Police are still under the exclusive control of the District Magistrate and his subordinates in the Revenue department.

The following statement shows the strength of the force at various periods:—

Year.	Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.	District Superintendents of Police.	Assistant Superintendents of Police.	Deputy Superintendents of Police.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Head-constables.	Constables.	Total.
1860	5	21	17	...	23,697					23,740
1887	4	22	23	...	353	13	...	20.741	...	21,156
1905	5	28	30	...	383	30	57	2,649	20,577	23,759
1912	6	33	35	40	286	1,454	139	3,454	27,317	32,764
1922	7	34	35	41	302	1,508	160	3,599	24,015	29,701
1923	7	33	35	39	293	1,486	155	3,559	23,799	29,406

Principal Police Offences, 1922.

	1922.		1921.	
	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.
1. Offences against the State and public tranquillity	1,586	848	1,506	742
2. Murder	514	194	559	218
3. Other serious offences against the person	4,128	1,585	3,949	1,477
4. Dacoity	298	135	312	151
5. Cattle theft	1,922	1,439	2,169	1,629
6. Ordinary theft	8,581	5,396	9,238	5,854
7. House trespass and house-breaking with a view to commit offence ...	5,575	2,468	5,924	2 751

Public Works Department.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (GENERAL, BUILDINGS AND ROADS).

A continuance of the policy of retrenchment in all classes of establishment is a noteworthy feature in the administration of the Public Works Department in the year 1923. The year records the abolition of one more circle of superintendence, one temporary division and three temporary subdivisions, the reduction in the strength of the Madras Engineering Service from 106 to 75, the abolition of the appointments of the Deputy Secretary and the Assistant Secrerary to Government, Public Works Department, and Assistant Superintendent, Public Works Workshops, Madras, and a further reduction in the cadres of

the upper subordinate, lower subordinate, draftsmen and office and petty establishments. The abolition of a number of other temporary subdivisions is also under contemplation. The Hydro-Electric Surveys division was closed down during the year and the work is being carried on now by a subdivision.

With the abolition of one circle of superintendence, the number of circles has now been reduced to five, their nomenclatures have been altered and they are now known by the names of their headquarter stations. The jurisdiction of the circles of superintendence has also undergone a consequential readjustment.

During the year under review the Cauvery Gauging Division has again come into existence. With a view to push on with the Cauvery Mettur Irrigation Project and also to make certain preliminary investigation in connection with the construction of a reservoir and dam on the Kistna river at Sangameswaram, a retired Chief Engineer for Irrigation was placed on special duty for a period of nearly 3 months.

Civil Works.

The expenditure during the year is likely to exceed that of the last year. Among the important works completed or almost completed and handed over to the authorities concerned during the year were the new Civil Hospital at Vizagapatam (now named the King George's Hospital), quarters for the Special Police at Malabar, the Saint George's Home, Keti, the extensions to the Chemical wing in the Presidency College, and the Government Secondary Training School for Mistresses Triplicane. The Willingdon bridge was also opened for traffic during the year. All works on the New Rayapuram Hospital buildings estimated to cost about 13 lakhs have also been completed except for the fitting up of show cases, construction of morgue, laundry, etc. The hostel accommodation for the Rayapuram Medical School pupils, the Cattle farm at Chintaldevi, Nellore district, the quarters for the Armed Reserve and Town Police at Nellore, the extensions to the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, and the Madras Trades School are some of the important works in progress.

Water-supply and drainage schemes.

Water-supply of schemes in the towns of Anantapur, Madura, Rameswaram and Tuticorin and big drainage schemes in Madura and Vellore were also under execution during the year.

Consulting Architect's and Technical sections of the office of the Chief Engineer.

As usual a large number of drawings and schedule of quantities were prepared in the Consulting Architects' Section and many estimates relating to buildings, roads, water-supply and drainage schemes were scrutinized during the year in the Technical Section. A number of important circulars on technical matters were also issued.

Electricity.

The use of electricity is becoming more popular. Work is in progress in connexion with the Ootacamund electric supply scheme which, it is hoped, will be completed this year. A licence was granted to the Madura Municipal Council for supplying electric energy to Madura. Applications have been received or the grant of licences for supply in electric energy to Kanadukathan Pallattur, Kottaiyur and to Devakottai.

A model form of conditions, rates and general information for the supply of electric energy to be used by licensee, has been issued by Government with reference to section 21 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, as amended by Act I of 1922 (India).

Road communications maintained by public authorities in the Madras Presidency during 1922-23.

	MILES.
Metalled roads maintained by the Public Works Department	527
Unmetalled roads maintained by the Public Works Department	536
Metalled roads maintained by the Local Authorities ...	$19,704\frac{1}{8}$
Unmetalled roads maintained by the Local Authorities ...	$5,953\frac{1}{2}$
Total of metalled roads	$20,231\frac{1}{8}$
Total of unmetalled roads	$6,489\frac{1}{2}$

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (IRRIGATION BRANCH).

* *Staff.*—Class I (Nil); Class II (1); Class III (2); Class IV (15); Class V (40); Class VI (16).

Prior to the formation of the regular Public Works Department in 1858, the Maramut Department of the Board of Revenue had the control of all irrigation works and navigable canals in this Presidency. The irrigation branch was first constituted in the year 1867, when it was made a subordinate branch of the Public Works Department, by the appointment of a Chief Engineer for Irrigation and early in 1877 it was made a distinct and independent branch in direct communication with Government. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation is also the Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Irrigation Branch) and he is assisted by an Assistant Chief Engineer who is also Under Secretary to Government.

2. The subjects dealt with in this department are—

(1) Irrigation including waterways.
(2) Hydro-electric schemes.
(3) Canal telephones.
(4) Public works—ferries.

3. Irrigation works in this Presidency are classified as shown below:—

(a) *Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept*—

A. Irrigation works—

	No. of works.
(i) Productive ...	24
(ii) Unproductive ...	27

	No. of works.
B. Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works—	
(i) Productive ...	Nil.
(ii) Unproductive ...	3

(b) *Works for which capital and revenue accounts are not kept*—

(i) Irrigation works.	About 37,000
(ii) Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works.	...

The Toludur project in the South Arcot district one of the works included in A (i) above was practically completed and was opened by His Excellency the Governor on the 8th September 1923.

The total capital expenditure to the end of 1922-23 on the works referred to at (a) above is Rs. 11,95,87,875. The works referred to at (b) (i) above are works costing not more than Rs. 50,000 each. These minor works irrigate nearly three million acres and are of great importance in this Presidency. The works referred to at (b) (ii) consist mainly of flood embankments along the principal rivers.

The total outlay incurred on and the total revenue derived from irrigation works during the year 1922-23 was Rs. 82,94,205 and Rs. 2,85,10,170 against

* The classification of staff is explained at page 819.

Rs. 88,96,369 and Rs. 2,81,16,806 respectively in 1921–22. The area charged as irrigated was 7,335,502 acres against 7,229,326 acres in the previous year.

The Public Works Department are generally in charge of the maintenance of all works irrigating more than 200 acres and exercise complete control over the distribution of water in the larger works of irrigation.

There are no separate irrigation divisions and circles in this Presidency and each division is responsible for both buildings and irrigation works in its charge. A temporary sub-division for the investigation of hydro-electric schemes is working directly under the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

A Chief Engineer on special duty was appointed for three months about the end of 1923 to revise the estimates for the Cauvery reservoir project providing current rates and to examine the suitability of the site at Sangameswaram reservoir on the Kistna.

The budget allotment for 1923–24 for works in charge of this department is Rs. 75·07 lakhs of which Rs. 0·70 lakhs represent the grant for hydro-electric surveys.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (RAILWAYS).

Secretary to Government, Railways.—The railway systems in the Presidency are controlled by the Railway Board, and the local Government have no voice in fixing their budget allotments. The District Board Railways are, however, subject to the general control of the local Government. The Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 7, Madras, is doing the duties of Secretary to Government, P.W.D., Railways, and he receives a duty allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem. The establishment working under him forms part of the Public Works Secretariat. Prior to 1st Jan. 1908, the Consulting Engineer for Railways was the expert adviser of the local Government in railway matters and he was ex-officio Secretary to Government, P.W.D., Railways. The Deputy Consulting Engineer was ex-officio Under Secretary to Government for Railways. With the re-organization of the system of Government control of Railways in India, the appointments of the Consulting and Deputy Consulting Engineers were abolished from that date and separate Government Inspectors of Railways were appointed, working directly under the Railway Board. In the case of this Presidency, however, the Secretary of State approved, as a special case, the retention, by the Senior Government Inspector, of his functions as Secretary to Government for Railways for a period of two years only, i.e., till 1st Jan. 1910, after which date the Railway Secretariat was merged into the P.W.D. Secretariat. In 1916, however, this Government again raised the question of assigning the functions of Railway Secretary to the Senior Government Inspector of Railways and this proposal was sanctioned by the Secretary of State and effect given to it from the 15th Jan. 1919.

New Railways.—In the matter of the development of District Board Railways, the Madras Presidency is far ahead of other provinces, in that 271 miles of railway have been constructed, with funds provided by the District Boards out of cess collections and the assistance of Government.

During the year 1922–23 the construction of the Tinnevelly-Tiruchendur Railway was completed and the line was opened for traffic in February 1923.

A special staff for the acquisition of lands for the Mayavaram-Tranquebar Railway was sanctioned by the Government in February 1922 and the work has been completed. The surveys of the Arantangi-Karaikkudi-Manamadura and the Nanjangud-Tellicherry Railways have been put in hand during the year 1923–24. The surveys of the following lines have been completed:—

1. Shoranur-Nilambur Railway (a special staff for the acquisition of lands has been sanctioned by Government recently).

2. Tirutturaippundi - Vedaranniyam Railway Extension to Point Calimere.

3. Preliminary survey of the Anamalai Railway.

4. Tinnevelly-Tiruchendur Railway Extension to Kulasekharapatnam.

5. Villupuram-Trichinopoly Railway.

6. Traffic survey of the Dindigul-Pollachi Railway.

Railway development.—An Officer was appointed by the Railway Board in 1921 to investigate the railway requirements of Southern India and he has submitted his report. If the recommendations made by him are approved, a definite policy of railway development will exist, which, if carried out, will meet the requirements of traders, passengers and the country generally for some years to come. The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and the South Indian Railway have each formed a Local Advisory Committee at Madras and Trichinopoly, respectively, and these are now working. The open mileage of railways in the Presidency during the year 1922–23 was as follows: Broad gauge 1,717·72 miles, metre gauge 1,992·79 miles and narrow gauge 123·30 miles. Besides this there were, as mentioned above, 271 miles of railway (25 miles broad gauge and 246 miles metre gauge) owned by the District Boards of Tanjore, Kistna, Coimbatore, Guntur, Salem and Tinnevelly.

The Madras Record Office.

Main functions.—The Madras Record Office contains the records of—

(1) the Government Secretariat (except those of the last five years which are retained in the Record Branch of the Secretariat). The earliest date back to 1670.

(2) the Board of Revenue—older ones.

(3) the Collectorates, up to 1820.

(4) Dutch and the Danish; Carnatic (in Persian); High Court (Select); Accountant General's Office (Select); and Specifications, etc.

It also contains sets of Gazettes of the Government of India and of the Fort St. George, Almanacs, Directories, Army and Civil Lists and departmental reports.

The main functions of the Record Office are as follows:—

(i) *Preservation of records.*—The records are arranged in open racks, either as volumes or bundles of loose papers between wooden planks. There is a specially trained staff to mend the older records.

(ii) *Supply of records.*—Records are furnished to the offices concerned on requisitions; but applications from private persons for copies of records have to be made to the departments concerned and not the Madras Record Office direct. Research scholars are afforded special facilities.

(iii) *Publications.*—The following have been issued:—

(1) Press Lists (brief abstracts) of all Government records from 1670 to 1800, issued in *35 volumes.*

(2) Reprints (exact reproduction in print) of and selections from, the ancient records of the 17th, 18th and the early 19th centuries, comprising Consultations, Despatches, Letter-books, Sundries, etc. *116 volumes.*

(3) Calendars (i.e., chronologically arranged abstracts to facilitate historical research) of the Madras Records subsequent to 1740. *2 volumes.*

(4) Translation of the Diary in Tamil of Ananda Ranga Pillai, Dubash of Dupleix, commencing from 1736. *8 volumes.*

Origin and Growth of the Madras Record Office.—A separate Record Office was constituted in 1805, when Lord William Bentinck recommended the location of the records in a set of apartments of the old "Fort Square" in Fort St. George, and placed them in charge of

a Record-keeper assisted by three writers. In 1826, they were removed to the "Pillar Godown," known as the "Old Banqueting Hall," the site of the present Council Chamber. In 1888, the records were shifted to the ground floor of the Secretariat buildings (vacated by the Government Press on its removal to the Mint Buildings), and arranged in open record racks. The office was then known as the "General Record Office" (by reason of its being common to and serving all departments of the Secretariat); and its establishment formed part of the Chief Secretariat. In 1902, the idea of centralizing all important records of permanent interest in one place was started by Mr. S. C. Hill, Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India, during the Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon; and the Government of Madras in 1907 materialized the proposal, by sanctioning the construction of a separate building for the housing, of not only the Secretariat records, but also those of the Board of Revenue and the Collectorates. The inauguration of the present office was carried out by Mr. C. M. Schmidt, the Registrar of the Chief Secretariat who continued in charge. In 1909, the Madras Record Office was constituted on an independent basis with a separate establishment; and in 1910, a full-time Curator was appointed, Mr. Henry Dodwell, M.A., an officer of the Educational Department, being the first incumbent of that office.

During his absence on leave, the Superintendent was in charge of the office.

Former researches.—As the repository of a continuous record, comprehending more than 250 years of British connection, the Madras Record Office affords ample facilities for research work. R. Clerk in 1789 and William Elliot in 1830, examined the records to compile their "Standing Orders." Garrow in 1837 and Huddleston in 1856 examined them for antiquities and the latter produced his "Notes and Extracts" from the 17th century records, in five small volumes. In 1860, Talboy Wheeler was deputed to examine the records with a view to shroff them. The result of his examinations is embodied in his "Handbook to the Madras Records," and "Madras in the Olden Times" (containing interesting extracts from the very beginning up to 1748). He made a collection of Sir Thomas Munro's Minutes, afterwards published by Sir A. J. Arbuthnot. The next enquiry into the records was initiated in 1886 by C. G. Master (Member of Council, and a deseendant of Sir Streynsham Master, Governor of Madras from 1678); and Mr. C. D. Macleane, Under Secretary to Government, was selected to examine the records. The "Disposal number system" was the one fruit of his labour. About 1894, Mr. A. T. Pringle, Assistant Secretary, undertook to continue the work of Huddleston, and produced four more annotated reprints of the 17th century records. The translation of Ananda Ranga Pillai's Diary was undertaken by Sir Frederick Price, and is continued by Mr. H. Dodwell. In 1908–11, Mr. A. Galletti edited and published 15 volumes of Dutch Records. Mr. H. Dodwell, as Curator, prepared a "Report on the Madras Records" and issued two volumes of "Calendars" of records covering 1740 to 1754. Among the outsiders who utilized the Madras Records for historical purposes may be mentioned: Professor Forest who made copious extracts regarding Clive, Colonel Love who produced in 1913 his monumental "Vestiges of Old Madras," and Mrs. Frank Penny for her work on "Fort St. George."

Historical Records Commission.—The sixth session of the Indian Historical Records Commission was held in Madras on the 10th and 11th January 1924; and in that connexion there was an exhibition of records of historical and antiquarian interest, collected from the Madras Record Office.

Registration Department.

Budget allotment for 1923-24 :—Rs. 23,02,500.

* *Staff.*—Class I (1); Class II (4); Class III (27); Class IV (314); Class V (2,471); Class VI (1,251).

Record of rights.—The present system of registration of deeds was first introduced by the Registration Act of 1864, with a view to secure trustworthy documentary evidence regarding transactions, especially those relating to immovable property, and to render comparatively easy, the investigation of title to such property. The passing of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, which rendered the registration of documents evidencing transactions relating to immovable property compulsory in all cases, except in the case of certain oral transactions of small values, also furthered the realization of these objects. Facilities for the ascertainment of title have been afforded, by the department itself undertaking the search in the records and granting encumbrance certificates to the public, the production of which is compulsory in the case of Court sales of property, of the value of Rs. 100 and over. This system, which is highly appreciated by the people, is peculiar to this Presidency, as in the other Provinces the parties have to make their own arrangements to inspect the registration records to find out the encumbrances. The preparation of these encumbrance certificates has also been rendered easy, by the maintenance of a subsidiary index for every Government village, showing the numbers of documents registered against each survey number or subdivision. With a view to further increase the utility of the registration indexes in this direction, as also to help the maintenance of a record of rights, experiments are being conducted in some taluks of the Tinnevelly and Tanjore districts, for preparing and maintaining a ledger of all transactions relating to the several holdings or pattas in ryotwari tracts.

Facilities for registration.—With a view to bring registrations nearer home to the ryots, the itinerating system of registry has been introduced in the subdivisions of Vellore (North Arcot), Uttamapalaiyam (Madura), Kallakurichi (Cuddalore) and Bellary.

The department under ex-officio and special officers.—At its inception, the department was manned mainly by the Revenue officers, Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and Sub-Magistrates were appointed as ex-officio Sub-Registrars and the Treasury Deputy Collectors as ex-officio Registrars, except in Madras city where there was a special Registrar. The gradual expansion of operations rendered it necessary to have a special staff, as the revenue officials who were itinerating officers could not pay that close and constant attention to the registration work, as is required for its development. From the year 1875 onwards, special officers replaced gradually the ex-officio officers, so that there are only 5 ex-officio Sub-Registrars at present. In other Provinces the District Registrar is even now an ex-officio officer, and in some Provinces the Sub-Registrars also are ex-officio officers.

Officers and salaries.—All Registrars, except the Registrar of Madras, and all Sub-Registrars were originally remunerated solely by commission, but later on partly by fixed pay and partly by commission. In 1899, the payment of commission was abolished altogether and the officers were granted a fixed pay. Since then, their pay has undergone revision from time to time and it stands at present as under.

District Registrars (32).—Rs. 250–30–400–50–500 with two selection posts, one on Rs. 600 and the other on Rs. 700.

* The classification of staff is explained at page 819.

Sub-Registrars (580).—80 per cent of the total number on Rs. 65–5–150 and the remaining 20 per cent on Rs. 160–5–200.

Probationary Sub-Registrars.—To serve as a reserve for leave and permanent vacancies in the cadre of Sub-Registrars, a class of probationers numbering at present 77 is maintained. They are paid Rs. 35 in the mufassal and Rs. 40 in Madras on entertainment and Rs. 40 on passing the departmental tests. They also get an allowance of Rs. 10 when placed in charge of offices.

Both District Registrar and Sub-Registrar form one cadre, the former being recruited by promotion from the latter.

Every year two vacancies in the upper grade of Sub-Registrars are filled up by direct recruitment. These men are to be appointed on probation for two years, and then confirmed. They are, after putting in a service of six years, eligible for promotion to District Registrars' posts at the rate of one or two every year as vacancies arise in that grade.

Inspector-General.—The Inspector-General has in this Presidency been a special officer from the very commencement. The Inspectors-General in other Provinces, except Bengal, are only *ex-officio* officers. Till 1887, the pay of the Inspector-General was Rs. 1,500 when it was reduced to Rs. 1,250. In 1919 the pay was again revised and fixed at Rs. 1,250–50–1,500.

Clerical establishment.—Till 1874 the District Registrar had no permanent establishment. He was given a certain fixed allowance which he was authorized to utilize in the best manner possible, and he was held responsible for the arrears in the office. From 1874 a permanent establishment was entertained with fixed pay. The clerks of sub-offices were till 1888 paid by commission, partly or wholly, and their service was not pensionable. In 1888 the clerical service as a whole was reorganized on the fixed pay system and the pay has undergone revisions from time to time. Their present pay is as under:—

Rs. 35–35–1½–50–1–60 in the mufassal and Rs. 40–40–1½–55–1–65 in Madras city, with one post on Rs. 60–4–80 for each district in the mufassal and one on Rs. 65–4–85 in Madras city.

The senior clerk in Sub-registry offices and the original Registration branch of the Registrars' offices with a staff of five or more clerks is paid a duty allowance of Rs. 5.

Menial establishment.—They are now borne on a time-scale pay of Rs. 12–1–18 in the mufassal and Rs. 15–1–20 in the Madras city. Until recently, they were divided into two classes, viz., peons and night watchmen, but this distinction has been done away with, and all are designated peons, and the duty of guarding the office during night time is assigned to each by turns.

Progress of the department.—The progress of operations of the department during the past four decades are exhibited below:—

Years.	Registrations.	Number of offices.	Income in lakhs.	Expenditure in lakhs.
1881–82	427,102	291	5·83	4·82
1891–92	805,714	388	12·34	8·47
1901–02	990,792	438	14·10	9·77
1911	1,252,417	494	19·89	13·43
1921	1,420,132	546	30·54	25·13

Compared with Bengal and Bombay.—The position of the department at the end of 1921 in this Presidency in relation to the other Presidencies of Bengal and Bombay is as under:—

Presidency.	Number of offices.	Number of registrations.	Income (lakhs).	Expenditure (lakhs).	Area in square miles.*	Population.*	Average area *per* office in square miles.	Average population *per* office.	Registrations *per mille* of the population.
Madras.	546	1,374,026	36·41	24·38	126,056†	41,029,529†	231	75,146	33
Bengal.	415	1,760,012	21·78	15·46	76,843	46,695,536	185	112,519	38
Bombay.	287	303,697	13·77	7·11	123,621	19,348,219	431	67,415	16

* Census figures of 1921 adopted.
† Excludes scheduled tracts where the Registration Act is not in force.

Scheme relating to the Maintenance of a Register of Holdings in Registration offices.

The Government having decided that a system of registration of titles in Government villages should be developed through the agency of the Registration Department, an experiment is being conducted in the revenue taluks of Ambasamudram (Tinnevelly district) and Māyavaram and Mannārguḍi (Tanjore district). The objects of the scheme are (i) to improve the indexes of this department so as to facilitate the search for encumbrances, (ii) to have a record that may serve as a half-way-house to a record of title, and (iii) to render substantial help to the Revenue Department by the registering officers taking up the disposal of patta transfer applications.

2. Under the scheme a register of holdings is prepared for each village with openings for each individual pattadar and inamdar, assessed unoccupied lands, unassessed lands and porambokes being given separate pages. In this register all registered transactions affecting property included in any particular holding are noted continuously against the items for a series of years—absolute transfers being ledgered on the left-hand side of the opening and mortgages and other transitory transactions on the right-hand side as encumbrances. Two keys are provided for this register, viz., (i) a field-war index to show on what page of the register transactions affecting a particular field could be found and (ii) a nominal index to show in alphabetical order the names of pattadars and other parties with the page of the register where the entries relating to them could be found.

3. The register in the tracts in question was prepared in the first instance with reference to the current chitta, and postings of registered documents for the years 1910—20 were made with the help of the chittas for those years. With a view to secure the maintenance of the register up to date, a temporary arrangement has been made with the Revenue Department under which the registering officer, instead of merely receiving, attesting and forwarding to the taluk tahsildar applications for the transfer of revenue registry as is done at present under the Board's Standing Orders, himself issues a memorandum for effecting transfer of revenue registry to the

karnam through the tahsildar in undisputed cases evidenced by registered documents and where the transaction does not involve any subdivision and both the transferee and the transferor have agreed to the mutation. Even in other cases involving subdivisions or local inquiries, the tahsildar issues his orders for the transfer to the karnam through the registering officer. In cases dealt with by the tahsildar on applications received direct or on *vars* reports from the village officers, or transfers made by the taluk tahsildar of fields from poramboke to ayan, from dry to wet, darkhasts and relinquishments, etc., the orders are made to pass through the registering officer. Information is also being obtained by departmental arrangement in regard to transfers effected by court sales, decrees and orders and the changes are noted in the register without delay. This system enables the registering officer in these tracts to keep the register up to date.

4. It has been found that the search for encumbrances in the register occupies only a few hours or even minutes, whereas the searches in the ordinary indexes would occupy a number of days. The intending purchaser could, on payment of the prescribed fee, satisfy himself by a glance at a page of the register as to the existence or otherwise of encumbrances on the property within a few seconds and, if satisfied that the title is clear, could get a sale or mortgage deed prepared and registered on the same day without the least inconvenience.

The saving in labour in the matter of these searches for encumbrances would be very great, seeing that out of 56,000 general searches conducted annually on an average in this department, 20,000 relate to Government ryotwari lands which alone would give work for an establishment of about 200 clerks under the existing system. In the proposed system, it would be possible to dispense with the services of more than 100 clerks who could well be utilized to meet the general increase in work as also the steady increase in general searches year after year, which will surely be accelerated by the facility afforded by the new register as will be seen from the figures for the last two triennial periods shown below :—

Year.				Number of general searches.
1917	...	...	...	26,735
1918	...	...	...	27,064
1919	...	...	...	48,641
1920	...	...	...	50,469
1921	...	...	...	53,311
1922	...	...	...	63,149

5. The register, if it could be prepared from the existing registration records and maintained up to date so as to represent the actual facts regarding the registered holder, would prove of very great value as evidence of title in courts of law as well as for the revenue administration. The maintenance of such a record could be accomplished only when its preparation as well as the mutation of names in the revenue registry go hand in hand; and this would be possible only when the changes in revenue registry could be effected through the agency of the Registration Department. The work accomplished as described in paragraph 3 supra in the experimental tracts shows the possibilities in this direction. But the objects in view cannot be fully realized without the adoption of the following measures :—

(i) All *vars* (succession) cases and variations between registration and enjoyment detected during azmoish or otherwise should be submitted by the village officers direct to the Sub-Registrar as very few of them involve disputes.

(ii) Parties who now apply to the taluk tahsildar for transfer of pattas should be asked to make the application to the Sub-Registrar.

(iii) Orders passed by the Sub-Registrar on transfer applications should be communicated to the karnams direct instead of through the taluk tahsildar.

(iv) Every karnam should attend the Sub-Registrar's office once in six months to have his chitta verified with the register of holdings and obtain a certificate of such verification from the Sub-Registrar.

Opportunity of the karnam's visit to the Sub-Registrar's office should be

availed of for comparing the holdingwar register with the karnam's 2 (e) and 3 accounts.

(v) Fees for subdivision should be levied by Sub-Registrars according to the following scale :--

	RS.
If the field or subdivision to be split up is wet with an extent of two acres or less than two acres	2
and rupee one for every additional acre or part of an acre.	
If the field or subdivision to be split up is dry with an extent of four acres or less than four acres	2
and annas eight for every additional acre or part of an acre.	

(vi) On completion of inquiry into cases requiring subdivision, the Sub-Registrar should furnish to the taluk tahsildar a memorandum with sufficient particulars to enable the karnam to identify the plots concerned. With a view to take full advantage of the already existing trained agency in the *personnel* of the karnams, the taluk tahsildar should, as at present, get the work done by the karnam who may, if necessary, be paid a portion of the fees collected for the purpose as an incentive to speedy work and furnish the duplicate subdivision statement to the Sub-Registrar after its approval by the Revenue Divisional Officer.

(vii) Cases involving local enquiry are very few and no serious inconvenience would be caused to registration work if the Sub-Registrar is allowed to go out to villages for about a week or so in a quarter. Arrangement could be made for the conduct of work during his absence for such short periods without extra cost to the State as is now done when he is absent on casual leave or at court. The registering officer may, in such cases, be paid a travelling allowance of Rs. 1–8–0 per day when he visits villages beyond a five miles' radius and As. 12 within that radius. This will not amount to more than Rs. 40 for each office per annum; but this additional cost would be more than met by savings that could be effected in the staff of revenue inspectors who would be relieved of patta transfer work and by dispensing with the services of the patta transfer clerk in the taluk office. The levy of subdivision fees, if it is not to be paid wholly to the karnam, may also bring in some revenue.

6. The introduction of the scheme throughout the Presidency would not only result in a saving of expenditure so far as this department is concerned, but would also result in a great saving in the establishment in the Revenue Department. The scheme will also obviate the necessity of employing huge special staffs for the revision of adangals at every recurring settlement which revison is necessitated by the admitted failure of the revenue officers to maintain an up-to-date register of holdings. The tahsildars of the taluks concerned have testified to the fact that the orders of the Sub-Registrars in the matter of revenue registry have been rarely questioned and this removes all doubt as to the feasibility of introducing the scheme throughout the Presidency.

Registered Companies.

Companies at work.—The statistics of registered companies available relate to the year 1922–23 which proved less favourable than its predecessor for the development of companies. The main reasons for the set back were the continued depression in trade due to the dearth of money, the diversion from

industrial concerns of public attention by increased political activity and the reaction caused by the failure of the boom companies.

Nevertheless, the number of companies rose from 645 to 706 as shown below:—

Number working on	Banking and loan including chits and nidhis.	Insurance.	Transit and transport.	Trading and industrial concerns.			Planting companies.	Miscellaneous companies.	Total.
				Printing and publishing.	Mills and presses.	Other trading concerns.			
31st March 1922 ...	278	1	18	36	61	140	19	92	645
31st March 1923 ...	312	1	18	39	64	152	19	101	706

Banking and loan companies form the largest group, the next largest being the trading and industrial group. The position is, however, reversed when the paid-up capital is taken into account, the latter class contributing 6·87 crores and the former 2·97 crores out of a total of 10·9 crores. The reforms, however, are bound to speed up the growth of industrial concerns and the first indication of this fact is afforded by the State Aid to Industries Act which is likely to prove a veritable land-mark in the industrial history of the Presidency.

2. The number of companies registered was 101 against 118 in the previous year being made up of 93 Indian, 5 European and 3 joint concerns. The number of companies wound-up likewise fell from 48 to 40 and the majority of them were short-lived boom companies which had been brought into being as a result of the war speculation.

3. *Capital of companies.*—The paid-up capital contributed by the several classes of companies during the past two years was as follows:—

Classes of companies.	Average paid-up capital.		Percentage of paid-up capital to the total paid-up capital.	
	1921–22.	1922–23.	1921–22.	1922–23.
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.		
Banking and loan	1·00	0·95	28	27
Trading companies including transit and transport	1·82	1·86	36	36
Mills and presses	4·23	4·65	26	28
Planting companies	2·47	2·47	5	4
Other companies	1·75	1·71	5	5

As is to be expected, trading and industrial companies have a larger paid-up capital than other concerns. In spite of this fact this Presidency continues to be backward as compared with other provinces. The statistics available for comparison are those for the year 1920–21 and are shown below :—

Provinces.	Number of companies.	Paid-up capital.	
		Aggregate.	Average.
		RS.	RS.
Bombay	872	58,83,19,000	6,74,000
Burma	190	7,76,99,000	4,09,000
Punjab	97	3,54,55,000	3,65,000
Bengal	2,148	72,89,61,000	3,39,000
Madras	517	9,28,01,000	1,79,000

4. The absence of large scale industries such as those connected with jute, cotton and oil would seem to account for the low position occupied by Madras.

5. *Foreign companies.*—There are 159 companies established outside British India which have a place of business in the Madras Presidency. Of these 117 hail from Great Britain.

6. There were 13 Provident Insurance Societies and 7 Life Assurance Companies at work on the 31st March 1923.

7. The receipts and expenditure were Rs. 33,113 and Rs. 33,127, respectively.

Salt Revenue—Origin and Growth.

Salt administration.—The salt revenue in Madras can hardly be said to have a history before the establishment of the Government monopoly in 1805, by Regulation I of that year. The administration of revenue was vested in the Collectors of districts whose controlling authority was the Board. The multifarious nature of the duties of Collectors prevented them from devoting proper attention to the development of salt revenue. In 1876, a Commission sat under the orders of Government of India to investigate the whole question of the administration and the collection of salt revenue in the Madras Presidency. As a result of their recommendations, the department was constituted as a separate one with a Commissioner, Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners and necessary subordinate staff. The reorganization of the department was completed in 1884–85, both in the maritime districts and the interior. In the same year, Government decided to entrust to the Commissioner the supervision of the abkari revenue of the Presidency and to employ the salt preventive force on abkari conjointly with salt duties. The Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue was then made an ordinary member of the Board of Revenue. Since then, the Salt and Abkari Departments have been administered by a joint staff.*

* With effect from 1st April 1924 the combined Salt and Abkari Department has been bifurcated into Salt and Excise Departments with a separate staff for each. The Salt department is in charge of an officer designated the "Collector of Salt Revenue." For purposes of administration the presidency is divided into two Assistant Commissioners' divisions with headquarters at Cocanada and Negapatam and 13 inspectors' circles, including one preventive circle with headquarters at Coimbatore. Each division is in charge of an Assistant Commissioner of salt and each circle in charge of an Inspector of Salt who will be assisted in the case of factory circles by one or more Assistant Inspectors.

Roughly, the administrative arrangements are that a Sub-Inspector is the unit for preventive work, over him is the Inspector, assisted by an Assistant Inspector in factories. The whole Presidency is divided into nine Assistant Commissioners' charges and Assistant Commissioners exercise check over the work of Inspectors. Over the Assistant Commissioners there are three Deputy Commissioners, directly under the orders of the Board. The control of distilleries is under a separate Assistant Commissioner.

Salt duty.—Under the monopoly system as it existed before the Salt Commission of 1876, the issue price of salt from the factory was fixed by Government at a figure intended to cover the manufacturing cost and duty; how much constituted each item was unspecified at first, but the difference between the import duty and the issue price of monopoly salt was annas 2 and later annas 3 a maund. The duty was Rs. 2-8-0 from 1878 to 1882 when it was reduced to Rs. 2, and this rate continued till 1887. Between 1888-1902, it was Rs. 2-8-0 per maund. Then a cycle of prosperity permitted a gradual reduction of duty to Rs. 2, in 1903, to Rs. 1-8-0, in 1905, and to Re. 1, in 1907. The tax was enhanced to Rs. 1-4-0 in 1916, on account of financial stringency arising out of the war and from 1 March 1923 it has been doubled in order to meet the deficit in the Imperial Budget.

Salt factories.—The salt industry was held as a Government monopoly prior to 1876. The Salt Commission of 1876 recommended the gradual introduction of an excise system in the belief that there were no practical difficulties in the way, that the measure would not injure the interests either of the consumer or of the Imperial revenue and that a much-needed improvement could be effected in the quality of salt, thereby giving Madras a share in the trade of the supply of salt to other parts of India and Burma. As a result of this recommendation, manufacture under excise was substituted for that under monopoly. Subsequently another system of manufacture was introduced, viz., "modified excise." Thus there are 3 (three) systems of manufacture of salt in vogue at present, (1) "monopoly" under which the licensees have each a prescribed quantity of salt to manufacture, locally termed the "dittam" which the Government buys at a fixed price called the "kudivaram," (2) "excise" under which the licensees make as much or as little salt in their holdings as they can or as they wish to make and sell on their own account and (3) "modified excise" under which the manufacturer ordinarily manufactures for his own sale, but may be required at any time before the commencement of the season to sell the whole or a portion of his salt to Government at a fixed price. There are 53 factories distributed all along the 700 miles of the sea-board of which 13 are "monopoly," 30 "excise" and 13 "modified excise." Each of these, broadly speaking, has its own market. The coastal districts are supplied by the factories situated in them, while the inland districts are served by such factories as command the necessary railway facilities. Some of the factories are favourably situated for export by sea.

The manufacture and sale of salt as well as the revenue realized during the quinquennium are noted in the statement below :—

	Manufacture.	Sale.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	MDS.	MDS.	RS.	RS.
1918-19	16,620,434	12,210,804	1,77,72,899	25,72,451
1919-20	14,470,545	11,634,100	1,51,53,932	22,36,779
1920-21	12,671,090	11,381,587	1,46,12,475	21,94,320
1921-22	12,064,657	12,112,653	1,39,10,320	23,87,050
1922-23	12,530,329	12,931,929	1,55,77,763	21,18,418

Fish-curing Yards.—In order to augment the supplies of a cheap nourishing food and to prevent the use of illicit or spontaneous salt, the Salt Department have, since 1874, been maintaining fish-curing yards at various centres along the coast. Salt is issued duty-free to these yards, a nominal price being charged which at present does not cover the cost of manufacture and transport to yards. On the separation of salt and excise, fish-curing yards which are now administered by the joint staff will be handed over to the Fisheries Department. But salt will still be supplied duty free as at present.

NOTE.—As under the Reforms Scheme Salt is a Central subject and Excise is a Provincial Transferred subject, it has been decided to separate the staff with effect ftom 1st April 1924 into two distinct departments one under the Central Board of Revenue and the other under the Madras Excise Commissioner.

Stamps.

1. *Stamps.*—The stamp revenue is derived from non-judicial or revenue stamps and judicial or court-fee stamps. Non-judicial stamps are required to be used for documents arising in the course of ordinary business and commerce; judicial stamps are used by persons having business in courts of justice or public offices. Apart from these two classes of stamps, there are what are known as court copy stamps on which copies given to parties by judicial and revenue courts and offices are transcribed. The value of this stamp paper which has been raised from annas two to annas three with effect from September 1922, represents a payment to Government for the cost of the paper and the labour of copying. The Indian Stamp Amount Bill of 1923 as passed by the Indian Legislature has received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council on 1st October 1923 and the Act has accordingly come to force from that date. By the Act the stamp duty chargeable on certain classes of instruments referred to in articles Nos. 19, 36, 38, 49 and 52 in Schedule I of the Stamp Act has been raised.

2. *Stamp Department.*—Prior to 1860, little is known of the activities of the Stamp Department, as the stamp law was then contained in various regulations of the Codes as in the other Presidencies of Bombay and Bengal. It was only in 1860 that an enactment (Act XXXVI of 1860) applicable to the whole of India was introduced and the history of the Stamp Department may be said to date from then. By a notification issued by the Government in that year, the general control and supervision of the department was vested in the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue) and an officer designated the Superintendent of Stamps was appointed in charge of the General Stamp Office in the Presidency town. The duties of the Superintendent of Stamps were to keep a sufficient stock of stamps on hand for supply to Collectors on indent and to keep the accounts of the department. The stamps themselves were affixed and impressed at the mint by the Mint Master on requisition from the Superintendent of Stamps. The Superintendent of Stamps stocks and supplies ordinary and service postage stamps to all the District Treasuries.

3. The management of the stamp revenue in each district was vested in the Collector of Land Revenue. The detailed management of the Stamp Department in the Collector's office was vested in the Treasury Deputy Collector, subject to the control of the Collector. With the amendment of the Stamp Act in 1879, all officers holding the rank of Sub-Collector or Head Assistant Collector in charge of divisions in all the districts were invested with the powers of a Collector under the Stamp Act within the limits of their respective jurisdictions. These powers were subsequently extended to all Revenue officers under the Stamp Act of 1899, and in the

mean-while, the administration of the Stamp Department had been transferred in 1891 from the Board, Land Revenue Department, to the Board, Separate Revenue Department. In 1908, all Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge were appointed Collectors to exercise certain powers especially of refunds under the Stamp Act, and later in 1918, all District Registrars were also appointed Collectors under the Act to exercise powers especially of adjudication.

4. *Stamp vend arrangements.*—Stamps of all denominations are stocked in all treasuries and sub-treasuries and supplied to the public at their face value through vendors licensed by Collectors on the discount system. There are also a few salaried vendors in the Presidency town, located in the High Court and other important places for the convenience of the litigant and other public. The stamps sold by licensed vendors are generally restricted to denominations of Rs. 50 and under, stamps of higher values being obtainable direct at all the treasuries and sub-treasuries. Special Adhesive stamps are affixed to unexecuted documents in the five districts of (1) Godavari, (2) Madras (Stamp Office), (3) Tinnevelly, (4) South Kanara, and (5) Malabar. The embossing of one and two annas die stamps on cheques, receipts, etc., is being done only at the Stamp Office, Madras.

5. *Legislation.*—Act XVIII of 1869 may be said to have been the first attempt at a complete reconstruction of the law relating to duties chargeable on instruments and the classification of instruments according to the amount of duty with which they are chargeable. This Act, however, did not deal with the stamp duties or court fees leviable on Judicial Proceedings as enacted in the Act X of 1862 which, after undergoing certain changes in 1867, was finally enacted as Act VII of 1870. The present law governing the stamp duties chargeable on instruments is contained in Act II of 1899, as amended by the Madras Act VI of 1922, by which the duties on certain instruments have been enhanced. The law relating to court fees is governed by Act VII of 1870, as amended by the Madras Act V of 1922.

6. *Revenue from stamps.*—The net revenue from stamps during the quinquennium is noted below :—

		RS.
1917–18	...	1,49,22,624
1918–19	...	1,59,14,021
1919–20	...	1,81,74,970
1920–21	...	1,74,14,733
1921–22	...	1,86,33,624

The net revenue from stamps (excluding postage stamps) for the year 1922–23 is Rs. 2,12,24,334. The increase is due to the raising of stamp duties, growth of litigation, increase in trade and general tendency of the public to invest money on land and other immovable properties.

7. *Budget allotment.*—The budget allotment for the year 1923–24 is Rs. 7,52,000 under expenditure and Rs. 2,39,45,000 under receipts. The expenditure includes 13/38 of the pay of the combined establishment employed in the office of the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery as well as the cost of stamps manufactured in England.

Town Planning.

Budget allotment for 1923-24: Rs. 30,000.

* *Slaff.*—Class I (1); Classes II, III and IV (*Nil*); Class V (4); Class VI (3).

Town Planning Act in Madras.—In November 1911, an All-India Sanitary Conference was held in Bombay wherein the question of general town planning was one of the subjects discussed. In 1915, as an outcome thereof, a Town Planning Act was passed in Bombay on the lines of the English Town Planning Act of 1909. During 1914 and 1915, Professor Geddes and Mr. H. V. Lanchester were engaged by the Government of Madras to stimulate interest in town planning in the Presidency and Messrs. E.S. Lloyd and J. K. Lancashire to examine town planning and extension schemes. The Government also made grants to the extent of about Rs. 40 lakhs to local bodies for relief of congestion and for town extensions. The experience gained during these years has shown that without a Town Planning Act and a permanent officer to advise local bodies on these matters to give cohesion and continuity of policy, little good would result. The Government therefore drew up a Town Planning Bill in 1917 on lines somewhat similar to, but more comprehensive than, the Bombay Act. Owing to the war and other causes, the bill was not finally passed until 1920, and the Director provided for in the Bill was sent from England and joined the appointment early in December 1921. The important features of the Act are: (1) It is applicable to all Municipalities in the Presidency; (2) and to other areas under notifications made from time to time; (3) it has been made compulsory that all Municipalities containing a population of over 40,000 should send in schemes to Government for sanction within five years from 1st January 1922; and (4) provision is made for the establishment of Town Planning Trusts to carry out the provisions of the Act where it is thought desirable.

Progress during 1923.—Up to the end of the year three schemes have been sanctioned by Government, whilst six others have been submitted for sanction. A list of them is given below. The Town Planning Act has also been applied to about 40 other areas, and schemes for these are under preparation. Besides these 49 schemes, about 75 others have been suggested or are under consideraation, or in abeyance, making a total of 124; these figures do not include town improvement schemes, which are in almost every case held up at the present time for want of funds. These are distributed over 40 Municipalities and five local board areas. During the year the Director visited 24 towns and local areas making a total of 47 during the two years of his service.

The continued financial stringency in most municipalities has tended to delay the preparations of schemes as councils hesitate to take up extension schemes which may involve them in heavy expenditure. The underlying principle of the Town Planning Act, i.e., control of private development is still hardly realized by many councillors who still think of town planning as another term for the acquisition of land and resale as house plots. In spite of this misunderstanding and lack of enthusiasm, the number of paper schemes under preparation is considerable. Madras stands second only to Bombay in the percentage of total population who dwell in towns, and this percentage is on the increase and with it the need for town planning must also increase.

During the year the Madras City Town Planning Trust sent up the Mambalam and Mylapore East Schemes to Government. The Mambalam Scheme is being taken up by the City Corporation for whom 600 acres are

* The classification of staff is explained at page 819.

now being acquired. The Trust have schemes in preparation for four other areas including Nungambakkam and Ambattur, but it has not yet surmounted the difficulty of carrying them out without a staff.

I. Schemes sanctioned by Government—(i) *The Vanniar Block Extension No. 1, Chittoor.*—The area of scheme is 5·55 acres. The Municipal Council, Chittoor, will acquire this area, and divide it into 52 building plots, and sell the plots subject to payment of ground rent. The estimated cost of scheme is Rs. 6,000. The scheme is self-supporting as it is expected that by sale-proceeds of plots alone about Rs. 6,878 could be recovered.

(ii) *The Vanniar Block Further Extension No. 2, Chittoor.*—The area of scheme is 8·68 acres, of which the Municipal Council, Chittoor, will acquire 2·63 acres and 1·04 acres, for house sites and roads, respectively. The remaining area is left for development by private owners with the approval of the council. The cost of scheme is Rs. 4,190. The scheme is to be financed from the sale-proceeds of 2·66 acres of house plots, which are expected to total up to about Rs. 4,200. Betterment contributions may also be claimed under the provisions of the Town Planning Act.

(iii) *Maravaneri Extension, Southern Section, Salem.*—The area of scheme is 28·85 acres which belong to private parties. The estimated cost of scheme is Rs. 30,500 which amount, it is estimated, will be recovered by means of a betterment tax levied in accordance with the provisions of Town Planning Act.

In respect of the above schemes the Local Government have appointed the Inspector of Municipalities as Arbitrator to settle the questions of reconstitution of plots and other matters for which the Arbitrator is required under the Act.

II. Schemes submitted to Government for sanction.

Name of scheme.	Area in acres.	Estimated cost.	How proposed to be financed.	Authority to whom scheme is entrusted.
		Rs.		
1. Mambalam Extension, South Section.	1,250	13,00,000	Sale of plots and betterment claim.	Corporation of Madras and Town Planning Trust, Madras.
2. Mylapore Extension, East Section.	315	3,34,000	Betterment claim...	Town Planning Trust, Madras.
3. Tirupati	45·26	90,000	Sale of plots and betterment claim.	Municipal Council, Tirupati.
4. Guntur Estate lands.	70·73	3,56,555	Sale of plots and betterment.	Municipal Council, Guntur.
5. Sokkikulam Extension, Madura.	61·67	1,36,182	Levy on owners of plots in the area.	Municipal Council, Madura.
6. Sethuratnapuram, Manapparai.	6·37	4,720	Sale of plots ...	Taluk Board, Kulittalai.

Trade of the Madras Presidency.

Statement showing the growth of trade of the Madras Presidency during the last ten years.

Years.	Total value.			Value per head of population.		
	Total trade.	Imports.	Exports.	Total trade.	Imports.	Exports.
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1913–14	5,815·93	2,565·35	3,250·58	13·9	6·1	7·8
1914–15	4,867·80	2,072·23	2,795·57	11·6	4·9	6·7
1915–16	4,885·79	1,889·32	2,996·47	11·7	4·5	7·2
1916–17	5,454·97	2,023·35	3,431·62	13·0	4·8	8·2
1917–18	4,972·35	2,029·67	2,942·68	11·9	4·9	7·0
1918–19	5,570·60	2,272·06	3,298·54	13·3	5·4	7·9
1919–20	7,215·62	2,853·41	4,362·21	17·2	6·8	10·4
1920–21	7,327·82	4,046·43	3,281·39	17·5	9·7	7·8
1921–22	7,382·73	3,890·08	3,492·65	17·2	9·1	8·1
1922–23	8,045·80	4,012·60	4,033·20	18·7	9·3	9·4

Statement showing the quantities and value of principal articles of Indian produce exported from the Madras Presidency during the two years 1913–14 and 1922–23.

—	Exports to Foreign Countries.				Exports Coastwise (excluding transactions within the Presidency).			
	1913–14.		1922–23.		1913–14.		1922–23.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		RS. LAKHS		RS. LAKHS		RS. LAKHS		RS. LAKHS
Seeds—Groundnuts ... ... Tons.	197,318	344·48	224,629	635·67	7,789	12·18	1,261	4·75
Hides and skins ... ... ,,	14,234	374·07	14,332	462·10	181	1·62	24	0·17
Cotton, raw ... ... ,,	39,303	308·96	17,098	249·79	6,317	48·97	16,926	241·07
Cotton piece-goods ... ... Yds.	26,891,463	98·91	35,028,981	219·23	6,698,160	14·70	9,545,954	50·10
Tea ... ... lb.	21,429,046	146·16	30,386,551	202·51	599,932	3·20	432,947	3·01
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	257,375	152·41	162,045	119·63	11,078	6·30	14,677	10·68
Coir manufactures ... ... Tons.	38,289	88·07	32,575	107·42	9,127	15·02	12,493	24·23
Rice and paddy ... ... ,,	165,332	242·85	53,842	104·00	12,797	16·50	7,003	12·84
Spices ... ... Cwt.	245,001	63·19	214,867	64·07	174,814	52·08	213,859	78·43
Oils ... ... Galls.	2,051,158	43·53	1,450,879	54·75	4,458,374	86·40	7,745,548	172·64
Oil-cakes ... ... Tons.	56,538	55·14	34,705	50·63	5,691	5·50	10,417	18·30
Copra or coconut kernel ... ,,	38,086	155·46	13,856	49·94	5,197	23·46	16,253	65·18
Fruits and vegetables	...	31·89	...	43·72	...	32·81	...	67·03
Rubber, raw ... ... lb.	1,787,408	61·31	7,058,834	39·39	...	...	...	...
Fish ... ... Cwt.	220,182	24·42	174,907	33·16	10,078	2·48	3,573	1·05
Manures ... ... Tons.	23,469	14·84	23,849	28·49	6,466	3·31	4,728	2·16
Tobacco, raw and manufactured ... ... lb.	3,232,542	10·35	4,434,517	19·76	7,017,179	18·17	2,288,028	13·42
Animals, living ... ... No.	391,537	50·82	161,391	18·53	6,191	0·40	6,163	1·10
Fibre for brushes and brooms Tons.	4,022	13·36	4,128	16·97	...	...	...	...
Sugar ... ... ,,	7,781	8·90	2,948	6·82	7,917	13·43	2,515	9·37
Cotton twist and yarn ... lb.	5,583,300	31·04	560,328	6·48	546,247	3·77	6,270,832	77·89
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	1,787	2·93	1,735	5·20	...	...	15	0·06

Total value of exports of merchandise from the Madras Presidency to principal foreign countries during the last ten years.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Countries of final destination.	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16	1916–17	1917–18	1918–19	1919–20	1920–21	1921–22	1922–23
United Kingdom	683·08	740·01	946·57	1,004·92	453·47	1,264·05	1,617·99	839·77	613·96	824·11
Other countries in the British Empire	709·44	672·96	853·72	863·57	906·42	828·55	713·18	667·37	757·54	743·34
France...	428·71	283·54	279·14	235·87	36·35	17·70	256·56	151·06	426·14	519·67
United States of America ...	73·45	68·77	151·77	190·61	79·29	113·29	307·83	92·59	105·14	150·08
Belgium	115·93	58·49	...	...	...	...	60·12	137·97	108·08	121·24
Germany	247·19	98·72	...	...	...	...	3·66	36·55	93·82	118·36
Japan	139·83	86·94	82·52	187·01	160·44	134·13	327·39	89·79	167·10	116·82
Italy	42·73	34·76	61·93	65·04	16·33	2·63	75·69	68·97	62·20	93·11
Netherlands	21·70	18·33	7·44	0·91	...	...	5·46	30·72	53·49	64·80
China	31·59	16·16	34·58	13·90	6·51	8·44	120·87	41·05	41·27	54·92
Spain	4·51	3·53	8·80	2·80	...	...	4·31	7·22	10·98	4·77
Austria	43·64	37·57	...	...	...	...	10·93	10·70	3·86	0·90
Other Foreign Countries ...	46·13	41·41	31·80	26·64	35·20	55·03	69·93	63·70	23·62	41·38
Total ...	2,590·93	2,161·19	2,458·27	2,591·27	1,694·01	2,424·12	3,564·92	2,237·46	2,467·20	2,853·50

Statement of principal articles exported, their value and the country to which they were sent during the years 1913–14, 1920–21, 1921–22 and 1922–23.

(Articles arranged in order of comparative importance during 1922–23.)

Articles and countries of final destination.	1913–14.	1920–21.	1921–22.	1922–23.
	(In lakhs of rupees.)			
(1) Seeds—Groundnut—				
To United Kingdom	0·01	42·64	16·38	25·55
„ Straits Settlements ...	0·08	0·32	0·03	...
„ Germany	5·12	4·10	48·46	48·89
„ Netherlands...	...	0·95	14·80	31·17
„ Belgium	10·06	48·47	55·90	26·38
„ France	308·96	88·36	356·37	436·82
„ Italy	4·25	31·23	41·47	59·99
„ Austria	12·24	7·14	...	0·80
„ Other Countries	3·76	8·65	16·14	6·07
Total ...	344·48	231·86	549·55	635·67
(2) Hides and Skins—				
To United Kingdom	294·47	224·80	228·56	346·79
„ Straits Settlements	3·38	10·75	15·06	10·23
„ Australia	1·87	9·59	9·02	...
„ Germany	13·70	1·28	3·69	1·15
„ Netherlands	0·36	4·80	12·36	4·98
„ France	7·73	5·24	5·80	7·56
„ Japan	13·25	24·19	43·91	40·50
„ United States of America ...	36·17	32·29	39·28	35·12
„ Other Countries	3·14	2·66	4·21	15·77
Total ...	374·07	315·60	361·89	462·10
(3) Cotton, raw—				
To United Kingdom	45·17	37·56	5·93	34·29
„ Germany	22·45	22·31	10·82	12·42
„ Netherlands	5·54	2·44	...	5·55
„ Belgium	57·17	48·99	22·78	59·26
„ France	9·84	5·55	2·13	4·21
„ Spain	3·82	3·10	1·49	0·63
„ Italy	19·43	30·66	7·95	12·58
„ Austria	16·64	2·69	...	...
„ China	1·56	11·93	26·37	49·40
„ Japan	125·75	51·42	109·29	70·58
„ Other Countries	1·59	10·31	0·96	0·87
Total ...	308·96	226·96	187·72	249·79

Statement of principal articles exported, their value, etc —*cont.*

Articles and countries of final destination.	1913–14.	1920–21.	1921–22.	1922–23.
	(In lakhs of rupees.)			
(4) Cotton Piece-goods—				
To Ceylon	23·69	48·53	65·42	61·47
„ Straits Settlements	67·48	141·64	149·84	150·08
„ Federated Malay States ...	4·72	5·81	1·95	3·46
„ Other Countries	3·01	6·17	4·81	4·22
Total ...	98·90	202·15	222·02	219·23
(5) Tea—				
To United Kingdom	86·72	182·22	152·04	186·53
„ Ceylon	24·23	22·42	25·76	15·41
„ Canada	33·05	...	0·10	...
„ Other Countries	2·16	0·19	0·15	0·57
Total ...	146·16	204·83	178·05	202·51
(6) Coffee—				
To United Kingdom	55·32	60·23	52·81	41·28
„ Bahrein Islands	3·90	11·52	5·25	6·14
„ Ceylon	6·96	3·20	0·49	0·23
„ Australia	3·91	5·51	6·00	7·06
„ France	57·40	24·74	44·59	44·50
„ Belgium	5·50	2·00	6·37	3·50
„ Greece	..	...	...	...
„ Other Countries	19·41	26·24	14·35	16·92
Total ...	152·40	133·44	129·86	119·63
(7) Coir manufactures—				
To United Kingdom	27·57	39·29	31·82	38·29
„ Germany	23·83	4·63	13·51	17·74
„ Netherlands	9·30	10·92	12·79	11·23
„ Belgium	6·87	10·68	4·43	9·86
„ France	5·99	6·19	5·87	7·26
„ Italy	1·55	1·65	3·45	5·44
„ United States of America ...	5·88	14·13	8·72	7·91
„ Other Countries	7·08	9·04	9·56	9·69
Total ...	88·07	96·53	90·15	107·42

Statement of principal articles exported, their value, etc.—*cont.*

Articles and countries of final destination.	1913–14.	1920–21.	1921–22.	1922–23.
	(In lakhs of rupees.)			
(8) Rice and paddy—				
To Ceylon	212·94	11·71	105·57	101·38
" Straits Settlements	5·84	0·08	0·11	1·76
" Mauritius	17·96	...	...	...
" Other Countries	6·11	...	0·08	0·86
Total ...	242·85	11·79	105·76	104·00
(9) Spices (mainly pepper, ginger and chillies)—				
To United Kingdom ...	9·90	5·96	5·35	5·74
" Ceylon	14·22	10·88	13·45	20·79
" Straits Settlements ...	1·08	1·60	1·90	6·29
" Germany	11·64	...	1·88	1·86
" France	2·22	0·76	0·27	0·90
" Italy	9·12	0·88	5·14	11·13
" United States of America ...	8·32	3·25	18·88	13·33
" Other Countries	6·69	2·99	2·65	4·03
Total ...	63·19	26·32	49·52	64·07
(10) Oils—				
To United Kingdom	6·87	30·62	19·64	31·12
" Germany	7·93	1·47	1·77	2·16
" Netherlands	0·82	7·72	1·75	1·01
" Belgium	1·96	14·46	2·04	1·09
" France	6·08	8·38	2·90	4·94
" United States of America.	9·84	4·81	6·98	6·96
" Other Countries	10·02	12·60	5·58	7·47
Total ...	43·52	80·06	40·66	54·75
(11) Oil-cakes—				
To Ceylon	44·74	39·40	36·81	43·75
" Straits Settlements ...	0·92	0·97	1·34	0·75
" Germany	8·79	...	0·17	0·69
" Java	0·38	1·96	0·30	0·80
" Other Countries	0·31	0·67	8·39	4·64
Total ...	55·14	43·00	47·01	50·63
(12) Copra or coconut kernel—				
To United Kingdom	1·38	2·22	2·94	13·54
" Russia	14·71	...	...	...
" Germany	98·64	...	0·49	15·52

Statement of principal articles exported, their value, etc.—*cont.*

Articles and countries of final destination.	1913–14.	1920–21.	1921–22.	1922–23.
	(In lakhs of rupees.)			
(12) Copra or coconut kernel—*cont.*				
To Netherlands	3·27	2·69	3·75	6·14
„ France	13·72	1·34	0·36	2·90
„ Belgium	20·72	3·04	2·19	3·81
„ Italy	...	1·12	1·08	1·47
„ Other Countries	3·02	3·15	0·02	6·56
Total ...	155·46	13·56	10·83	49·94
(13 Fruits and Vegetables (mainly onions and tamarind)—				
To Ceylon	11·59	22·26	23·00	19·89
„ Straits Settlements ...	10·43	15·25	18·02	15·86
„ Other Countries	9·87	5·79	4·34	7·87
Total ...	31·89	43·30	45·36	43·72
(14) Rubber, raw—				
To United Kingdom	35·33	81·84	27·69	17·74
„ Ceylon	25·54	20·97	18·47	15·95
„ United States of America ...	0·07	16·03	6·14	5·11
„ Other Countries	0·37	0·15	0·62	0·59
Total ...	61·31	118·99	52·92	39·39
(15) Fish—				
To Ceylon	23·45	33·96	39·30	309·2
„ Straits Settlements ...	0·93	3·24	2·27	2·78
„ Other Countries	0·04	0·12	...	...
Total ...	24·42	37·32	41·57	33·16
(16) Manures—				
To Ceylon	8·20	19·27	15·63	23·20
„ Other Countries	6·64	6·39	4·86	5·29
Total ...	14·84	25·66	20·49	28·49
(17) Tobacco, raw and manufactured—				
To United Kingdom ...	1·11	1·65	5·40	4·92
„ Straits Settlements ...	6·16	6·66	6·98	7·51
„ Federated Malay States.	1·59	4·93	5·03	5·08
„ Other Countries ...	1·49	1·66	1·08	2·25
Total ...	10·35	14·90	18·49	19·76

Statement of principal articles exported, their value, etc.—*cont.*

Articles and countries of final destination.	1913–14.	1920–21.	1921–22.	1922–23.
	(In lakhs of rupees.)			
(18) Animals, living—				
To Ceylon	22·85	19·38	22·13	16·46
„ Straits Settlements ...	5·66	5·11	3·47	1·52
„ Other Countries	2·31	1·66	0·88	0·55
Total ...	30·82	26·15	26·48	18·53
(19) Fibre for brushes and brooms (mainly palmyra fibre)—				
To United Kingdom ...	2·09	4·31	2·23	2·49
„ Germany	4·89	0·70	3·28	4·26
„ Netherlands	1·52	0·70	1·07	1·67
„ Belgium	4·00	2·92	3·18	3·52
„ Other Countries ...	0·86	2·22	3·20	5·03
Total ...	13·36	10·85	12·96	16·97
(20) Sugar—				
To United Kingdom	4·61	34·14	4·02	0·55
„ Ceylon	3·32	26·02	7·34	4·89
„ Other Countries	0·96	2·14	0·74	1·38
Total ...	8·89	62·30	12·10	6·82
(21) Cotton twist and yarn—				
To China	29·30	27·80	14·17	5·11
„ Other Countries	1·74	3·17	1·56	1·37
Total ...	31·04	30·97	15·73	6·48
(22) Indigo—				
To United Kingdom	0·73	1·32	0·90	0·35
„ Egypt	0·95	4·50	6·82	3·26
„ Japan	0·02	8·76	6·45	0·45
„ Other Countries	1·23	0·15	0·97	1·14
Total ...	2·93	14·73	15·14	5·20

Total value of Imports of Merchandise into the Madras Presidency from principal foreign countries during the last ten years.

Countries of consignment.	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16	1916–17	1917–18	1918–19	1919–20	1920–21	1921–22	1922–23
	(In lakhs of rupees.)									
United Kingdom	1,114·08	856·12	762·70	856·89	711·88	652·33	744·47	1,618·17	1,398·32	1,334·36
Other countries in the British Empire	151·98	153·18	171·59	170·75	293·52	324·49	256·83	250·48	206·32	223·00
United States of America ...	45·74	47·41	70·29	107·65	83·72	72·84	225·04	253·62	191·04	143·76
Belgium	64·44	17·99	1·73	0·33	...	...	5·45	58·51	58·52	84·53
Germany	92·32	44·84	3·64	0·46	...	...	...	21·52	45·30	69·87
China	5·03	4·22	4·27	5·36	11·09	16·41	22·23	33·61	31·01	41·59
Java	44·48	44·76	42·18	33·78	17·51	4·06	9·63	41·83	42·44	36·51
Japan	13·69	16·32	23·70	26·87	48·66	61·28	36·31	63·33	25·27	25·17
Sweden	11·09	9·54	13·89	7·60	10·60	6·79	4·77	19·67	13·50	18·53
France	48·16	29·38	42·35	40·61	21·70	16·16	11·36	54·31	16·15	16·48
Netherlands	6·94	2·89	4·45	3·09	1·27	0·17	1·05	27·11	18·52	14·32
Norway	1·51	2·35	4·55	4·31	3·49	16·32	2·72	19·24	2·75	6·38
Italy	2·29	1·62	1·70	2·41	0·84	0·05	0·79	2·96	5·85	4·81
Austria	27·35	12·34	0·02	0·20	0·04	...	0·10	3·55	1·12	2·30
Other Foreign Countries ...	6·36	9·34	6·14	25·28	15·79	6·03	17·14	28·75	31·13	7·05
Total ...	1,635·46	1,252·30	1,153·20	1,285·59	1,220·11	1,176·93	1,337·89	2,496·66	2,087·24	2,028·66

Statement of principal articles imported, their value and the country from which they came during the years 1913–14, 1920–21, 1921–22 and 1922–23.

(Articles arranged in order of comparative importance for 1922–23.)

Articles and countries of consignment.	1913–14.	1920–21.	1921–22.	1922–23.
	(In lakhs of rupees.)			
(1) Cotton manufactures—				
From United Kingdom ...	462·55	401·15	242·33	320·67
„ Other Countries	6·04	7·44	4·76	4·38
Total ...	468·59	408·59	247·09	325·05
(2) Metals—				
From United Kingdom ...	108·70	222·22	111·69	145·56
„ Sweden	3·99	7·31	3·64	6·36
„ Germany	30·78	8·69	13·14	23·66
„ Belgium	41·05	40·13	49·42	64·37
„ United States of America.	2·03	31·01	13·29	4·68
„ Other Countries	6·71	15·65	16·43	13·94
Total ...	193·26	325·01	207·61	258·57
(3) Machinery and mill work—				
From United Kingdom ...	63·82	134·83	171·15	197·19
„ United States of America.	2·68	25·24	27·64	15·08
„ Other Countries	5·50	4·27	11·36	12·27
Total ...	72·00	164·34	210·15	224·54
(4) Railway plant and rolling stock—				
From United Kingdom ...	94·15	131·32	311·77	196·93
„ Western Australia ...	9·15	6·15	...	8·45
„ Other Countries ...	16·97	2·90	2·44	10·63
Total ...	120·27	140·37	314·21	216·01
(5) Cotton twist and yarn—				
From United Kingdom ...	115·96	205·46	227·81	147·18
„ Japan	...	13·06	0·53	2·01
„ Other Countries	6·53	7·05	8·73	1·64
Total ...	122·49	225·57	237·07	150·83

Statement of principal articles imported, their value, etc.—*cont.*

Articles and countries of consignment.	1913–14.	1920–21.	1921–22.	1922–23.
	(In lakhs of rupees.)			
(6) Oils (mainly mineral oils)—				
From United Kingdom ...	1·86	2·91	1·47	1·77
„ Straits Settlements ...	11·56	19·35	4·23	15·08
„ Sumatra	...	...	...	...
„ Borneo (Dutch)	...	...	1·25	...
„ United States of America.	28·54	51·43	81·34	71·32
„ Other Countries	1·34	6·24	4·65	4·89
Total ...	43·30	79·93	92·94	93·06
(7) Spices (mainly betelnuts)—				
From Ceylon	26·49	31·52	32·87	31·89
„ Straits Settlements ...	27·39	26·97	20·48	20·92
„ Other Countries	0·08	0·10	0·08	0·25
Total ...	53·96	58·59	53·43	53·06
(8) Hardware—				
From United Kingdom ...	13·29	54·22	28·24	31·01
„ Germany	6·60	2·64	3·07	7·22
„ United States of America.	1·55	20·15	10·43	4·90
„ Other Countries	20·61	8·39	9·38	5·19
Total ...	42·05	85·40	51·12	48·32
(9) Sugar—				
From Mauritius...	7·44	...	...	0·37
„ Straits Settlements ...	1·12	18·36	9·68	0·18
„ Java	44·12	41·73	41·84	36·40
„ Other Countries	10·63	6·39	5·02	4·06
Total ...	63·31	66·48	56·54	40·96
(10) Paper and paste board—				
From United Kingdom ...	18·71	60·22	19·51	30·47
„ Sweden	0·38	6·32	1·97	2·85
„ Norway	0·24	17·37	2·35	5·25
„ Germany	2·96	0·25	1·83	1·91
„ United States of America.	0·08	5·80	2·03	1·60
„ Other Countries	1·93	16·96	6·11	4·94
Total ...	24·30	106·92	33·80	47·02

Statement of principal articles imported, their value, etc.—*cont.*

Articles and countries of consignment.	1913–14.	1920–21.	1921–22.	1922–23.
	(In lakhs of rupees.)			
(11) Silk, raw—				
From China	4·59	29·48	28·62	37·28
„ Other Countries ..	0·22	...	0·02	...
Total ...	4·81	29·48	28·64	37·28
(12) Motor vehicles and parts—				
From United Kingdom ...	18·05	37·89	10·58	6·56
„ Canada	...	10·28	7·47	11·18
„ United States of America.	4·16	64·13	7·61	12·51
„ Other Countries	1·19	5·89	3·41	1·58
Total ...	23·40	118·19	29·07	31·83
(13) Provisions—				
From United Kingdom ...	18·43	17·75	12·81	15·74
„ Straits Settlements ...	2·60	5·82	5·28	6·57
„ Other Countries ...	6·65	18·40	9·55	7·19
Total ...	27·68	41·97	27·64	29·50
(14) Tobacco, raw and manufactured—				
From United Kingdom ...	3·38	11·44	9·41	13·74
„ United States of America.	0·04	7·26	12·52	13·01
„ Other Countries ...	1·83	1·06	1·62	0·90
Total ...	5·25	19·76	23·55	27·65
(15) Instruments and apparatus—				
From United Kingdom ...	14·73	26·08	26·97	19·75
„ United States of America.	0·30	3·75	7·71	2·01
„ Other Countries	2·09	1·47	3·68	3·11
Total ...	17·12	31·30	38·36	24·87
(16) Liquors—				
From United Kingdom ...	14·18	25·11	17·66	17·23
„ France	3·68	6·62	4·92	4·93
„ Other Countries ...	3·78	5·81	5·51	1·50
Total ...	21·64	37·54	28·09	23·66

Statement of principal articles imported, their value, etc.—*cont.*

Articles and countries of consignment.	1913–14.	1920–21.	1921–22.	1922–23.
	(In lakhs of rupees.)			
(17) Dyeing and tanning substances—				
From United Kingdom ...	1·00	6·16	9·21	3·62
„ Germany	7·40	5·31	10·74	8·87
„ Belgium	6·62	1·77	0·57	2·21
„ Netherlands	0·04	9·51	7·02	6·99
„ Other Countries ...	0·31	3·83	1·48	1·54
Total ...	15·37	26·58	29·02	23·23
(18) Chemicals and chemical preparations—				
From United Kingdom ...	8·80	17·52	18·21	19·53
„ Other Countries ...	1·88	6·86	4·64	2·82
Total ...	10·68	24·38	22·85	22·35
(19) Coal, coke and patent fuel—				
From United Kingdom ...	3·19	0·11	9·55	6·79
„ Natal	1·11	0·04	8·58	13·01
„ Portuguese East Africa ...	...	...	19·10	...
„ Other Countries	1·24	...	...	1·26
Total ...	5·54	0·15	37·23	21·06
(20) Building materials (mainly cement)—				
From United Kingdom ...	8·69	12·78	18·10	15·96
„ Other Countries ...	2·55	1·24	3·46	3·24
Total ...	11·24	14·02	21·56	19·20
(21) Glass and glassware—				
From United Kingdom ...	2·83	6·09	3·88	5·83
„ Germany	3·67	1·14	3·48	7·53
„ Belgium	2·79	4·46	2·00	2·59
„ Italy	0·48	1·27	0·24	0·76
„ Austria	9·93	3·39	0·55	0·80
„ Japan	0·58	2·67	1·87	1·27
„ Other Countries ...	0·35	1·55	0·99	0·25
Total ...	20·63	20·57	13·01	19·03

Statement of principal articles imported, their value, etc.—*cont.*

Articles and countries of consignment	1913–14.	1920–21.	1921–22.	1922–23.
	(In lakhs of rupees.)			
(22) Apparel (mainly gold and silver thread)—				
From United Kingdom ...	4·00	7·26	1·76	2·65
" France	33·19	40·98	5·73	4·75
" Other Countries ...	3·54	5·70	3·66	10 80
Total ...	40·73	53·94	11·15	18·20
(23) Drugs and medicines—				
From United Kingdom ...	4·25	7·05	4·15	4·16
" Japan	4·12	4·02	5·29	5·15
" Other Countries ...	2·94	4·96	5·01	5·66
Total ...	11·31	16·03	14·45	14·97
(24) Matches—				
From Sweden	6·04	4·03	5·65	7·30
" Japan	1·83	10·23	9 67	6·00
" Other Countries ...	3·29	1·73	0·44	1·31
Total ...	11·16	15·99	15·76	14·61
(25) Stationery (excluding paper)—				
From United Kingdom ...	7·80	16·20	8·33	8·76
" Other Countries ...	2·01	3·83	1·47	2·05
Total ...	9·81	20·03	9·80	10·81
(26) Soap—				
From United Kingdom ...	10·22	12·65	5·96	8·55
" Other Countries ...	0·79	1·51	0·50	0·98
Total ...	11·01	14·16	6·46	9·53
(27) Arms and ammunitions—				
From United Kingdom ...	8·93	9·73	9·08	9·03
" Other Countries ...	1·20	0·37	1·36	0·29
Total ...	10·13	10·10	10·44	9·32

Customs Department.

* *Staff.*—Class I (2); Class II (6); Class III (15); Class IV (50); Class V (127); Class VI (590). [The above includes also the temporary establishment both in the Chief Port and Out-Ports and Land Customs Stations.]

Customs administration.—Originally the Customs administration was under the control of the Collectors of maritime districts, their work being supervised by the chief controlling Revenue authority. As the District Collectors who had to attend to multifarious duties had little or no time to devote to customs work, which is of a very special nature, it was thought desirable to relieve the Collectors of all control over customs matters. In 1900 therefore the customs was amalgamated with the Salt and Abkari department. The Sub-Inspectors were made the unit of administration and over them there were the Inspectors and Assistant Commissioners who were required to refer all doubtful points of customs practice and procedure to the Chief Customs Officer at Madras. Later experience showed that Assistant Commissioners were not necessary and the Inspectors were made directly responsible to the Collector of Customs, Madras.

The whole Presidency is now divided into eight charges each under the control of an Inspector. At Madras there is the Collector of Customs and his three Assistants. The Collector or the senior Assistant Collector tours through the whole Presidency and submits to the Board notes of inspection of the several out-ports and land customs stations he has inspected.

Land Customs administration.—Land customs duty, otherwise called Sayer, which means remainder, is levied on the frontiers of the French Settlements in the Madras Presidency, viz., Yanam in Godavari, Pondicherry in South Arcot, Karikal in Tanjore, and Mahe in Malabar. The rates of duty charged are the same as those applicable to articles imported from or exported to, foreign countries by sea and are prescribed, by the Indian Tariff Act, and the duty is collected by establishments posted on the frontiers.

The budget allotment for the year 1923–24 is Rs. 12,57,000 under expenditure and Rs. 3,33,17,000 under receipts. The latter sum includes the receipts under the Cotton Duties Act also, but excludes the sum of Rs. 5,50,000 under "Refunds and Drawba ks."

Customs Revenue.—The gross sea and land customs revenue collections of the Madras Presidency reached the level of Rs. 316·12 lakhs in 1922–23 from Rs. 91·22 lakhs in the pre-war year 1913–14, an increase of Rs. 224·90 lakhs or 247 per cent. To that total, import duties contributed Rs. 283·79 lakhs or 90 per cent, export duty Rs. 11·37 lakhs or 3 per cent, excise duty on cotton manufactures Rs. 8·47 lakhs or 3 per cent and land customs and miscellaneous Rs. 12·49 lakhs or 4 per cent. The corresponding figures for these items in 1913–14 were Rs. 76·03, 9·30, 2·11 and 3·78 lakhs. The share of the Chief Port, Madras, in the total customs revenue was Rs. 250·70 lakhs or 79 per cent and that of the out-ports and land customs stations Rs. 65·42 lakhs. The increase of Rs. 207·76 lakhs or 273 per cent under import duty as compared with 1913–14 was shared by all articles and was the result partly of high prices and partly of revisions in the Tariff Schedule by which the rates of duty were enhanced in March 1921 and further increased in March 1922. The main sources from which the import duty was derived in 1922–23 were cotton manufactures (Rs. 35·10 lakhs), liquors (Rs. 24·67 lakhs), tobacco (Rs. 17·97 lakhs), sugar (Rs. 11·69 lakhs), metals Rs. 32·36 lakhs), mineral oils (Rs. 15·60 lakhs), articles of food and drink (Rs. 13·56 lakhs), cutlery and hardware (Rs. 10·90 lakhs), railway plant and rolling

* The classification of staff is explained at page 819.

stock (Rs. 17·47 lakhs), matches (Rs. 13·13 lakhs), machinery (Rs. 5·99 lakhs), motor vehicles (Rs. 8·44 lakhs), paper (Rs. 9·08 lakhs), cotton yarn and thread (Rs. 7·68 lakhs), pneumatic rubber tyres and tubes (Rs. 5·42 lakhs), chemicals (Rs. 5·69 lakhs) and dyes (Rs. 6·35 lakhs). The chief items under export duty were raw hides and skins (Rs. 3·15 lakhs), tea (Rs. 5·13 lakhs) and rice (Rs. 3·08 lakhs).

The History of the Tariff in India.

The tariff in the Moghal Empire.—Customs duties on articles imported by sea have been known in India for centuries, though, until recent years, the rates have been low. In the time of the Moghals, the rate did not exceed 5 per cent *ad valorem*. There was also an elaborate system of internal transit dues which, for many years, impeded the trade of India. The break-up of the Moghal Empire, by multiplying the number of independent authorities, increased the complication of these dues, and in the early days of the East India Company they were recognized as such an impediment to trade that one of the chief privileges which the Company sought, and later demanded, was exemption from the dues; and one of the greatest scandals in the conduct of the early servants of the Company, before it was curbed by Clive and Warren Hastings, was their insistence on obtaining for their own private transactions the privileges of exemption attaching to the goods of the Company.

2. *The Company's administration.*—The task of abolishing the inland duties was taken up seriously in 1835 and was completed in 1844. In the meantime, though the import duties on goods entering India continued to be levied to some extent at different rates in different provinces, a fairly consistent tariff had been evolved. Generally speaking, the duties on raw produce were at the rate of 3½ per cent and on manufactured articles at 3½ or 5 per cent; but until 1848 these duties were doubled in the case of goods imported in foreign ships. After this date, the nationality of the shipping was ignored, but differential duties continued to be levied up to 1859 in accordance with the nationality of the goods, the duty on foreign goods being double the duty on British goods.

3. *The tariff after the Mutiny.*—In 1859 the necessity of raising more revenue to meet the charges occasioned by the Mutiny led to a revision and enhancement of the tariff. The differential duties on British and foreign goods were abolished. The general rate of duty which had been 5 per cent was raised to 10 per cent, the duty on cotton yarn at the same time being raised from 3½ fo 5 per cent. An experiment was made by selecting certain articles of luxury for a special rate of 20 per cent. This, however, proved unremunerative and was abolished in the next year. In 1862 the duty on cotton piece-goods was reduced to 5 per cent and that on yarn to 3½ per cent. In 1864 the general rate of duty was lowered from 10 to 7½ per cent. All these reductions reflected the accepted policy of trying to revert to the rates in force before the Mutiny, and the improvement in the finances which was gradually making this possible.

4. *The abolition of the general customs duties.*—The next important step, however, was delayed for some years, and when it came, the cotton duties controversy had already begun to cast its ill-omened shadow over the tariff policy of India. When in 1874 the Government of India found themselves in possession of a surplus, they utilised in partly in the abolition of a number of export duties and partly in reducing the general rate of import duty from 7½ to 5 per cent, leaving the duties of 5 per cent on cotton piece-goods and of 3½ per cent on cotton yarn untouched. This action was disapproved by the Home Government, and, as a result of the strong agitation conducted by the Lancashire cotton trade, the Government of India were directed to abolish the cotton duties as soon as their finances permitted. The partial abolition

of the cotton duties in 1878 and 1879 led on in 1882 to the abandonment not only of the remaining cotton duties, but of the whole of the general customs duties, the Government of India concluding that the duties still existing caused an amount of friction, scrutiny and interference with trade quite incommensurate with the net revenue they produced. From 1882 to 1894 no import duties were levied in India with the exception of the duties on arms and ammunition which were retained for administrative purposes, the duties on liquors, opium and salt which were complementary to the excise policy, and a duty of ½ anna per gallon on petroleum which was imposed for revenue purposes in the year 1888.

5. *Export duties.*—Reference has been made above to the existence of export duties. These, indeed, were an integral feature of the early tariff policy and were levied generally at a rate of 3 per cent *ad valorem* on practically all exports, certain specified articles only being exempt. The main exemptions in 1859 were cotton-wool (i.e., raw cotton), sugar, tobacco and raw silk. Export duties were at this time levied at the rate of 2 annas per maund on grain, Rs. 3 per maund on indigo, 4 per cent *ad valorem* on lac, and 3 per cent on all other articles. Though the rates were low and the duties were levied solely for purposes of revenue, the principle was regarded as unsound from the point of view of economics, and a consistent policy of abolition was pursued. Some important additions were made to the list of exemptions in 1860, notably tea, coffee, wool, jute and raw hides and skins, but a heavy duty was imposed on saltpetre. In 1867 the export duty schedule was reduced from 97 items to 9, one of the duties abolished being that on saltpetre. In 1873 the duty on wheat was taken off, and in 1875 the list was reduced to three articles, indigo, lac and rice. The two former were freed in 1880, but the duty of 3 annas per maund on rice survived from financial considerations the abolition of the general import duties in 1882, and has continued at the same rate to the present day.

6. *Re-imposition of customs duties accompanied by the cotton excise.*—In 1894 the fall in the sterling value of the rupee rendered fresh taxation necessary, and customs duties were re-imposed. But while the duties were again levied at a general rate of 5 per cent, with railway materials and machinery left free, and only 1 per cent on iron and steel, the Secretary of State declined to allow any duty to be placed on the chief article of import, viz., cotton goods. The revenue situation, however made it impossible to maintain this exclusion of cotton goods from the tariff, and in December 1894 an import duty of 5 per cent was placed on cotton piece-goods and yarn, accompanied by an excise duty 5 per cent on Indian yarn of counts above 20s. The excise on yarn did not give satisfaction to the Lancashire cotton industry, and accordingly in 1896 the duty on cotton piece-goods was lowered to 3½ per cent, an excise duty at the same rate was placed on all Indian mill-woven cloth, and cotton yarn was admitted free of duty.

7. *General character of the tariff before the war.*—The tariff as re-imposed in 1894 remained in its main essentials unaltered till the war. In general, it consisted of a low uniform rate of duty imposed on nearly all imports. Its object was purely revenue, but where the levying of even the low rate of 5 per cent was thought likely to impede the development of the country, as in the case of railway materials, machinery and iron and steel, special exceptions were made. On the other hand, liquors and tobacco were singled out as capable of yielding a good revenue at comparatively high rates of taxation without any injury to the country.

8. *Recent enhancements.*—In 1916 the financial burden imposed by the war necessitated an enhancement of the tariff. The general rate was raised from 5 to 7½ per cent. There was a considerable curtailment of exemptions. Machinery, other than that for cotton mills and railway material, were now taxed at 2½ per cent and the duty on iron and steel was raised from 1 to 2½ per cent. Sugar, in consideration of the

large imports and the consequent large revenue which it was likely to produce, was subjected to a duty of 10 per cent and considerable increases were made in the duties on liquors and tobacco. The cotton duty and excise still remained at 3½ per cent. In the following year largely as a result of the contribution of £100 million made by India towards the prosecution of the war, still further revenue had to be found. The cotton duty was therefore raised to the general level of 7½ per cent, the excise remaining unchanged at 3½ per cent.

9. In 1921 the Government was faced with an unprecedented deficit and further large changes were made in the tariff, which were designed to produce an additional revenue of 8 crores of rupees. The general rate of duty, including the duty on cotton piece-goods, was raised from 7½ per cent to 11 per cent, the excise remaining as before at 3½ per cent. The special exemption, however, which in view of the excise the cotton mills had enjoyed in respect of imports of machinery and stores, was withdrawn. The duties on liquors and tobacco were enhanced once more, the duty on sugar was raised from 10 to 15 per cent and a high specific duty was placed on matches. Finally, certain articles in the nature of luxuries, such as motor-cars, silk piece-goods and watches, were singled out for taxation at the rate of 20 per cent.

10. But the financial embarrassments of the Government and their need of more revenue from the customs were not even yet at an end, and in 1922 it was found essential to make further farreaching changes in the tariff. The general rate of duty was raised from 11 to 15 per cent, but the duty on cotton piece-goods remained at 11 per cent, the excise also remaining unchanged at 3½ per cent. The duty on machinery was retained at 2½ per cent, but the duty on iron and steel and railway materials was raised from 2½ to 10 per cent. The duty on matches was doubled and that on sugar raised from 15 to 25 per cent. Cotton yarn, which had since 1896 been free, was taxed at 5 per cent. The duty on kerosene was raised by one anna per gallon and an excise duty of one anna per gallon was placed on kerosene produced in India. The duty on those articles which had been singled out for the special rate of 20 per cent in 1921 was now raised to 30 per cent. Such increases as it was believed that liquors could still bear without failing to produce increased revenue were imposed, but the taxation on tobacco was considered already to have reached the productive limit.

11. *Character of the present tariff.*—It is obvious that the 1922 tariff has travelled a long way from the tariff in force before the war. The general rate of duty is no longer low, and wide breaches have been made in the old principle of uniformity. Omitting a limited free list we have now an important class taxed at 2½ per cent, a second important class at 10 per cent, and a third at 30 per cent, while such largely consumed commodities as cotton piece-goods, cotton yarn, sugar, petroleum and matches in addition to liquors and tobacco are taxed at special rates.

12. *New export duties.*—Another important feature which has emerged in recent years is the tendency to revert to export duties. It has already been explained how at one time low export duties were levied on almost all articles of export, and how a policy of abolishing these duties was steadily pursued until only the duty on rice remained. The financial difficulties of 1916 gave rise to two new export duties, one on jute both raw and manufactured, the other on tea. In 1917 the export duty on Jute was doubled. In 1919 a principle was introduced which was entirely new to the Indian tariff. Hitherto all export duties had been levied solely for the sake of revenue. But the export duty on raw hides and skins imposed in that year was put forward frankly as a measure of protection for the Indian tanning industry. It also contained another novel principle by providing for a rebate of two-thirds of the duty on hides and skins exported to the Empire and there tanned.

Customs Tariff.

Schedule II.—Import Tariff.

NOTE.—In the expression "*ad valorem*" used in this schedule the reference is to "real value" as defined in section 30 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878).

Serial number and names of articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.		RS. A.	
Fish.			
1. ***27.**** Fish, salted, wet or dry	Indian maund of 82⁶⁄₇ lb. avoirdupois weight.	...	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding one rupee as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, from time to time, prescribe.†
2. ***65.*** Fish, excluding salted fish ...	...	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
3. ***66.*** Fishmaws, including singally and sozille, and sharkfins	...	"	15 "
Fruits and Vegetables.			
4. ***67.*** Fruits and vegetables, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved—			
Almonds without shell... ...	Cwt.	65 0	15 per cent.
Kagazi, Persian, in the shell ...	"	90 0	15 "
" in the shell Persian ...	"	14 0	15 "
" all other sorts ...	"	*Ad valorem*	15 "
Cashew or cajoo kernels ...	"	22 0	15 "
Coconuts, Straits and Dutch East Indies ...	Thousand.	120 0	15 "
" Maldives	"	39 0	15 "
" other	"	55 0	15 "
" kernel (khopra) ...	Cwt.	20 0	15 "
Currants	"	35 0	15 "
Dates, dry, in bags	"	8 0	15 "
" wet, in bags, baskets and bundles	"	6 0	15 "
" " in pots, boxes, tins and crates ...	"	10 0	15 "
Garlic	"	7 8	15 "
Pistachio nuts	"	90 0	15 "
Raisins, Munakka, Persian Gulf	"	15 0	15 "
" other sorts	...	*Ad valorem*	15 "

* Figures in **thick type** next to serial number denote number in the Statutory Schedule.

† The rate from 1st January to 1st March 1924 was 15 annas and from 1st to 17th March 1924, 12 annas. From 18th March 1924 until further notice, 7½ annas.

Import Tariff—*cont.*

Serial number and names of articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO—*cont.*			
Fruits and Vegetables—cont.			
4. ***67.**** Fruits and vegetables, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved —*cont.*			
All other sorts of fruits and vegetables, fresh, dried, salted or preserved	...	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
Grain, Pulse and Flour.			
5. ***68.*** Flour	...	"	15 "
6. ***1a.*** Grain and pulse, all sorts, including broken grains and pulse, but excluding flour (see No. 5)	...	"	Free.
Liquors.			
7. ***28.*** Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles.	...	RS. A. 0 8
8. ***29.*** Denatured spirit	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
9. ***31.*** Liqueurs, cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing spirit—			
(*a*) Entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	"	...	RS. A. 30 0 or 15 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
(*b*) If tested	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	...	RS. A. 21 14 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof, or 15 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
10. ***30.*** Perfumed spirits	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles.	...	RS. A. 36 0 or 15 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.

* Figures in **thick type** next to serial number denote number in the Statutory Schedule.

Import Tariff—*cont.*

Serial number and names of articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO—*cont.*		RS. A.	
Liquors—cont.			
11. ***32.**** All other sorts of spirit	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	...	RS. A. 21 14 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof, or 15 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
12. ***33.*** Wines—			
Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit.	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles.	...	RS. A. 9 0
All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit	"	...	4 8
Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to "All other sorts of spirit."			
Provisions and Oilman's Stores.			
13. ***69.*** Provisions, oilman's stores, and groceries, all sorts, excluding vinegar in casks (see No. 14)—			
Butter	Lb.	2 0	15 per cent.
Cassava, tapioca or sago (whole).	Cwt.	17 0	15 "
" " " (flour).	"	13 0	15 "
China preserves in syrup ...	Box of six large or twelve small jars.	9 0	15 "
" " dry, candied ...	Lb.	0 8	15 "
China canned fruit	Case of 4 doz.	16 0	15 "
Cocum	Cwt.	7 0	15 "

* Figures in **thick type** next to serial number denote number in the Statutory Schedule.

Import Tariff—*cont.*

Serial number and names of articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO—*cont.*		RS. A.	
Provisions and Oilman's Stores—cont.			
13. **69.*** Provisions, oilman's stores, etc.—*cont.*			
Ghee	Cwt.	60 0	15 per cent.
Vermicelli, flour, Chinese ...	„	30 0	15 „
„ peas „ ...	„	34 0	15 „
„ rice „ ...	„	18 0	15 „
Yeast, Chinese	„	27 0	15 „
All other sorts of provisions, oilman's stores and groceries.	...	*Ad valorem*	15 „
14. **48.** Vinegar, in casks	...	„	2½ „
Saccharine.			
			RS. A.
15. **34a.** Saccharine (except in tablets) ...	Lb.	...	20 0
16. **34b.** „ tablets	...	*Ad valorem*	25 per cent or Rs. 20 per lb. of saccharine contents, whichever is higher.
Spices.			
17. **70.** Spices, all sorts—			
Betelnuts, raw, whole, split, or sliced, also red whole from Goa.	Cwt.	15 0	15 per cent.
Betelnuts, raw, whole, split, or sliced, also red whole from Straits	„	14 0	15 „
Betelnuts, boiled, split or sliced.	„	22 8	15 „
„ whole, from Ceylon ...	„	15 0	15 „
„ raw, split (sun-dried), from Ceylon... ...	„	30 0	15 „
„ all other sorts... ...	...	*Ad valorem*	15 „
Chillies, dry	Cwt.	25 0	15 „
Cloves	„	65 0	15 „
„ exhausted	„	16 0	15 „
Cloves stems and heads	„	9 0	15 „
„ in seeds, narlavang ...	„	20 0	15 „
Ginger, dry	„	35 0	15 „
Mace	Lb.	1 0	15 „
Nutmegs	„	0 7	15 „
„ in shell	„	0 5	15 „

* Figures in **thick type** next to serial number denote number in the Statutory Schedule.

Import Tariff—*cont.*

Serial number and names of articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO—*cont.*		RS. A.	
Spices—cont.			
17. ***70.**** Spices, all sorts—*cont.*			
Pepper, black	Cwt.	27 0	15 per cent.
" white	"	56 0	15 "
All other sorts of spices	...	*Ad valorem*	15 "
Sugar.			
18. ***124.*** Confectionery	...	*Ad valorem*	30 per cent.
19. ***34.*** Sugar, all sorts, including molasses but excluding confectionery (see No. 18)—			
Sugar, crystallized and soft, not inferior to 8 Dutch standard—			
From Java, 23 Dutch standard and above ...	Cwt.	17 12	25 "
" 16 to 22 Dutch standard ...	"	15 12	25 "
" 15 Dutch standard and under ...	"	15 4	25 "
" Japan or Formosa.	"	19 12	25 "
Refined in China, including Hongkong ...	"	19 12	25 "
From Egypt	"	18 12	25 "
" Mauritius... ...	"	16 4	25 "
Cane, from other countries	"	16 4	25 "
Sugar, crystallised, beet.	"	17 12	25 "
Molasses...	"	4 0	25 "
Sugarcandy	"	25 0	25 "
Sugar, all other sorts ...	...	*Ad valorem*	25 "
Tea.			
20. ***71.*** Tea—			
Tea, black	Lb.	0 12	15 per cent.
" green	"	1 0	15 "
Other Food and Drink.			
21. ***72.*** Coffee	Cwt.	36 0	15 per cent.
22. ***1.*** Hops	...	...	Free.

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Import Tariff—*cont.*

Serial number and names of articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO—*cont.*			
Other Food and Drink—cont.			
23. ***35.**** Salt, excluding salt exempted under No. 24	Indian maund of $82\frac{2}{7}$ lb. avoirdupois weight.	...	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place.†
24. ***2.*** Salt imported into British India and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in any process of manufacture; also salt imported into the port of Calcutta and issued with the sanction of the Government of Bengal to manufacturers of glazed stone-ware; also salt imported into any port in the Provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in curing fish in those provinces	...	...	Free.
25. ***73.*** All other sorts of food and drink not otherwise specified	...	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
Tobacco.			
26. ***37.*** Cigars and cigarettes	...	*Ad valorem*	75 per cent.
			RS. A.
27. ***36.*** Tobacco, unmanufactured ...	Lb.	...	1 0
28. ***38.*** All other sorts of tobacco, manufactured	"	...	2 4
II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.			
Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel.			
29. ***39.*** Coal, coke and patent fuel ...	Ton.	...	0 8

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† The rate of excise duty from 1st January to 29th February 1924 was Rs. 2-8-0 per maund and from 1st March 1924 until further notice, Re. 1-4-0 per maund.

Import Tariff—*cont.*

Serial number and names of articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED—*cont.*		RS. A.	
Gums, Resins and Lac.			
30. ***74.**** Gums, resins and lac, all sorts—			
Gambier, block	Cwt.	27 0	15 per cent.
" cube	"	27 0	15 "
" other sorts	...	*Ad valorem*	15 "
Gum, Ammoniac	Cwt.	38 0	15 "
" Arabic	"	25 0	15 "
" Benjamin, ras	"	26 0	15 "
" " cowrie ...	"	60 0	15 "
" Bysabol (coarse myrrh) ...	"	45 0	15 "
" Olibanum or frankincense	"	15 0	15 "
" Persian (false)	"	12 0	15 "
Myrrh	"	45 0	15 "
Rosin	"	16 0	15 "
All other sorts of gums, gum-resins, and articles made of gum or gum-resin	...	*Ad valorem*	15 "
Hides and Skins, Raw.			
31. ***3.*** Hides and skins, raw or salted ...	...	...	Free.
Metallic Ores and Scrap Iron or Steel for Re-manufacture.			
32. ***58.*** Iron or steel, old	Cwt.	2 0	10 per cent.
33. ***4.*** Metallic ores, all sorts, except ochres and other pigment ores ...	...	...	Free.
Oils.			
34. ***40.*** Kerosene; also any mineral oil other than kerosene and motor spirit which has its flashing point below one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer by Abel's close test	Imperial gallon.	...	RS. A. P. 0 2 6
40a. Motor spirit	Do.	...	0 4 6
35. ***41.*** Mineral oil which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is such as is not ordinarily used for any other purpose than for the batching			

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Import Tariff—*cont.*

Serial number and names of articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED—*cont.*		RS. A.	
Oils—cont.			
of jute or other fibre, or for lubrication—			
Batching oil	Ton.	125 0	7½ per cent.
Other sorts	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ "
36. ***41.**** Mineral oil which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is such as is not ordinarily used except as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose—			
(i) Imported in bulk	Ton.	65 0	7½ per cent.
(ii) Otherwise imported ...	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ "
37. ***75.*** All sorts of animal, essential, mineral, and vegetable non-essential oils not otherwise specified (see Nos. 34, 35 and 36)—			
Coconut oil	Cwt.	30 0	15 "
Linseed oil, raw and boiled ...	Gallon.	4 8	15 "
All other sorts of oil	...	*Ad valorem*	15 "
Seeds.			
38. ***6.*** Oil-seeds, imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Prince or Chief in India ...	...	...	Free.
39. ***76.*** Seeds, all sorts, excluding oil-seeds specified in No. 38	...	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
Tallow, Stearine and Wax.			
40. ***77.*** Tallow and stearine, including grease and animal fat, and wax of all sorts, not otherwise specified (see No. 41)	...	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
41. ***77.*** Vegetable wax	Cwt.	60 0	15 "
Textile Materials.			
42. ***7.*** Cotton, raw	...	...	Free.

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Import Tariff—*cont.*

Serial number and names of articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED—*cont.*		RS. A.	
Textile Materials—cont.			
43. **78**.* Textile materials, the following:—			
Silk waste and raw silk including cocoons—			
Bokhara	Lb.	12 0	15 per cent.
Floss	...	*Ad valorem*	15 „
Raw silk—			
Yellow Shanghai, including re-reeled	Lb.	8 0	15 „
Yellow from Indo-China and places in China other than Shanghai including re-reeled ...	„	9 0	15 „
Mathow	„	6 8	15 „
Panjam	„	6 0	15 „
Persian	„	9 0	15 „
Siam	„	8 0	15 „
White Shanghai, Thonkoon or Duppion	„	5 0	15 „
White Shanghai, other kinds including re-reeled	„	9 0	15 „
White, other kinds of China, including re-reeled ...	„	11 0	15 „
Waste and Kachra... ...	...	*Ad valorem*	15 „
All other sorts, including cocoons	...	„	15 „
Coir fibre...	Cwt.	10 0	15 „
Raw hemp	„	22 0	15 „
Raw Flax, Jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials not otherwise specified	...	*Ad valorem*	15 „
44. **8**. Wool, raw and wool-tops ...	...	...	Free.
Wood and Timber.			
45. **49**. Firewood	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent.
46. **79**. Wood and timber, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including all sorts of ornamental wood ...	...	„	15 „

* Figures in **thick type** next to serial number denote number in the Statutory Schedule.

Import Tariff—*cont.*

Serial number and names of articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED—*cont.*		RS. A.	
Miscellaneous.			
47. ***80.**** Canes and rattans	...	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
48. ***81.*** Cowries and shells—			
Cowries, bazaar, common ...	Cwt.	7 8	15 per cent.
" yellow, superior quality.	"	8 8	15 "
" Maldive	"	12 0	15 "
" Sankhli	"	140 0	15 "
Mother-of-pearl, nacre	"	18 0	15 "
Nakhla	"	130 0	15 "
Tortoise-shell	Lb.	7 0	15 "
" nakh	"	2 4	15 "
All other sorts, including articles made of shell, not otherwise described	...	*Ad valorem*	15 "
49. ***82.*** Ivory, unmanufactured—			
Elephants' grinders	Cwt.	300 0	15 "
Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points), each exceeding 20 lb. in weight, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing 10 lb. and over.	"	875 0	15 "
Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points), not less than 10 lb. and not exceeding 20 lb. each, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing less than 10 lb.	"	750 0	15 "
Elephants' tusks, each less than 10 lb. (other than hollows, centres and points)	"	475 0	15 "
Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 4 lb.	"	200 0	15 "
Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 3 lb. and under 4 lb.	"	165 0	15 "
Sea-cow or moye teeth, each less than 3 lb.	"	100 0	15 "
All other sorts unmanufactured not otherwise specified ...	...	*Ad valorem*	15 "
50. ***9.*** Manures, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures:—basic slag, nitrate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, kainite salts, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide mineral phosphates, and mineral superphosphates ...	...	...	Free.

* Figures in **thick type** next to serial number denote number in the Statutory Schedule.

Import Tariff—*cont.*

Serial number and names of articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED—*cont.*			
Miscellaneous—cont.			
51. **83**.* Precious stones, unset and imported cut	...	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
52. **5**. Precious stones, unset and imported uncut, and pearls, unset	...	...	Free.
53. **10**. Pulp of wood, rags and other paper-making materials ...	...	...	„
54. **84**. All other raw materials and produce, and articles mainly unmanufactured, not otherwise specified †	...	...	15 per cent.
III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.			
Apparel.			
55. **85**. Apparel, including drapery, boots and shoes, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements, but excluding uniforms and accoutrements, exempted from duty (No. 56) and gold and silver thread (Nos. 96 and 97) and articles made of silk (No. 107) ...	...	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
56. **11**. Uniforms and accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use	...	...	Free.
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores.			
57. **42**. Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 60, Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores, that is to say,—			
(1) Firearms other than pistols, including gas and air-guns and rifles	Each.	...	RS. 15 A. 0
(2) Barrels for the same, whether single or double.	„	...	15 0
(3) Pistols, including automatic pistols and revolvers ...	„	...	15 0
(4) Barrels for the same, whether single or double.	„	...	15 0

(Items (1)–(4): or 30 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.)

* Figures in **thick type** next to serial number denote number in the Statutory Schedule.

† Under Government of India Notifications Nos. 4317, dated 2nd July 1921, and 385, dated 9th June 1923, unmanufactured mica and raw rubber are exempt from payment of import duty.

Import Tariff—*cont.*

Serial number and names of articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—*cont.*			RS. A.
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—cont.			
57. **42.*** Subject to the exemptions etc.—*cont.*			
(5) Main springs and magazine springs for fire arms, including gas-guns and rifles	Each.	...	5 0 } or 30 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
(6) Gun stocks and breech blocks	"	...	3 0 } or 30 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
(7) Revolver-cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry ...	"	...	2 0 } or 30 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
(8) Actions (including skeleton and waster), breech bolts and their heads, cocking pieces, and locks for muzzle-loading arms ...	"	...	1 0 } or 30 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
(9) Machines for making, loading or closing cartridges for rifled arms	...	*Ad valorem*	30 per cent.
(10) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms ...	...	"	30 "
58. **125.** Gunpowder for cannons, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes	...	"	30 "
59. **126.** Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 60 all articles, other than those specified in entry No. 57, which are arms or parts of arms within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (excluding springs used for air-guns which are dutiable as hardware under No. 75), all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for arms other than rifled arms and all other sorts of ammunition and military stores, and any articles which the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare to be ammunition or military stores for the purposes of this Act	...	*Ad valorem*	30 per cent.
60. **12.** The following arms, ammunition and military stores	...	...	Free.
(*a*) Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th or 10th item of No. 57 when they appertain to a fire arm falling under the 1st or 3rd item and are fitted into the same case with such fire arm;			

* Figures in **thick type** next to serial number denote number in the Statutory Schedule.

Import Tariff—*cont.*

Serial number and names of articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—*cont.* *Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores*—cont.			
60. ***12.**** The following arms, ammunition and military stores—*cont.*	...	...	Free.
(*b*) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of a commissioned or gazetted officer in His Majesty's service entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval, Royal Air Force or police uniform;			
(*c*) A revolver and an automatic pistol and ammunition for such revolver and pistol up to a maximum of 100 rounds per revolver or pistol, (i) when accompanying a commissioned officer of His Majesty's regular forces, or of the Indian Auxiliary Force or the Indian Territorial Force or a gazetted police officer, or (ii) certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving, or in the case of a police officer, by an Inspector-General or Commissioner of Police, to be imported by the officer for the purpose of his equipment;			
(*d*) Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes;			
(*e*) Arms, ammunition and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a State in India which may be maintained and organized for Imperial Service;			
(*f*) Morris tubes and patent ammunition imported by officers commanding British and Indian regiments or volunteer corps for the instruction of their men.			
61 ***86.*** Explosives, namely, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting roburite, blasting tonite, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuse	...	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.

* Figures in **thick type** next to serial number denote number in the Statutory Schedule.

Import Tariff—*cont.*

Serial number and names of articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—*cont.*		RS. A.	
Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines.			
62. **13*** Anti-plague serum	...	...	Free.
63. **50.** Copperas, green—			
(1) Imported in bulk	Cwt.	5 0	2½ per cent.
(2) „ otherwise	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ „
64. **43.** Opium and its alkaloids, and their derivatives	Seer of 80 tolas.	...	Rs. 24 or 15 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
65. **14.** Cinchona Bark and the alkaloids extracted therefrom including Quinine	...	...	Free.
66. **88.** Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines, all sorts not otherwise specified—			
Alkali, Indian (sajji-khar) ...	Cwt.	3 8	15 per cent.
Alum (lump)	„	10 0	15 „
Ammonium chloride—			
Muriate of ammonia, crystalline	„	32 0	15 „
Salammoniac, sublimed ...	„	35 0	15 „
Other sorts, including compressed	„	38 0	15 „
Arsenic (China mansil)	„	85 0	15 „
Arsenic, other sorts	...	*Ad valorem*	15 „
Bleaching powder	Cwt.	12 8	15 „
Carbide of calcium	„	22 0	15 „
Carbonate of ammonia	„	40 0	15 „
Peppermint crystals	Lb.	23 0	15 „
Silicate of soda (in liquid form).	Cwt.	11 8	15 „
Soda ash including calcined natural soda and manufactured sesqui-carbonates	„	7 0	15 „
Soda bicarbonate...	„	10 8	15 „
Soda, caustic, solid	„	17 8	15 „
„ „ flake	„	21 0	15 „
„ „ powdered ...	„	22 0	15 „
Soda crystals (in bulk)	„	8 0	15 „
Sulphate of copper	„	24 0	15 „
Sulphur (brimstone), flowers ...	„	6 0	15 „
„ „ roll ...	„	7 0	15 „
„ „ rough ...	„	5 0	15 „
Trona or natural soda uncalcined	„	3 8	15 „

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Import Tariff—*cont.*

Serial number and names of articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—*cont.*		RS. A.	
Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines—cont.			
66. **88.*** Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines, all sorts not otherwise specified—*cont.*			
All other sorts of chemical products and preparations not otherwise specified †	...	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
Aloo-wood	...	*Ad valorem*	15 "
Asafœtida (hing)	Cwt.	100 0	15 "
" coarse (hingra) ...	"	38 0	15 "
Atary, Persian	...	*Ad valorem*	15 "
Banslochan (bamboo camphor)...	Lb.	0 8	15 "
Calumba root	Cwt.	10 0	15 "
Camphor, refined, other than powder	Lb.	2 12	15 "
Camphor powder, from Japan ...	"	2 12	15 "
" " " China including Hongkong	"	2 4	15 "
Cassia lignea	Cwt.	22 0	15 "
China root (chobchini) rough ...	"	20 0	15 "
" " scraped ...	"	30 0	15 "
Cubebs	"	150 0	15 "
Galangal, China	"	12 8	15 "
Salep	"	250 0	15 "
Storax, liquid (rose mellos or salaras)	"	50 0	15 "
All other sorts of drugs, medicines and narcotics	...	*Ad valorem*	15 "
Conveyances.			
67. **87.** Conveyances, including tramcars, motor omnibuses, motor-lorries, motor-vans, passenger lifts, carriages, carts, jinrikshas, bathchairs, perambulators, trucks, wheel barrows, bicycles, tricycles and all other sorts of conveyances not otherwise specified and component parts and accessories thereof, except such parts and accessories of the motor vehicles above-mentioned as are also adapted for use as parts or accessories of motor-cars, motor-cycles or motor-scooters (see No. 68) ...	...	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
68. ***127.*** Motor-cars, motor-cycles, motor scooters, and articles adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof: provided that such articles as are ordinarily also used for purposes other than as parts and accessories of motor vehicles included in this item or in No. 67 shall be dutiable at the rate of duty specified for such articles.	...	*Ad valorem*	30 per cent.

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† Under Government of India Notifications Nos. 1796, dated 1st April 1922, and 1380, dated 10th November 1923, Urea and Carbo Limo are exempt from the payment of import duty.

Import Tariff—*cont.*

Serial number and names of articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—*cont.*			
Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments.			
69. **15.*** The following Agricultural Implements, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, binding machines, elevators, seed-crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, ensilage cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clodcrushers, seed drills, hay-tedders, and rakes; also agricultural tractors; also component parts of these implements or tractors, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the implements or tractors for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for purposes unconnected with agriculture	...	...	Free.
70. **129.** Articles plated with gold and silver	...	*Ad valorem*	30 per cent.
71. **128.** Clocks and watches, and parts thereof	...	„	30 „
72. **89.** Cutlery, excluding plated cutlery (see No. 70)	...	„	15 „
73. **16.** The following Dairy Appliances, namely, cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aerating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, and butter workers; also component parts of these appliances, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the appliances for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for other than dairy purposes	...	*Ad valorem*	Free.
74. **90a.** Electrical Control Gear and Transmission Gear, namely, switches, fuses and currentbreaking devices of all sorts and descriptions designed for use in circuits of less than ten *amperes* and at a pressure not exceeding 250 volts, and regulators for use with motors designed to consume less than 187 watts; bare or insulated copper wires and cables, any one core of which has a sectional area of less than one-eightieth part of a square inch, and wires and cables of other metals of not more than equivalent conductivity; and line insulators, including also cleats, connectors, leading-in-tubes and the like, of types and sizes such as are ordinarily used in connection with the transmission of power for other than industrial purposes, and the fittings thereof ...	...	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.

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Import Tariff—*cont.*

Serial number and names of articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—*cont.*		RS. A.	
Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments—cont.			
75. **90.*** Hardware, ironmongery and tools, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	...	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
76. **17.** Instruments, apparatus, and appliances, imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling.	...	...	Free.
77. **130.** Musical instruments, and parts thereof	...	*Ad valorem*	30 per cent.
78. **59.** Telegraphic instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof, imported by, or under the orders of, a railway company	...	„	10 „
79. **18.** Water-lifts, sugar-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power ...	...	...	Free.
80. **91.** All other sorts of implements, instruments, apparatus and appliances, and parts thereof, not otherwise specified †	...	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
Dyes and Colours.			
81. **92.** Dyeing and tanning substances, all sorts, and paints and colours and painters' materials, all sorts—			
Alizarine dye, dry, not exceeding 40 per cent ...	Lb.	1 12	15 per cent.
„ „ over 40 per cent but not exceeding 50 per cent.	„	2 0	15 „
„ „ over 50 per cent but not exceeding 60 per cent.	„	2 4	15 „
„ „ over 60 per cent but not exceeding 70 per cent.	„	2 8	15 „
„ „ over 70 per cent but not exceeding 80 per cent.	„	2 12	15 „

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† Under Government of India Notification No. 245, dated the 19th May 1923, apparatus for wireless telegraphs imported in accordance with the terms of the Notification of the Government of India in the Commerce Department No. 6081, dated the 22nd October 1921, is liable to duty at 2½ per cent *ad valorem*.

Import Tariff—*cont.*

Serial number and names of articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—*cont.*		RS. A.	
Dyes and Colours—cont.			
81. ***92.**** Dyeing and tanning substances, etc.—*cont.*			
Alizarine dye, dry, over 80 per cent	Lb.	3 4	15 per cent.
„ „ moist, not exceeding 10 per cent ...	„	0 8	15 „
„ „ „ over 10 per cent and not exceeding 16 per cent.	„	0 10	15 „
„ „ „ over 16 per cent and not exceeding 20 per cent.	„	0 12	15 „
„ „ „ exceeding 20 per cent	„	1 4	15 „
Aniline dye, moist	„	2 4	15 „
„ dyes, black, of sulphur series	„	0 12	15 „
„ „ Congo red	„	1 4	15 „
All other aniline dyes, dry ...	„	2 8	15 „
Aniline salts	...	*Ad valorem*	15 „
Avar bark	Cwt.	4 8	15 „
Cochineal	Lb.	0 14	15 „
Gallnuts (myrabolams)	...	*Ad valorem*	15 „
„ Persian	Cwt.	35 0	15 „
Gamboge	Lb.	2 8	15 „
All other sorts of dyeing and tanning materials	...	*Ad valorem*	15 „
Lead, red, dry	Cwt.	27 0	15 „
„ white, dry	„	35 0	15 „
Turpentine...	Imperial gallon.	6 8	15 „
Vermilion, Canton...	Box of 90 bundles.	200 0	15 „
Zinc, white, dry	Cwt.	45 0	15 „
All other sorts of paints, colours, pigment ores and painters' materials not otherwise specified, including glue and putty.	„	*Ad valorem*	15 „
Furniture, Cabinetware and Manufactures of Wood.			
82. ***93.*** Furniture, cabinetware, and all other manufactures of wood not otherwise specified	...	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.

* Figures in **thick type** next to serial number denote number in the Statutory Schedule.

Import Tariff—*cont.*

Serial number and names of articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*cont.*		RS. A. P.	
Glassware and Earthenware.			
83. ***94.**** Glass and Glassware, lacquered-ware, earthenware, China and porcelain; all sorts except glass bangles, beads and false pearls and ærated water bottles (Codd's pattern) (see Nos. 84 and 85) ...	...	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
84. ***94.*** Aerated water bottles (Codd's pattern)—			
8 oz. and under	Gross.	45 0 0	15 „
Over 8 oz.	„	55 0 0	15 „
85. ***131.*** Glass beads and false pearls ...	...	*Ad valorem*	30 „
Glass bangles—			
China—			
Nimuchi and pasalal ...	100 pairs.	2 0 0	30 „
Bracelet Jadi and fancy, all kinds	„	4 0 0	30 „
Rajawarakh, all kinds ...	„	9 0 0	30
Japan—			
Reshmi, plain and fancy, all colours, including vakmel.	Doz. pairs.	0 2 0	30 „
Sonerikada (golbala) ...	„	0 4 6	30 „
European—			
Common, including plain colour, painted and flowered—			
Garnet and ruby ...	„	0 14 0	30 „
All colours, excepting garnet and ruby, but including pasabadrang	„	0 5 0	30 „
Gilt and fancy, all sizes including Kerihira, Chandtera, Salmadar, "K" flower Momachi and including pressed and painted ...	„	1 9 0	30 „
Pasaful and machine polished, thin, including patli flower and fancy round rings	„	1 0 0	30 „
Common mirror bangles including chasma and Ranidarbar	„	0 14 0	30 „
Pasalal	„	0 10 0	30 „
All other kinds	...	*Ad valorem*	30 „

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65

Import Tariff—*cont.*

Serial number and names of articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—*cont.*			
Hides, Skins and Leather.			
86. ***95.**** Hides and Skins not otherwise specified, leather and leather manufactures, all sorts, not otherwise specified	...	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
Machinery.			
87. ***51.*** Machinery, namely, such of the following articles as are not specified in any of the following numbers, namely, Nos. 67, 68, 69, 73, 74, 89, 108, 114, 127, 132 and 134	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent.
(1) Prime-movers, boilers, locomotive engines and tenders for the same, portable engines (including power-driven road rollers, fire engines and tractors), and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts;			
(2) Machines and sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam water, fire or other power, not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts;			
(3) Apparatus and appliances, not to be operated by manual or animal labour, which are designed for use is an industrial system as parts indispensable for its operation and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose;			

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Import Tariff—*cont.*

Serial number and names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—*cont.*			
Machinery—cont.			
87. ***51.**** Machinery, etc.—*cont.* (4) Control gear, self-acting or otherwise, and transmission gear designed for use with any machinery above specified, including belting of all materials and driving chains but not driving ropes ; (5) Bare hard-drawn electrolytic copper wires and cables and other electrical wires and cables, insulated or not; and poles, troughs, conduits and insulators designed as parts of a transmission system, and the fittings thereof.			
Note.—The term "industrial system" used in sub-clause (3) means an installation designed to be employed directly in the performance of any process or series of processes necessary for the manufacture, production or extraction of any commodity.			
88. ***51a.*** Component parts of machinery, as defined in No. 87, namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of the machine or apparatus and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent.

Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the machine to which they belong if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.

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Import Tariff—*cont.*

Serial number and names of articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—*cont.*		RS. A.	
Machinery—cont.			
88. ***51b.**** Bobbins, healds, heald cords, heald knitting needles and shuttles ...	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent.
89. ***96.*** Machinery and component parts thereof, meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour, not otherwise specified (see Nos. 69, 73 and 79) and any machines (except such as are designed to be used exclusively in industrial processes) which require for their operation less than one quarter of one brake-horse-power ...	...	*Ad valorem*	15
Metals, Iron and Steel.			
90. ***60.*** Iron—			
Angle—			
Angle and T, not fabricated—			
Crown and superior qualities...	Ton.	200 0	10 per cent.
Other kinds	"	160 0	10 "
" if galvanized, tinned, or lead coated	"	200 0	10 "
Angle and T, fabricated	...	*Ad valorem*	10 "
Bar, rod and channel, including channel for carriages—			
Bar, qualities superior to Grade A of the British Engineering Standard Association ...	Ton.	350 0	10 "
Bar, Grade A of the British Engineering Standard Association and Crown quality and intermediate qualities—			
Over ½ inch in diameter or thickness	"	160 0	10 "
½ inch and under in diameter or thickness ...	"	190 0	10 "
Bar, common	"	140 0	10 "
Bar, common, if galvanized, tinned, or lead coated ...	"	180 0	10 "
Channel, including channel for carriages	"	170 0	10 "
All other sorts	...	*Ad valorem*	10 "
Pig	Ton.	90 0	10 "
Rice bowls	Cwt.	25 0	10 "

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Import Tariff—*cont.*

Serial number and names of articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—*cont.*		RS. A.	
Metals, Iron and Steel—cont.			
91. ***61.**** Iron or steel—			
Anchors and cables	...	*Ad valorem*	10 per cent.
Beams, joists, pillars, girders and other structural shapes, whether fabricated or not, screw piles, bridge work and other descriptions of iron or steel, not ordinarily used for other than building purposes; including ridging, guttering, flashing and continuous roofing; also including expanded metal and other descriptions of iron or steel designed for use in the reinforcing of concrete; but not including builders' hardware, that is to say, grates, stoves, ventilators, door and window fittings and the like (see No. 75)	...	"	10 "
Bolts and nuts, including hook bolts and nuts for roofing ...	...	"	10 "
Hoops and strips—			
Hoops, crown and superior qualities	Ton.	250 0	10 "
Hoops, other kinds	"	200 0	10 "
" " if galvanized, tinned, planished, lead coated or aluminium coated ...	"	250 0	10 "
Strips, crown and superior qualities	"	250 0	10 "
Strips, other kinds	"	200 0	10 "
" " if galvanized, tinned, planished, lead coated, or aluminium coated ...	"	250 0	10 "
Nails, rivets and washers, all sorts—			
Nails, wire or French	Cwt.	14 0	10 "
" rose, deck, and flat-headed ...	"	20 0	10 "
" other kinds, including galvanized, tinned, or lead coated and panel pins and tacks	"	33 0	10 "

* Figures in **thick type** next to serial number denote number in the Statutory Schedule.

Import Tariff—*cont.*

Serial number and names of articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—*cont.*		RS. A.	
Metals, Iron and Steel—cont.			
91. 61.* Iron or steel—*cont.*			
Nails, rivets and washers, all sorts —*cont.*			
Rivets, black	Cwt.	14 0	10 per cent.
„ other sorts	„	24 0	10 „
Washers, galvanized, nickel-plated, tinned or lead coated and dome-shaped, spring or locking washers	...	*Ad valorem*	10 „
Washers, other sorts	Cwt.	19 0	10 „
Pipes and tubes, and fittings therefor, that is to say, bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, plugs, valves, cocks and the like.	...	*Ad valorem*	10 „
Rails, chairs, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, spikes (commonly known as dog-spikes), switches, and crossings, other than those described in No. 101, also lever-boxes, clips and tie-bars ...	...	„	10 „
Sheets and plates, not fabricated, all sorts, including discs and circles—			
Plates, boiler firebox and special qualities, above ⅛ inch in thickness	Ton.	300 0	10 „
Sheets ⅛ inch and under in thickness, annealed, which have been either cold-rolled, smoothed (including planished), pickled, or cleaned by acid or other material or process	„	200 0	10 „
Sheets, corrugated, galvanized or black, up to and including 26 gauge	„	300 0	10 „
Sheets, corrugated, galvanized or black, above 26 gauge ...	„	400 0	10 „
Sheet and plate cuttings ...	„	140 0	10 „
Tin plates	„	400 0	10 „
„ cuttings	...	*Ad valorem*	10 „

* Figures in **thick type** next to serial number denote number in the Statutory Schedule.

Import Tariff—*cont.*

Serial number and names of articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—*cont.*		RS. A.	
Metals, Iron and Steel—cont.			
91. **61.*** Iron or steel—*cont.*			
Sheets and plates, not fabricated, all sorts, etc.—*cont.*			
Sheets, other kinds, black, up to and including $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in thickness	Ton.	175 0	10 per cent.
Plates, ship, tank, bridge and common, above $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in thickness	"	150 0	10 "
Sheets, other kinds, if galvanized, tinned, lead coated, or aluminium coated, up to and including 26 gauge, also chequered and galvanized plates...	"	320 0	10 "
Sheets, other kinds, if galvanized, tinned, lead coated or aluminium coated, above 26 gauge including tin taggers.	"	425 0	10 "
Sheets and plates, fabricated, all sorts, including discs, and circles	...	*Ad valorem*	10 "
Other sorts	...	"	10 "
Wire, including fencing wire, piano wire and wire rope, but excluding wire-netting which is dutiable under No. 93 ...	...	"	10 "
92. **62.** Steel—			
Angle—			
Angle and T, not fabricated, if galvanized, tinned or lead coated	Ton.	200 0	10 "
All other sorts	"	150 0	10 "
Angle and T, fabricated ...	...	*Ad valorem*	10 "
Bar, rod and channel, including channel for carriages—			
Bar, Swedish and similar qualities	Ton.	220 0	10 "
Bar, common, merchant, nail-rod, round-rod, and square, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter or thickness and under	"	150 0	10 "

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Import Tariff—*cont.*

Serial number and names of articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—*cont.*		RS. A.	
Metals, Iron and Steel—cont.			
92. ***62.**** Steel—*cont.*			
Bar, rod and channel including channel for carriages—*cont.*			
Bar, common, merchant, other sizes and sections	Ton.	135 0	10 per cent.
Bar, galvanized, tinned, planished, polished or lead coated	"	180 0	10 "
Bar, crucible, cast steel (tool steel) including—			
(*a*) High speed	...	*Ad valorem*	10 "
(*b*) Carbon steel			
Bar, high tensile steel ...	...	"	10 "
Channel, including channel for carriages	Ton.	170 0	10 "
All other sorts including faggot-steel	...	*Ad valorem*	10 "
Cast, including spring, blistered and tub steel	...	"	10 "
Ingots, blooms, billets and slabs ...	...	"	10 "
93. ***97.*** All sorts of iron and steel and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified—			
Iron or steel cans or drums, when imported containing kerosene and motor spirit, which is separately assessed to duty under No. 34, namely—			
Cans, tinned, of four gallons capacity	Can.	0 5	15 "
Cans or drums, not tinned, of two gallons capacity—			
(*a*) with faucet caps ...	Can or drum.	1 8	15 "
(*b*) ordinary	"	0 6	15 "
Drums of four gallons capacity—			
(*a*) with faucet caps ...	Drum.	2 3	15 "
(*b*) ordinary	"	1 8	15 "
Iron or steel cans or drums, other sorts	...	*Ad valorem*	15 "
Iron or steel, all other sorts, including wire-netting ...	...	"	15 "

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Import Tariff—*cont.*

Serial number and names of articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—*cont.*		RS. A.	
Metals, other than Iron and Steel.			
94. ***19.**** Current nickel, bronze and copper coin of the Government of India.	...	...	Free.
95. ***20.*** Gold and silver bullion and coin ...	...	...	"
96. ***132.*** Gold plate, but not including gold thread or lametta or imitation gold thread and lametta and gold manufactures, all sorts ...	...	*Ad valorem*	30 per cent.
97. ***133.*** Silver plate, but not including silver thread or lametta or imitation silver thread or lametta and silver manufactures, all sorts	...	"	30 "
98. ***98.*** All sorts of metals other than iron and steel, and manufactures there of not otherwise specified—			
Aluminium circles	Lb.	0 15	15 per cent.
" sheets	"	0 14	15 "
Brass, patent or yellow metal, sheets and sheathing, weighing 1 lb. or above per square foot, and braziers, and plates	Cwt.	60 0	15 "
Brass, patent or yellow metal (including gun metal) ingots	"	35 0	15 "
Brass patent or yellow metal (old)	"	30 0	15 "
Brass sheets, flat or in rolls and sheathing, weighing less than 1 lb. per square foot	...	*Ad valorem*	15 "
Brass wire	...	"	15 "
Brass, all other sorts ...	...	"	15 "
Copper, bolt and bar, rolled.	...	"	15 "
" braziers, sheets, plates and sheathing	Cwt.	65 0	15 "
" sheets, planished ...	...	*Ad valorem*	15 "
" nails and composition nails... ...	...	"	15 "

* Figures in **thick type** next to serial number denote number in the Statutory Schedule.

Import Tariff—*cont*,

Serial number and names of articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—*cont*.		RS. A.	
Metals, other than Iron and Steel—cont.			
98. **98.*** All sorts of metals other than iron and steel, and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified—*cont*.			
Copper, old	Cwt.	36 0	15 per cent.
,, pigs, tiles, ingots, cakes, bricks and slabs	,,	55 0	15 ,,
,, China, white, copper-ware	Lb.	3 0	15 ,,
,, foil or dankpana, plain, white, 10″ to 11″ × 4″ to 5″.	Hundred leaves.	2 4	15 ,,
,, foil or dankpana, plain, coloured, 10″ to 11″ × 4″ to 5″	,,	2 12	15 ,,
,, wire, including phosphor-bronze ...	...	*Ad valorem*	15 ,,
,, all other sorts, unmanufactured and manufactured, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free	...	,,	15 ,,
German silver	...	,,	15 ,,
Lead, pig	Cwt.	20 0	15 ,,
Lead, all sorts (except pig) ...	...	*Ad valorem*	15 ,,
Quicksilver	Lb.	2 4	15 ,,
Tin, block	Cwt.	150 0	15 ,,
Tin, foil, and other sorts ...	...	*Ad valorem*	15 ,,
Zinc or spelter, tiles, slabs or plates, hard or sorts ...	Cwt.	25 0	15 ,,
,, all other sorts, including boiler tiles and sheets.	...	*Ad valorem*	15 ,,
All other sorts of metals, and manufactures thereof	...	...	15 ,,

* Figures in **thick type** next to serial number denote number in the Statutory Schedule.

Import Tariff—*cont.*

Serial number and names of articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—*cont.*		RS. A. P.	
Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery.			
99. **99.*** Paper and articles made of paper and papier mache, pasteboard, millboard, and cardboard, all sorts, and stationery, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, drawing and copy books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also waste paper and old newspapers for packing except old newspapers in bales and bags, but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post (see No. 100) and also excluding the descriptions given below :—	...	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
Old newspapers in bales and bags	Cwt.	8 0 0	15 "
News printing paper, glazed and unglazed—			
White or grey	Lb.	0 2 3	15 "
Coloured	"	0 2 6	15 "
Printing paper, white or coloured—			
Real art	"	0 6 6	15 "
Imitation art, machine finish, super-calendered, ivory finish, antique, stereo, litho, poster, cartridge (other than drawing or photographic cartridge), and cover paper	Lb.	0 4 3	15 "
Other sorts	...	*Ad valorem*	15 "
Packing and wrapping paper—			
Nature brown and machine-glazed pressings and machine-glazed wrappings	Lb.	0 2 3	15 "
Manilla machine-glazed or unglazed, and sulphite envelope	"	0 2 9	15 "
Kraft and imitation kraft	...	0 3 3	15 "
Other sorts, including tissues ...	...	*Ad valorem*	15 "

* Figures in **thick type** next to serial number denote number in the Statutory Schedule.

Import Tariff—*cont.*

Serial number and names of articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—*cont.*		RS. A. P.	
Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery—cont.			
99. ***99.**** Writing paper—			
Bond or bank, glazed and unglazed.	Lb.	0 6 6	15 per cent.
Cream laid other than mechanical.	"	0 4 6	15 "
Mechanical cream laid	"	0 4 0	15 "
Other sorts	...	*Ad valorem*	15 "
Straw boards	Cwt.	8 8 0	15 "
100. *21.* Trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post	...	...	Free.
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.			
101. ***63.*** Railway materials for permanent way and rolling-stock, namely, cylinders, girders, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, fish-bolts, chairs, spikes, crossings, sleeper fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks and component parts thereof; also the following articles when imported by, or under the orders of, a railway company, namely, cranes, water cranes, water tanks and standards, wire and other materials for fencing ...	...	*Ad valorem*	10 per cent.
Provided that for the purpose of this entry "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a State in India and also such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, specifically include therein :			

* Figures in **thick type** next to serial number denote number in the Statutory Schedule.

Import Tariff—*cont.*

Serial number and names of articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—*cont.*			
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock—cont.			
101. ***63.**** Provided also that nothing shall be deemed to be dutiable hereunderr which is dutiable under No. 87 or No. 88.			
102. ***63a.**** Component parts of Railway materials, as defined in No. 101, namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of railways and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose: Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the railway material to which they belong, if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable	...	*Ad valorem*	10 per cent.
Yarns and Textile Fabrics.			
103. ***45.*** Cotton piece-goods	...	*Ad valorem*	11 per cent.
104. ***44.*** Cotton twist and yarn, and cotton sewing or darning thread ...	...	"	5 "
105. ***22.*** Second-hand or used gunny bags made of jute	...	...	Free.
106. ***100.*** Yarns and textile fabrics, that is to say—			
Cotton thread other than sewing or darning thread, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise specified	...	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
Flax, twist and yarn and manufactures of flax ...	...	"	15 "
Haberdashery and millinery, excluding articles made of silk	...	"	15 "
Hemp manufactures... ...	...	"	15 "
Hosiery, excluding articles made of silk	...	"	15 "
Jute, twist and yarn, and jute manufactures, excluding second-hand or used gunny bags (see No. 105) † ...	...	"	15 "

* Figures in **thick type** next to serial number denote number in the Statutory Schedule.

† Under Government of India Notification No. 281, dated the 26th May 1923, used gunny cloth made of jute is exempt from payment of import duty.

Import Tariff—*cont.*

Serial number and names of articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—*cont.*		RS. A.	
Yarns and Textile Fabrics—cont.			
106. ***100.**** Yarns and textile fabrics, that is to say—*cont.*			
Silk yarn, noils and warps, and silk thread	...	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
Woollen yarn, knitting wool and other manufactures of wool, including felt ...	...	„	15 „
All other sorts of yarns and textile fabrics, not otherwise specified	...	„	15 „
107. ***134.**** Silk piece-goods, and other manufactures of silk—			
Silk piece-goods (white or coloured, plain or figured and all widths) from Japan and China (including Hongkong)—			
Japan—			
Paj, Thama, Junken and Nankin, all kinds, including striped, printed, embossed and pineapples	Lb.	28 0	30 „
Satins and Kohaku, all kinds, including striped, printed, woven and embossed	„	33 0	30 „
Twill, all kinds ...	„	28 0	30 „
Jarina (gold embroidered)	„	37 0	30 „
Fugi and Boseki, all kinds	„	21 0	30 „
Fancies, printed and woven, including Georgettes, Kobe-crepes, crepe-de-chine (Chirmin), ninons and gauzes...	„	42 0	30 „
Embroideries, excluding Barmese scarves.	„	52 0	30 „

* Figures in **thick type** next to serial number denote number in the Statutory Schedule

Import Tariff—*cont.*

Serial number and names of articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—*cont.*		RS. A.	
Yarns and Textile Fabrics—cont.			
107. ***134.**** Silk piece-goods, and other manufactures of silk—*cont.*			
Silk piece-goods (white or coloured, etc.)—*cont.*			
Japan—cont.			
Shawls, dhuties, scarves excluding Burmese mufflers, handkerchiefs and hosiery	Lb.	48 0	30 per cent.
Duppettas and China silk patkas	"	23 0	30 "
Burmese scarves—			
(*a*) Paj	"	40 0	30 "
(*b*) Other kinds ...	"	50 0	30 "
Cotton and silk mixed satins, embroidered.	"	16 0	30 "
Cotton and silk mixed satins, other kinds.	"	8 0	30 "
Cotton and silk mixed hosiery	"	28 0	30 "
Cotton and silk mixed Fugi and Boseki, all kinds	"	12 0	30 "
Silk Fents	"	14 0	30 "
China (including Hong-kong but excluding Cantons)—			
Honans, all kinds, and patkas ...	"	9 0	30 "
Shantungs, all kinds, and patkas ...	"	5 8	30 "
Corded, all kinds, except Woochow.	"	7 0	30 "
White cord (Woochow) all kinds ...	"	15 0	30 "
Crepe, gauze and paj, all kinds ...	"	23 0	30 "
Satins and fancies, all kinds ...	"	31 0	30 "
Cantons, all kinds ...	...	*Ad valorem*	30 "
Silk piece-goods, apparel and other manufactures of silk not otherwise specified ...	...	"	30 "

* Figures in **thick type** next to serial number denote number in the Statutory Schedule.

Import Tariff—*cont.*

Serial number and names of articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—*cont.*		RS. A.	
Miscellaneous.			
108. **53.***† Æroplanes, æroplane parts, æroplane engines and æroplane engine parts	...	*Ad valorem*	$2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
109. **23.** Art, the following works of:—(1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not ...	...	...	Free.
110. **101.** Art, works of, excluding those specified in No. 109	...	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
111. **120.** Bangles—			
Celluloid, plain flat without border	Doz. pairs.	2 4	15 "
Celluloid, other sorts	"	*Ad valorem*	15 "
" (rubber rings) ...	"	0 8	15 "
112. **24.** Books, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music and manuscripts	...	...	Free.
113. **102.** Brushes and brooms	...	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
114. **103.** Building and engineering materials, including asphalt, bricks, cement other than Portland, ement, chalk and lime clay other than China clay (see No. 116), pipes of earthenware, tiles firebricks not being component parts of any article included in No. 87 or 101 and all other sorts of building and engineering materials not otherwise specified including bitumen and other insulating materials ...	...	"	15 "
Portland cement	Cwt.	3 0	15 "

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† When these articles are imported into British India by the Government of India or a Local Government and are the property of such Government at the time of importation, they are exempt from payment of customs duty with effect from 1st April 1924.

Import Tariff—*cont.*

Serial number and names of articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—*cont.*		RS. A.	
Miscellaneous—cont.			
115. ***104.**** Candles	...	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
116. ***123.*** China clay	Ton.	85 0	15 "
117. ***105.*** Cinematograph films—			
Exposed standard positive films, new or used ...	Foot.	0 4	15 "
Other films	...	*Ad valorem*	15 "
118. ***106.*** Cordage and rope and twine of vegetable fibre	...	"	15 "
119. ***135.*** Fireworks †	...	"	30 "
120. ***107.*** Furniture, tackle and apparel, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing and other vessels	...	"	15 "
121. ***136.*** Ivory, manufactured	...	"	30 "
122. ***137.*** Jewellery and jewels	...	"	30 "
123. ***46.*** Matches—			
(1) In boxes containing on the average not more than 100 matches ...	Gross of boxes.	...	RS. A. P. 1 8 0
(2) In boxes containing on the average more than 100 matches	‡	...	0 6 0
46a. Undipped splints such as are ordinarily used for match making	Pound.	...	0 4 6
46b. Veneers such as are ordinarily used for making match boxes including boxes and parts of boxes made of such veneers...	Pound.	...	0 6 0
124. ***108.*** Mats and matting	...	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
125. ***109.*** Oil cakes	...	"	15 "
126. ***110.*** Oil cloth and floor cloth ...	...	"	15 "
127. ***111.*** Packing—engine and boiler—all sorts, excluding packing forming a component part of any article included in Nos. 87, 88 and 101	...	"	15 "

* Figures in **thick type** next to serial number denote number in the Statutory Schedule.

† Under the Government of India Notification No. 4467, dated 2nd September 1922, such fireworks as are specially prepared as danger or distress lights for the use of ships are liable to duty at 15 per cent *ad valorem*.

‡ For every 25 matches or fraction thereof in each box, per gross of boxes.

Import Tariff—*cont.*

Serial number and names of articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—*cont.*		RS. A.	
Miscellaneous—cont.			
128. ***112.**** Perfumery, not otherwise specified—			
Gowla, husked and unhusked.	Cwt.	50 0	15 per cent.
Kapurkachri (zedoary) ...	"	25 0	15 "
Patch leaves (patchouli) ...	"	30 0	15 "
Rose-flowers, dried ...	"	16 0	15 "
Rose-water	Imperial gallon.	5 0	15 "
All other sorts	...	*Ad valorem*	15 "
129. ***113.*** Pitch, tar and dammer—			
Coal pitch	Cwt.	7 0	15 "
Coal tar	...	*Ad valorem*	15 "
Stockholm tar	Cwt.	20 0	15 "
Dammer Batu	"	8 0	15 "
Other sorts	...	*Ad valorem*	15 "
130. ***139.*** Pneumatic rubber tyres and tubes for motor cars, motor lorries, motor cycles and motor scooters	...	"	30 "
131. ***114.*** Polishes and compositions ...	...	"	15 "
132. ***54.*** Printing and lithographing material, namely, presses, type, ink, aluminium lithographic plates, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables and lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, wood blocks, halftone blocks, electrotype blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, galley presses, proof presses, arming presses, copper-plate printing presses, rolling presses, ruling machines, ruling penmaking machines, lead and rule cutters, type casting machines, type setting and casting machines, rule bending machines, rule mitreing machines, bronzing machines, leads, wooden and metal quoins, shooting sticks and galleys, stereo-typing apparatus, metal furniture, paper folding machines, and paging machines, but excluding paper (see No. 99)	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent.
133. ***138.*** Prints, engravings and pictures including photographs and picture post-cards	...	"	"
134. ***55.*** Racks for the withering of tea leaf	...	"	2½ "

* Figures in **thick type** next to serial number denote number in the Statutory Schedule.

Import Tariff—*cont.*

Serial number and names of articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—*cont.*		RS. A.	
Miscellaneous—cont.			
135. ***115.**** Rubber tyres and other manufactures of rubber, not otherwise specified (see No. 130) ...	...	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
136. ***64.*** Ships and other vessels for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats and barges, imported entire or in sections	...	"	10 "
Provided that articles of machinery as defined in No. 87 or No. 88 shall, when separately imported, not be deemed to be included hereunder.			
137. ***140.*** Smokers' requisites, excluding tobacco (Nos. 26 to 28) and matches (No. 123)	...	"	30 "
138. ***116.*** Soap	...	"	15 "
139. ***117.*** Starch and farina	...	"	15 "
140. ***118.*** Stone and marble, and articles made of stone and marble ...	...	"	15 "
141. ***119.*** Toilet requisites, not otherwise specified	...	"	15 "
142. ***141.*** Toys, games, playing cards and requisites for games and sports excluding bird-shot ...	...	"	30 "
Bird-shot	Cwt.	35 0	30 "
143. ***120.*** All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured, not otherwise specified	...	*Ad valorem*	15 "
IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED.			
144. ***25.*** Animals, living, all sorts ...	...	...	Free.
145. ***121.*** Coral	...	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
121-a. Gold thread, silver thread lametta including imitation gold and silver thread and imitation lametta	...	"	15 "

* Figures in **thick type** next to serial number denote number in the Statutory Schedule.

Import Tariff—*cont.*

Serial number and names of articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED —*cont.*			
146. ***57.**** Fodder, bran and pollards ...	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent.
147. ***26.*** Specimens illustrative of natural science and medals and antique coins	...	...	Free.
148. ***122.*** Umbrellas, including parasols and sunshades, and fittings therefor	...	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
149. ***123.*** All other articles not otherwise specified, including articles imported by post	...	„	15 „

Schedule III.—Export Tariff.

Serial number and names of articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty. RS. A.
1. *Jute other than Bimlipatam jute—* *Raw jute—*			
(1) Cuttings	Bale of 400 lb.	...	1 4
(2) All other descriptions	„	...	4 8
2. *Jute manufactures* when not in actual use as coverings, receptacles or bindings for other goods—			
(1) Sacking (cloth, bags, twist, yarn, rope and twine)	Ton of 2,240 lb.	...	20 0
(2) Hessians and all other descriptions of jute manufactures not otherwise specified†	„	...	32 0
3. *Rice*, husked or unhusked, including rice flour, but excluding rice bran and rice dust, which are free ...	Indian maund of 82$\frac{2}{7}$ lb. avoirdupois weight.	...	0 3
4. *Tea*	100 lb.	...	1 8

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† Under Government of India Notification No. 1428, dated 17th November 1923, jute rags such as are used for paper making are exempt from payment of export duty provided that the Customs Collector is satisfied that they are useless for any purpose to which cloth or rope is ordinarily put.

Export Tariff—*cont.*

Serial number and names of articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
		RS. A. P.	
5. *Raw hides and skins if exported from Burma*—			
(1) Arsenicated and air-dried hides—			
(*a*) Cows (including calf skins).	Db.	0 5 0	5 per cent.
(*b*) Buffaloes (including calf skins)	"	0 3 0	5 "
(2) Dry salted hides—			
(*a*) Cows (including calf skins).	"	0 4 0	5 "
(*b*) Buffaloes (including calf skins)	"	0 2 0	5 "
(3) Wet salted hides—			
(*a*) Cows (including calf skins).	"	0 3 0	5 "
(*b*) Buffaloes (including calf skins)	"	0 1 6	5 "
(4) Goat and kid skins	Piece.	1 6 0	5 "
(5) Sheep skins	"	0 10 0	5 "
6. *Raw hides and skins if exported from any place in British India other than Burma*—			
(1) Arsenicated and air-dried hides—			
(*a*) Cows (including calf skins). Framed.	Lb.	0 9 0	5 "
(*a*) Cows (including calf skins). Unframed.	"	0 5 0	5 "
(*b*) Buffaloes (including calf skins). Framed.	"	0 5 0	5 "
(*b*) Buffaloes (including calf skins). Unframed.	"	0 3 0	5 "
(2) Dry salted hides—			
(*a*) Cows (including calf skins).	"	0 4 0	5 "
(*b*) Buffaloes (including calf skins)	"	0 2 6	5 "
(3) Wet salted hides—			
(*a*) Cows (including calf skins).	"	0 3 0	5 "
(*b*) Buffaloes (including calf skins)	"	0 2 0	5 "
(4) Goat and kid skins	Piece.	1 8 0	5 "
(5) Sheep skins	"	0 10 0	5 "

Agent for Government Consignments.

The function of this office is, as the designation implies, to arrange for the distribution to the several departments and offices of Government, Civil and Military, of all stores and other articles arriving by sea, whether they were shipped by the Director-General of Stores, London, or by private firms and tradesmen in or out of India and *vice versa*, to ship to Indian Ports and to other countries on behalf of Government departments and offices, stores consigned by them to these countries. The work of Landing and Shipping is done through a firm of contractors under the direction of the Agent for Government Consignments. Messrs. Binny & Co. (Madras), Ltd., are the contractors since 1909.

The office is maintained from Provincial funds, but is under the administrative control of the Presidency Port Officer and is located in the same buildings, as that of the Presidency Port Officer in the old High Court buildings opposite to the Madras Harbour. It has also godowns in the back portion of the Sea Customs Office.

Veterinary Department.

Budget allotment for the year 1923-24: Rs. 5,40,500.

* *Staff.*—Class I (1); Class II (1); Class III (4); Number of officers drawing Rs. 100 and over but less than Rs. 250—70 (*a*); Class V 169 (*b*); Number of menials (attenders and peons) 52; Menials attached to veterinary institutions 156.

Note on the Administration of the Civil Veterinary Department.

Expansion of the Department.—Prior to the year 1892–93, there was in this Presidency a Veterinary Branch officered by an Army Veterinary Surgeon whose services were lent by the Military Department. It consisted of 1 Inspector of cattle diseases for the Presidency, 1 Deputy Inspector of cattle diseases in charge of Pony Breeding operations, 1 Sub-Assistant Director of Agriculture to assist the Inspector of cattle disease and 8 Stock Inspectors. The department was then under the orders of the Agricultural department. During the year 1892–93, a separate department, known as the Civil Veterinary Department with executive officers known as Superintendent, Deputy Superintendents, etc., first came into existence and it was organized mainly for the investigation and prevention of cattle disease. Since then, it has expanded gradually and it now consists of 2 Imperial officers, 4 Provincial officers and 191 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, the whole being under the direct control of Government in the Development Department.

A second Imperial officer was posted to this department in 1920 and after he

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* The classification of staff is explained at page 819.
(*a*) Eleven are employed in other departments under private bodies.
(*b*) Nine do. do.

underwent the necessary training the Presidency early in 1922 was divided into 2 divisions with headquarters at Madras and Vizagapatam. The Madras Division was in charge of the Chief Superintendent while the Vizagapatam Division was in charge of the other Imperial officer who was a subordinate of the Chief Superintendent. There were two Deputy Superintendents in each division and 13 Veterinary Inspectors in all.

The Retrenchment Committee appointed by Government to enquire into the expenditure and administration of the department sat in February 1923. Its chief recommendations were—

(*a*) the abolition of the distinction between Superintendents' and Deputy Superintendents' charges; the Presidency to be divided up into a number of circles and each circle to be in charge of a Gazetted Officer who might be either an officer of the Indian Veterinary Service or of the Madras Veterinary Service.

(*b*) the abolition of the grade of Inspectors and the substitution of a selection grade of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons; the men holding charge of ranges to be placed in charge of major hospitals.

These recommendations were approved by Government and consequently the post of Inspectors was abolished from July 1923 and that of Divisional Superintendents from 1st November 1923. The Presidency was then divided into 5 circles and 4 Deputy Superintendents and one officer of the Indian Veterinary Service have each been put in charge of a circle, all of them working directly under the Chief Superintendent at Madras.

There are at present 63 veterinary institutions including the 5 dispensaries opened in December 1923 and 72 touring billets.

Work in 1922–23.—At the veterinary institutions in this Presidency excluding the Madras Veterinary College hospital, 2,643 castrations were performed, 78,234 in and out-patients treated and 7,550 cases supplied with medicine without being brought to the institutions.

The touring staff inoculated 29,946 animals, treated 45,128 contagious and non-contagious cases and castrated 5,641 animals.

The mortality amongst cattle from contagious diseases dropped from 34,258 in 1921–22 to 28,178 in 1922–23, the number of deaths reported under Rinderpest being the smallest for many years. The year on the whole was a healthy one for livestock.

Finance.

Finance is the vehicle of government (Reforms Report, paragraph 165).

Apart from its importance as the fuel of the whole administrative machine, the finance of a country is a symptom and a gauge of the quality of its government. (Government of India's First Despatch to the Secretary of State, dated 5th March 1919, paragraph 56.)

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS PRIOR TO THE REFORMS.

The year 1921–22, which witnessed the introduction of the Reforms, brought about a radical change in the financial relations subsisting between the Central and Provincial Governments. Till that year the Provincial Governments had no separate revenues of their own, their resources being obtained mainly from a share of divided heads of revenue and from lump assignments from Imperial

revenues. One of the cardinal features of the Government of India Act of 1919 was the complete separation between the finances of the Central Government and those of the various Provincial Governments and the allocation of definite sources of revenue to Provincial Governments. To understand the importance of the changes introduced by the Reforms, it is necessary to refer to the nature of the old financial arrangements known as the "Provincial settlements" which have now been replaced by the new system. The Provincial settlements in force prior to the 1st April 1921 were the successors of a number of earlier settlements, at first only temporary, then quinquennial and then quasi-permanent, the negotiations regarding which had gone on between the Government of India and the Provincial Governments at intervals for about half a century. These Provincial settlements were based, not on the revenues of the provinces, but on their needs as estimated by the Government of India.

History of the financial settlements.—The history of the financial settlements divides itself into five periods, each bringing the Government of India nearer to the recognition of the fact that a province is entitled to spend the revenues which its Government levies.

In the first period, prior to 1871, both revenue and expenditure were completely centralized. The local Government could not keep any part of its collections and it could not undertake any expenditure without specific sanction.

In the second period, from 1871 to 1882, certain limited allotments were given for expenditure on certain specified services.

In the third period, from 1882 to 1904, the provinces were given a share in certain growing heads of revenue, but the object seems to have been mainly to stimulate their interest in collections.

The surpluses accumulated by the economies of Madras were resumed by the Government of India at the close of each quinquennial settlement (17·44 lakhs per annum in 1887, 10·38 lakhs per annum in 1892 and 13 lakhs per annum in 1897).

In 1904 commenced a new period, known as the period of the quasi-permanent settlements, in which the principle of equality was first recognized. It was laid down, in the words of the Decentralization Commission Report, that "so far as possible the same share of the chief sources of revenue should be given to each province, to insure a reasonable equality of treatment." This principle, however, was not carried into practice in the settlements made in the years 1904 and 1905, under which, for instance, Bombay received one-half of the revenue under the heads Land Revenue, Stamps, Excise, Income-tax and Forests, while Madras received one-half of Stamps and one-fourth of the other four. The matter was pressed upon the Government of India, and Sir Edward Baker acknowledged the inequality of the settlement and promised amendment; and in 1908 this promise was fulfilled and a half share of all the five heads given to both provinces.

This treatment, however, was short-lived. In 1911 began what was known as the permanent settlement. The intention of the Government of India in adopting the above change was, on the one hand, to give more elasticity to the settlements and more freedom to local Governments in working them, and on the other hand, to protect the general tax-payers of India against possible mismanagement in any particular province, and to put an end to the frequent and undesirable controversies over the adequacy of the existing settlements. The Government of India retained the option of distributing among the provinces special grants both recurring and non-recurring out of India's surplus revenues. The net result, comparing Madras and Bombay for convenience again, was that both received the whole of the revenue from Forests and Registration, and half the revenue from Land Revenue, Stamps and Income-tax. But,

while Bombay was allowed to take the whole of the Excise, less a fixed assignment equal to one-half of the revenue accruing at the time of the settlement and was allowed to enjoy the increment under this head of growing revenue, Madras was still allowed only one-half of the revenue from that source. If the treatment accorded to Bombay had been accorded to Madras, she would have been enabled in 1919-20 to incur expenditure on Provincial developments to the extent of 95 lakhs more than she did.

The option retained by the Government of India to distribute surplus grants developed into an undesirable system of doles. In this also Madras fell short of getting her share thus :—

For a population of 41½ millions, Madras obtained a recurring grant of 28·50 lakhs for Education during the years 1911-12 to 1919-20, Bengal with a population of 45½ millions received 41·81 lakhs during the same period, and Bombay with a population of 19½ millions received 21·45 lakhs.

The distribution of non-recurring grants tells the same tale. In March 1911, when the Government of India distributed the opium surplus for 1910-11, Madras was given only 11 lakhs out of a total of 147 lakhs for Education and Sanitation, and, out of a total grant of 104 lakhs distributed among the various provinces for miscellaneous objects, Madras did not receive a single rupee.

It was left for the framers of the Reforms Report to discover and proclaim the inequality of burden which history has imposed on Madras. They said :—

"We attach great weight to the proposition that, if the provinces are to be really self-governing, they ought to adjust their expenditure, including therein their obligations to the common interests of India, according to their resources and not to draw indefinitely on more enterprising neighbours."

In order to satisfy the demands thus made, Madras had to impose the taxation which was leviable at the discretion of the local Government at a higher rate than other provinces, while in respect of the administration of Imperial taxes she has by stricter administration imposed a heavier burden upon the tax-payer.

Provincial Revenue and Expenditure from 1889-90.

The following table shows for a series of years from 1889-90 the total Provincial revenue and expenditure of the Madras Presidency on the basis of the Provincial settlements then prevailing, and the revenue and expenditure converted from the old basis to the basis of the Reforms period and indicates what would have been the position if Madras had been given throughout the treatment which is now recognized as equitable treatment.

Provincial Receipts and Charges from 1889-90 as adjusted on the basis of the Reforms classification.

(*In lakhs of rupees.*)

Year.	Opening balance.	Receipts as in the Civil Budget Estimate.	Charges as in the Civil Budget Estimate.	Closing balance.	Adjusted on the basis of the Reforms classification (approximate figures)		Difference [column (6) minus column (7).]
					Receipts—column (3) adjusted.	Charges—column (4) adjusted.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
1889–90 ...	65·29	294·13	279·66	79·76	718	361	357
1890–91 ...	79·76	276·29	289·96	66·09	708	371	337
1891–92 ...	66·09	291·23	315·41	41·91	674	403	271
1892–93 ...	41·91	302·22	318·13	26·00	756	403	353
1893–94 ...	26·00	315·97	312·61	29·36	791	403	388
1894–95 ...	29·36	322·77	313·53	38·60	823	406	417
1895–96 ...	38·60	332·59	328·18	43·01	837	422	415
1896–97 ...	43·01	322·77	342·83	22·95	804	436	368
1897–98 ...	22·95	319·15	334·92	7·18	847	430	417
1898–99 ...	7·18	338·97	322·90	23·25	848	418	430
1899–00 ...	23·25	317·69	335·27	5·67	819	432	387
1900–01 ...	5·67	328·41	331·62	2·46	866	431	435
1901–02 ...	2·46	378·57	338·16	42·87	881	440	441
1902–03 ...	42·87	366·77	366·93	42·71	917	471	446
1903–04 ...	42·71	424·84	372·43	95·12	935	481	454
1904–05 ...	95·12	367·22	381·24	81·10	923	500	423
1905–06 ...	81·10	417·55	415·35	83·30	963	536	427
1906–07 ...	{83·30 4·79}	490·75	478·57	100·27	1,006	548	458
1907–08 ...	100·27	498·38	498·83	99·82	1,042	567	475
1908–09 ...	99·82	582·15	561·90	120·07	1,079	592	487
1909–10 ...	120·07	598·30	585·63	132·74	1,113	618	495
1910–11 ...	132·74	643·27	620·11	155·90	1,135	650	485
1911–12 ...	155·90	701·32	671·93	185·29	1,179	687	492
1912–13 ...	185·29	808·38	765·08	228·59	1,243	783	460
1913–14 ...	228·59	757·42	810·41	175·60	1,275	828	447
1914–15 ...	175·60	757·34	822·78	110·16	1,269	841	428
1915–16 ...	110·16	767·70	767·84	110·02	1,297	787	510
1916–17 ...	110·02	794·79	752·43	152·38	1,337	771	566
1917–18 ...	152·38	834·30	785·60	201·08	1,383	803	580
1918–19 ...	201·08	874·65	865·44	210·29	1,443	884	559
1919–20 ...	210·29	954·97	959·33	205·93	1,583	989	594
1920–21 ...	205·93	953·87	1,101·02	58·78	1,560	1,130	430

CHANGES EFFECTED BY THE REFORMS.

Provincial Revenue and Expenditure.

As already stated, with the advent of the Reforms there has been since the 1st April 1921 a complete separation of all-India and Provincial revenues and expenditure, though all moneys received from sources of provincial revenue are paid into the public account, of which the Governor-General in Council continues to be the custodian. In order to meet the expenditure required by the Government of India for the upkeep and development of services which clearly appertain to the Imperial sphere, the Government of India are credited with the revenues derived from the taxes which are levied at a uniform rate throughout India, such as Customs, Income-tax and Salt and from Government services such as Railways, Posts and Telegraphs and Opium. The remaining revenues, i.e., the revenues arising from the administration of Provincial subjects, belong to the Provincial Governments by statutory right and form the main item of Provincial income.

The Provincial Governments are concerned with the administration of Central subjects only in so far as they act as agents of the Government of India in their administration (for example, Customs, Salt, etc.) and in such capacity are vested with certain financial powers.

Of the principal heads of revenue which were divided between Central and Provincial prior to the 1st April 1921, Land Revenue, Irrigation, Excise and Stamps have since become wholly Provincial, while Income-tax has been reserved as a Central source of income. Similarly, in the case of expenditure, all expenditure on Provincial subjects is charged against Provincial revenues and accordingly, expenditure under Stamps, Excise, Major Irrigation Works and Famine Relief, which was till the 1st April 1921 shared between the Central and Provincial Governments, has become entirely Provincial.

The following are the several heads of Provincial revenue and expenditure :—

Revenue.—Land Revenue, Excise, Stamps, Profits from Productive Irrigation Works, Forests, Registration, Administration of Justice, Jails, Interest on Provincial Advance and Loan Account, Police, Education, Medical, Public Health, Agriculture, Industries, Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities, Stationery and Printing, Minor Irrigation Works, and Civil Works (excluding receipts from buildings belonging to Central Departments).

Expenditure.—Land Revenue, Excise, Stamps, Irrigation Works, Forests, Registration, Interest on Debt, General Administration (excluding Audit and Currency, but including Local Fund Audit), Administration of Justice, Jails, Police, Education, Medical, Public Health, Agriculture, Industries, Superannuation Allowances and Pensions, Civil Works, Stationery and Printing, Famine Relief, Ports and Pilotage, Scientific Departments, Miscellaneous Departments (Commissioner of Labour, Inspector of Factories, etc.), and Provincial Contribution to the Central Government.

The Yield of the Taxes.

The exact incidence of the taxes imposed in the Presidency and the extent to which each augments the resources available to the local Government have been a good deal obscured in the past by the fact that some taxes were levied by the Central Government and others by the Provincial Government, while in regard to the latter, the proceeds were divided between the two Governments in varying degrees under a succession of intricate Provincial contracts. It is not proposed here to touch upon the revenues which are secured solely for the Government of India by services such as the post office, telegraphs and railways, nor upon the taxes which are of the nature of local rates, that is to say, taxes the bulk of which are levied by local bodies, with which may be included the port dues which go into

the local funds administered by various port authorities. For the rest, it may be useful to touch briefly upon the main taxes levied, whether they are Central or Provincial, taking them in the order of their magnitude, and indicating briefly the changes that have occurred in the last thirty years.

Land Revenue (including portion due to Irrigation).—The most important is of course the *Land Revenue*, the principles of the levy of which are fairly well known and involve an increase which, though it is by no means equivalent, follows upon the increase in prices of agricultural products. This is the main factor of the increase in the last three decades which is indicated by the figures below:—

	Land Revenue.	Portion due to Irrigation.	Total.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1891–92 ...	392·22	47·18	439·40
1901–02 ...	506·82	78·07	584·89
1911–12 ...	563·92	104·87	668·79
1921–22 ...	607·48	118·47	725·95
1922–23 ...	609·20	120·64	729·84
1923–24 (Revised)	627·12	120·23	747·35
1924–25 (Budget)	640·93	120·18	762·01

This is a tax that has been the subject of many criticisms, of which it is important to note one here, namely, that inasmuch as revisions are based mainly upon prices, the man whose tax was fixed in the nineties is at a great advantage when compared with the man who is paying on the basis of the prices of the last five or even ten years.

Irrigation.—The revenue from irrigation represents the return on capital invested. The total sum invested in irrigation works amounts to over 9 crores and the return from such works, after deducting "working expenses" and "interest on capital outlay," amounts to 62 lakhs or nearly 7 per cent.

Excise.—Next in magnitude to Land Revenue is Excise, which differs from all the other taxes levied in that it is the one tax which the Government have never had any scruple in increasing up to a point which just falls short of inducing illicit practices on such a scale as to be uncontrollable.

The following figures of total taxation per proof gallon of country spirit illustrate the results of this policy:—

	RS.	A.	P.
1891–92	5	2	4
1901–02	5	13	0
1911–12	7	11	4
1919–20	11	2	0
1920–21	13	5	5
1921–22	12	12	9
1922–23	13	4	2

The total receipts from Excise, which are noted below, show how this item of revenue, from being less than 28 per cent of the Land Revenue three decades ago, has now reached nearly 67 per cent of it—

	LAKHS.
	RS.
1891–92	121·25
1901–02	142·77
1911–12	300·22
1921–22	488·17
1922–23	490·14
1923–24 (Revised) ...	520·44
1924–25 (Budget) ...	513·69

The receipts from *Opium* are credited in the main to the Central Government. In the case, however, of Excise opium supplied to the Madras Presidency for sale, the Madras Government is credited with the sale-proceeds after deducting the cost price. This gain and the rentals derived from opium shops are included in the total figures under Excise.

Customs.—The next item in magnitude is Customs, a purely central source of revenue. In this case, there have been several changes in rates. The general tariff was re-introduced in 1894. The general rate was raised from 5 to 7½ per cent in 1916, to 11 per cent in 1921 and

to 15 per cent in 1922. The receipts under Customs have risen as follows :—

	LAKHS. RS.
1911–12	78·50
1920–21	192·50
1921–22	212·45
1922–23	310·38
1923–24 (Revised) ...	323·00
1924–25 (Budget) ...	371·00

Stamps.—Next comes the revenue from Stamps, which is divided between non-judicial and judicial, the growth in revenue under which is attributable to the increase in commercial activity and in litigation. In this case there has been very little change in rate in the thirty years up to year 1922–23 when legislation was undertaken for enhancing the stamp duties and court-fees. The table below shows the increase in revenue :—

	LAKHS. RS.
1891–92	66·66
1901–02	85·94
1911–12	125·81
1921–22	189·85
1922–23	219·84
1923–24 (Revised) ...	228·83
1924–25 (Budget) ...	240·19

Salt is another Central head of revenue. The rate per maund, which was Rs. 2–8–0, was reduced to Rs. 2 in 1903, to Rs. 1–8–0 in 1905, and to Re. 1 in 1907 and was raised again to Rs. 1–4–0 in 1916 and to Rs. 2–8–0 from 1st March 1923. It has since been reduced to Rs. 1–4–0 from 1st March 1924. The changes in receipts are exhibited in the table below :—

	LAKHS. RS.
1891–92	177·16
1901–02	191·17
1911–12	107·43
1921–22	139·02
1922–23	151·76
1923–24 (Revised) ...	210·20
1924–25 (Budget) ...	221·12

The Budget figure for 1924–25 does not represent the normal revenue at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per maund. The Hon'ble Sir Basil Blackett has observed in his Budget speech of the 29th February 1924 :—

"The receipts in 1924–25 would be abnormal partly because dealers would at once replenish their depleted stocks if the duty were reduced to Rs. 1–4–0 and partly because we give the dealers six months' credit. For the first five months of 1924–25, we shall in any case be collecting some revenue at the rate of Rs. 2–8–0 a maund. A reduction to Re. 1–4–0 in the 1924–25 Budget would not, therefore, have its full effect on our figures till 1925–26. . . "

Income-tax.—The maximum rate was raised in 1916 from 5 pies to 12 pies in the rupee, after which there were imposed a super-tax and later an excess profits tax for one year. In 1922 the maximum rate of income-tax was raised to 1 anna 6 pies in the rupee. The receipts have risen as follows :—

	LAKHS. RS.
1891–92	18·94
1920–21	172·42
1921–22	177·73
1922–23	132·23
1923–24 (Revised) ...	167·00
1924–25 (Budget) ...	166·00

The above are the main taxes imposed for revenue purposes. The remaining sources of revenue are largely payments for services rendered or return on capital invested.

Registration.—The revenue from Registration is mainly of the former kind and the increase in its receipts has been due to the increasing popularity of the system and the steady progress in registration of documents that has ensued. The scale of fees was raised in 1922. The total revenue has risen as follows :—

	LAKHS. RS.
1901–02	14·47
1911–12	20·52
1921–22	32·56
1922–23	35·98
1923–24 (Revised) ...	36·32
1924–25 (Budget) ...	37·32

Forests.—The return from Forests is also largely in the nature of interest on capital invested. The total income has increased as follows:—

	LAKHS. RS.
1901-02	25·18
1911-12	41·35
1921-22	48·57
1922-23	52·73
1923-24 (Revised) ...	52·35
1924-25 (Budget) ...	52·34

Industries.—The return from Industries is quite a recent development and is expected in the year 1924-25 to amount to 15·54 lakhs. Endeavours are being made to put the Government industrial concerns on a commercial basis, each with its own working capital.

Minor items.—In addition to these, there are sundry minor items of income for which it is unnecessary to give a comparative table. The anticipated return under these heads for the year 1924-25 is shown in the table below:—

	LAKHS. RS.
Administration of Justice (Magisterial fines, etc.) ...	14·69
Jails (Jail manufactures, etc.)	7·87
Police (Cattle-pounds, etc.)...	9·04
Education (Fees in Govt. Colleges and Schools) ...	6·48
Civil Works (Rents of buildings, etc.)	7·00
Interest (13·33), Medical (3·71), Agriculture (4·01), Miscellaneous (4·48) and sundry items	40·59
Irrigation—Working expenses (this charge is taken in deduction of Revenue)	−29·54
	56·13

To sum up, the final division of the sources of revenue between the Central and Provincial Governments from the 1st April 1921 is as follows:—

Central.—Customs, Income-tax, Salt and Opium.

Provincial.—Land Revenue, Excise, Stamps, Forest, Irrigation, Registration and sundry minor items.

Provincial Contributions to the Central Government.—In consequence of the complete separation between the finances of the Central Government and those of the Provincial Governments, it was found that the receipts of the Central Government fell short of their expenditure by 983 lakhs. The question of making good this deficit by contribution from Provincial Governments was considered by Lord Meston's Committee and later by the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee. With reference to the recommendations of the latter committee it was laid down in Devolution Rule 17 that the sum of 983 lakhs should be met from contributions from the Provincial Governments as follows:—

Province. (1)	Contribution. (2)	Percentage of the figure in col. (2) to the total. (3)	Standard share. (4)
	LAKHS.		
Madras ...	348	35½	19
United Provinces.	240	24½	20
Punjab	175	18	10
Burma	64	6½	7
Bengal	63(*a*)	6½	21
Bombay	56	5½	14½
Central Provinces and Berar ...	22	2	5½
Assam	15	1½	3
	983	100	100

(*a*) Since remitted for a period of 3 years from 1922-23.

In making the above recommendation the Joint Committee have made an emphatic declaration of their intention that the contributions from the provinces to the Central Government should cease at the earliest possible moment.

Pronouncements to this effect have been made by the Government of

India on several occasions in the past. The appendix to this chapter contains extracts from a few of these declarations.

The initial contribution demanded from Madras is 348 lakhs or 35½ per cent of the Central deficit, while the standard and equitable share is only 19 per cent.

It has also been laid down in Devolution Rule 18 that, if in any year a reduction is made in the total of the Provincial contributions, a reduction will be made in the contributions of those local Governments only, whose last previous annual contributions exceeded their standard shares of the reduced demand and that the reduction in the case of each will be proportionate to such excess. If therefore any reduction is made in the total demand of 920 lakhs, the bulk of it will go towards the reduction of the present large contribution of 348 lakhs from Madras, and the levy of such a large contribution from Madras had been the subject of strong and continued protests.

In presenting the budget of the Government of India for 1924-25, the Finance Member placed before the Legislative Assembly two alternatives, viz., (1) the reduction of the salt duty from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 1-4-0 a maund, or (2) the reduction of the salt duty to Rs. 2 a maund coupled with a reduction of the total amount of Provincial contributions by 150 lakhs of which the relief to Madras was 80 lakhs. The action of the Legislative Assembly in throwing out the Finance Bill has, however, prevented the Government of India from giving effect to the second alternative, and the day for the remission of at least a portion of the heavy contribution from Madras has thus been postponed indefinitely.

Provincial loan account.—Prior to the 1st April 1921, the Provincial advance and loan account, i.e., the moneys required for the grant of loans to agriculturists, local bodies, etc., was financed by the Government of India. The local Government paid to the Government of India interest on the amounts outstanding, while the interest received from local bodies and agriculturists was credited to Provincial revenues. With effect from the 1st April 1921, these loans have to be financed by the Provincial Governments. Under Devolution Rule 23, the total amount due to the Government of India by the Government of Madras on the 1st April 1921, viz., 109·86 lakhs, has to be repaid with interest in not less than 12 years. The annual instalment in repayment of the principal is 9·50 lakhs.

Capital outlay on irrigation works.—The capital outlay on major irrigation works (productive and protective) was in the past met by the Government of India. With effect from the 1st April 1921 the revenues and charges on account of irrigation works are wholly Provincial. The capital sums spent by the Government of India on these works up to the 31st March 1921 are treated as advances made to the local Government from the revenues of India on which interest is payable to the Central Government, although the capital sum need not be repaid. The total sum spent by the Government of India on irrigation works in Madras up to the 31st March 1921 is 875·25 lakhs and the interest paid by the local Government is nearly 30 lakhs *per annum.*

Famine relief.—The financing of famine expenditure has also been placed on a new basis under the Reforms. Under Devolution Rule 29, the Madras Government is required to maintain a famine insurance fund by contributing from its revenues a fixed sum of 6·61 lakhs every year. This fund is not to be expended save upon actual famine relief expenditure, or construction of protective irrigation or other works for the prevention of famine, or for the grant of loans to cultivators either under the Agriculturists' Loans Act or for relief purposes. The balance at the credit of the fund is regarded as invested with the Central Government, which pays interest on it. The annual assignment can be suspended only when the accumulated total of the fund is not less than six times the annual assignment of 6·61 lakhs.

BUDGET PROCEDURE.

The gradual development of self-governing institutions forms part of the policy formulated by the Government of India Act of 1919, and with a view to attain this end, certain of the Provincial subjects have been transferred to popular control. The Transferred subjects, the most important of which are Local Self-Government, Education (other than European Education), Excise, Registration, Medical and Public Health, Agriculture, Industries and Public Works, are administered by the Governor assisted by Ministers chosen from among the elected members of the Legislature. The other subjects are reserved for administration by the Governor assisted by his Executive Council, and include, among others, Land Revenue, General Administration and Maintenance of Law and Order. In respect of these Reserved subjects, the primary responsibility for their proper administration still remains with the Secretary of State.

The division of Provincial subjects into "Reserved" and "Transferred" has not been attended by an allocation of the sources of Provincial revenue to the two branches. The expenditure on all subjects is a charge on the general revenues and balances of the province. The Provincial budget is considered by the whole Government acting together and the distribution of the incomings for expenditure on the Reserved and Transferred subjects is a matter of agreement between the two sides of the Government. The budget estimates as framed by the Executive Government are laid before the Legislative Council and the proposals of the Government for the appropriation of Provincial revenues in any year are, except in the case of certain non-voted charges referred to later, submitted to the vote of the Council in the shape of demands for grants. The Council may assent, or refuse its assent, to a demand, or may reduce the amount of the demand either by a reduction of the whole grant or by the omission or reduction of any of the items of expenditure comprising the demand, subject, however to certain limitations and exceptions. This power to vote supplies is an essential characteristic of a representative assembly and the resolutions passed by the Legislative Council in connection with the budget now possess a mandatory character and the Executive Government is bound to give effect to the wishes of the Legislature as expressed through these resolutions.

The Governor, however, possesses the power to authorize in cases of emergency such expenditure as may be necessary for the safety or tranquillity of the province or for the carrying on of any department, and in the case of Reserved subjects he may restore an item specially vetoed by the Council, on a certificate that the proposed expenditure is essential to the discharge of his responsibility for the subject concerned. All proposals for appropriation emanate from the Executive Government and the Council does not possess the power to vote any increase of expenditure during the budget discussions. In addition to the above limitations on the powers of the Council, the following items of expenditure have been removed from the scope of the Council's vote :—

(*a*) The contribution payable to the Central Government,

(*b*) Interest and sinking fund charges on loans,

(*c*) Expenditure, of which the amount is prescribed by or under any law,

(*d*) Salaries and pensions of persons appointed by or with the approval of His Majesty or by the Secretary of State in Council, and

(*e*) Salaries of Judges of the High Court and of the Advocate-General.

In cases of doubt whether any particular item of expenditure falls or does not fall under one of the exceptions detailed above the decision of the Governor is final.

The following table shows, under "Reserved" and "Transferred" subjects, respectively, the reductions that have been made in the budget by vote of the Council and the restorations that have been effected by certificate of His Excellency the Governor.

Head of account.	Budget, 1921–22.		Budget, 1922–23.		Budget, 1923–24.		Budget, 1924–25.	
	Reserved.	Transferred.	Reserved.	Transferred.	Reserved.	Transferred.	Reserved.	Transferred.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
5. Land Revenue ...	5·15	...	5·00	...	·28	...	...	...
6. Excise *	...	·50	...	·30	...	...	...	...
7. Stamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	·01	...
8. Forest	2·16†	...	1·06	...	1·00	...	...	...
9. Registration	...	...	...	·03	...	...	...	...
22. General Administration	·18	...	...	...	·64	...	·98‡	...
24. Administration of Justice	·43	...	1·11	...	·20	...	Rs.100	...
25. Jails and Convict Settlements ...	...	...	2·00	...	·50	...	1·00	...
26. Police	...	...	1·00	...	...	...	...	...
34. Agriculture	...	...	...	·02	...	...	...	...
37. Miscellaneous Departments	1·00	...	·21	...	·10†	...	...	...
41. Civil Works	...	4·75	...	·13	...	1·35	...	...
47. Miscellaneous ...	...	...	·20	...	...	...	...	...
Agency Division ...	...	...	...	...	5·00†	...	...	...
Loans and advances by the Provincial Government	...	...	12·0	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8·92	5·25	22·58	·48	7·72	1·35	1·99	...

* The Provincial demand for Excise for the three years 1921–22 to 1923–24 represents two-thirds of the charges of the joint Salt and Excise department.

† These reductions were restored by the local Government on certificates by His Excellency the Governor under section 72-D of the Government of India Act.

‡ The sum of ·98 lakh is made up of Rs. 97,661 for "Board of Revenue," and Rs. 100 for "Legislative Councils." The former item of Rs. 97,661 has been restored by His Excellency the Governor under section 72-D of the Government of India Act.

Financial powers of the Local Government.

Taxation and borrowing.—With the advent of the Reforms, the field of Provincial sources of revenue has been extended in the direction of taxation and borrowing. The Scheduled Taxes Rules framed under section 80-A (3) (*a*) of the Government of India Act have given local legislatures the power to impose *taxation*, without the previous sanction of the Governor-General, in respect of certain matters such as land put to uses other than agricultural, advertisements, amusements, etc.

As regards *borrowing*, the power has for the first time been conferred by section 30 (1) (*a*) of the Government of India Act, under which a local Government may, on behalf and in the name of the Secretary of State in Council, raise money on the security of the revenues allocated to it under the Act subject to certain conditions. The loan proposals require the sanction of the Government of India if the loan is to be raised in India, and of the Secretary of State if the loan is to be raised outside India; and in sanctioning the raising of the loan, the Government of India or the Secretary of State may specify the amount of the issue and any or all of the conditions under which the loan shall be raised. Loans can be raised by provincial Governments only for certain specific purposes such as capital expenditure on irrigation, construction or acquisition of any work or permanent asset of a material character connected with a project of lasting public utility, financing of famine relief, etc.; and where the investment is unlikely to yield an adequate return the maintenance of a sinking fund has been prescribed.

Powers of sanction.—At the same time the restrictions previously imposed on the powers of the local Government to sanction expenditure out of their resources have to a large extent been removed. A distinction is, however, made between powers to sanction and incur expenditure on Transferred subjects and powers in relation to expenditure on Reserved subjects. The Parliamentary Joint Committee have observed that it is the intention of the Government of India Act of 1919 that expenditure on Transferred subjects should, with the narrowest possible reservations, be within the exclusive control of the Provincial Legislature.

Thus, in respect of Transferred subjects, the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council is necessary for the creation of any new or the abolition of any existing permanent post, or for the increase or reduction of the pay attached to any permanent post, if the post is one which would ordinarily be held by a member of an all-India service, or for the increase or reduction of the cadre of an all-India service; for the creation of a permanent post on a maximum rate of pay exceeding Rs. 1,200 a month; for the creation of a temporary post the pay of which exceeds Rs. 4,000 a month; or the extension beyond a period of two years of a temporary post with pay exceeding Rs. 1,200 a month; and for expenditure on the purchase of imported stores or stationery.

In regard to expenditure on Reserved subjects, in addition to the above, further restrictions have been imposed. Thus, the sanction of the Secretary of State is necessary for capital expenditure upon Irrigation, Navigation and similar works when the original estimate exceeds 50 lakhs. Such sanction is also necessary for a revision of permanent establishment involving additional establishment charges exceeding 5 lakhs a year; provided that, if a resolution has been passed by the Legislative Council recommending an increase of establishment charges for this purpose, the sanction of the Secretary of State is not required unless the expenditure exceeds 15 lakhs a year.

The local Government also exercise certain limited powers in their capacity as agents to the Governor-General in Council in the administration of Central subjects, such as Customs, and Salt. For instance, they can sanction the creation or abolition of a permanent post provided that the maximum pay of the post does not exceed Rs. 500 a month; sanction the creation of a temporary post

on pay not exceeding Rs. 1,500 for not more than six months; and sanction revision of the pay of an establishment provided that the additional expenditure does not exceed Rs. 6,000 a year.

Committees of the local Legislature.—The introduction of the Reforms Scheme has brought into existence two Committees of the local Legislature, namely, the Public Accounts Committee, and the Finance Committee, the functions of which are calculated to bring the Legislature increasingly into touch with the details of the financial problems dealt with by the Executive Government.

The Public Accounts Committee is a statutory body which is constituted soon after the commencement of each financial year, not less than two-thirds of which are elected by the non-official members of the Legislative Council, the remaining members being nominated by the Governor. The Finance Member is the Chairman. The main function of the Committee is scrutiny of the audit and appropriation reports of the province. It satisfies itself that the money voted by the Council has been spent within the scope of the demands granted by the Council and brings to the notice of the Council all financial irregularities.

In addition to the Public Accounts Committee, which is a machine for ensuring regularity in public expenditure, there is the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council which is an advisory body for scrutiny of expenditure and for recommending economies. The Finance Committee, which is also constituted every year, consists of nine members, of whom six are elected by the non-official members of the Council and the remaining members, including the Finance Member who is ex-officio Chairman, are nominated by the Governor. Its main function is the examination and discussion of the budget proposals of the Executive Government, including the supplementary estimates. It also examines new schemes of expenditure before they are entered in the budget.

The Finance Committee constituted for the year 1922–23 was also appointed as a Retrenchment Committee to enquire into and report on further curtailment of expenditure, and the Report of the Retrenchment Committee was received by Government in December 1923.

Financial position.

Provincial revenue and expenditure.—From the table given in the earlier portion of this chapter, it will be seen that in 1892–93, the revenue assigned to this Presidency was only 302 lakhs and the actual expenditure was 318 lakhs. If the present settlement had been in force, this Government would have been in receipt of a revenue of 756 lakhs and the expenditure on the new basis would have been 403; in other words, the Provincial contribution in those days was nearly one-half of the gross provincial revenue on the new basis.

Ten years later, in 1902–03, the total figures for revenue and expenditure were 367 lakhs. Had the new settlement been in force, the revenue would have been 917 lakhs and the expenditure 471 lakhs, so that again very nearly half the gross Provincial revenue went to the Government of India.

By the beginning of the war, in 1914–15, things had improved somewhat. The revenue was 757 lakhs and the expenditure 822 lakhs; but if the new settlement had been in force, the revenue would have been 1,269 lakhs and the expenditure 841 lakhs, leaving a contribution of 428 lakhs.

Then followed the four war years (1915–16 to 1918–19), in which expenditure was restricted in every direction with the result that at the end of 1918–19 there was a balance of 210 lakhs. In the first year after the war, viz., the year 1919–20, the receipts on the old basis amounted to 955 lakhs and the charges to 959 lakhs, exceeding the revenue by only 4 lakhs. In the year 1920–21, which was the year when the Reforms were in the making, the revenue on the old basis amounted to 954 lakhs, while the expenditure rose to 1,101 lakhs, exceeding the revenue by 147 lakhs.

This excess expenditure was mainly due to the urgent necessity for revision of pay of all officers (both gazetted and non-gazetted) in the Presidency. The total expenditure incurred in 1920–21 on account of the revision of salaries amounted to about 128 lakhs. Even that, however, proved far short of the necessities, and in 1921–22, the first year of the Reforms period, the extra expenditure in consequence of the increase of salaries amounted to nearly 2 crores (this figure has subsequently risen to 2½ crores in 1923–24). At the same time there was another great set-back due to the temporary success of the non-co-operation movement, which cut down the Provincial receipts from Land Revenue, Excise and Forests and increased the charges in Malabar and on the maintenance of law and order generally. The total receipts for 1921–22 amounted to 1,542 lakhs, while the total expenditure, including the Provincial contribution to the Central Government of 348 lakhs, amounted to 1,641 lakhs, leaving a deficit of about 99 lakhs.

When the budget for 1922–23 came to be framed, the Provincial revenue was still at a low ebb. The Legislative Council recommended an increase of pay to village headmen, amounting to nearly 35 lakhs a year, while they did not approve of taxation to meet it. The Madras Government was therefore obliged to embark upon increases in the stamp duties and court-fees and registration fees. It was anticipated that the yield from the stamp duties and court-fees would amount to 70 lakhs and that from the enhanced registration fees to 7½ lakhs. The actual yield from the new stamp duties and court-fees has, however, proved to be only one-half of what was anticipated. The total revenue for 1922–23 was 1,606 lakhs and the expenditure 1,609 lakhs, leaving a deficit of 3 lakhs, a result which was achieved by the enforcement of all possible economies.

The budget for the year 1923–24 was framed on the basis of the revenue recovering, the non-co-operation movement being at least quiescent, the Malabar rebellion over, and the revision of salaries practically at an end. The total revenue was estimated at 1,687 lakhs and the total expenditure at 1,698 lakhs, leaving a deficit of about 11 lakhs.

The revenue forecast was however adversely affected to the extent of 28 lakhs by flood, famine and bad seasons, while on the expenditure side a saving of about 58 lakhs, due mostly to retrenchments, has occurred in the various departments. According to the revised estimate for 1923–24, the total revenue will amount to 1,659 lakhs, and the total expenditure to 1,640 lakhs, yielding a surplus of 19 lakhs, the whole of which will be devoted to the repayment of the Government of India's short-term loans.

The Budget for 1924–25 has been framed on the basis of normal increases under Land Revenue and Stamps and of a decline under Excise. The total revenue is estimated at 1,677 lakhs and the total expenditure at 1,662 lakhs leaving a surplus of 15 lakhs which will be utilized towards the repayment of the Government of India's short-term loans. The closing balance is estimated to amount to 14 lakhs, representing the amount to the credit of the Famine Insurance Fund.

In the Budget, an attempt has been made to systematize the loans transactions and to classify them into (1) productive loans, (2) posterity loans, or loans on works of permanent public utility, which should be repaid over a series of years, and (3) dead-weight debt, or money borrowed for ordinary current expenditure. The amount of dead-weight debt which will be reduced to Rs. 2·57 lakhs in 1923–24 is taken as a first charge on the revenues for 1924–25. It has been possible to achieve this result by drastic economies and retrenchments in various directions.

The budget provides for various minor schemes of new expenditure representing the ordinary expansion of the working of the several departments. The only important scheme is the long-postponed bifurcation of the Kistna

district. Provision has been made for various buildings connected with the ordinary administration, by financing from loan money, works costing half a lakh and more. The provision made for this purpose in 1924-25 is about 8 lakhs.

There has been a steady though small increase in the expenditure in the Transferred departments, the percentage to the total expenditure having risen from 32 in 1921-22 to 35 in 1924-25.

Retrenchment.—So far back as the commencement of the year 1921-22, His Excellency Lord Willingdon announced his intention of calling upon all heads of departments to show how they would carry on their administration if they were compelled to reduce the charges thereof by 20 per cent. This enquiry developed into further enquiries and by the time of the budget debate for 1922-23, retrenchments had been effected amounting to a sum total of 23 lakhs under salaries alone, which was followed by drastic reductions under travelling allowance, contingencies and other heads.

By the beginning of the year 1923-24 the total savings amounted to about 62 lakhs of which a sum of nearly 47 lakhs was due to the abolition of posts in the services.

	No. of posts abolished or held in abeyance.	Savings per annum. LAKHS. RS.
All-India services ...	53	6·46
Provincial services ...	61	5·10
Subordinate services.	1,045	8·27
Menial services (including constables).	5,279	8·11
Village staff ...	16,584	18·92
	23,022	46·86

In addition to the above saving of nearly 62 lakhs on the expenditure side, steps were taken to increase the revenue by enhancing the stamp duties, court-fees, and registration fees, resulting in an additional income of about 39 lakhs.

The Finance Committee constituted for the year 1922-23 was appointed to be the Retrenchment Committee. This Committee submitted to Government their report in December 1923. The recommendations of the Committee would, if given effect to in full, result in a saving of 89 lakhs in expenditure and an increase in revenue by 9 lakhs. The financial results are embodied in Chapter XXXIV of the Retrenchment Committee's Report which is summarized below :—

(a) *Savings in Expenditure.*

	LAKHS.
(1) Salaries	12·09
(2) Allowances	11·00
(3) Travelling allowances ...	5·34
(4) Supplies and services ...	2·19
(5) Land Revenue Department.	7·39
(6) Administration of Justice ...	3·86
(7) Jails	2·00
(8) Police	8·76
(9) Education	8·00
(10) Medical and Public Health ...	7·21
(11) Agriculture, Veterinary, Co-operation, Industries and Fisheries	9·72
(12) Superannuation allowance...	5·35
(13) Other departments	6·38
Total	89·29
(b) *Increase in Revenue* ...	8·92

NOTE.—The reduction of expenditure has been calculated on the basis of the savings to be effected in relation to the Civil Budget Estimate for 1923-24.

Figures under principal heads.—The following statement shows by principal heads the total revenue and expenditure for the five years, 1920-21 to 1924-25, the figures for 1920-21 having been adjusted with reference to the classification of revenue and expenditure adopted since the Reforms :—

Revenue.

Revenue heads.	1920–21 Actuals (adjusted with reference to Reforms classification).	1921–22 Actuals.	1922–23 Actuals.	1923–24 Revised estimate.	1924–25 Budget estimate.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Land Revenue (including portion due to Irrigation).	688·54	725·95	729·84	747·35	762·01
Excise	539·07	488·17	490·14	520·44	513·69
Stamps	178·10	189·85	219·84	228·83	240·19
Forest	52·69	48·57	52·73	52·35	52·34
Registration	30·61	32·56	35·98	36·32	37·32
Other heads	70·82	57·19	77·69	73·26	71·67
Total ...	1,559·83	* 1,542·29	1,606·22	1,658·55	1,677·22
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure	...	...	...	18·97	15·18

* The figure for 1921–22 given on page 3 of the Civil Budget Estimate for 1923–24 (final edition) is 1,579·20 lakhs. Deducting the assignment to the Government of India on account of the revenue from Taxes on income (35·81 lakhs) and the charges on account of the income-tax establishment (1·10 lakhs), the net figure is, 1,542·29 lakhs. A similar reduction is also made on the expenditure side for purposes of like comparison with the figures from 1922–23, as the net revenue alone is shown on the receipts side from that year onwards.

Expenditure.

Expenditure heads.	1920–21 Actuals (adjusted).	1921–22 Actuals.	1922–23 Actuals.	1923–24 Revised estimate.	1924–25 Budget estimate.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Land Revenue *	185·22	129·33	133·45	40·25	43·47
General Administration * ...	24·46	135·10	131·98	216·92	225·16
Administration of Justice * ...	118·65	94·57	95·93	94·54	97·02
* ...	328·33	359·00	361·36	351·71	365·65
Police	176·97	200·40	201·30	199·93	198·16
Education	133·00	143·24	154·44	168·28	173·65
Civil Works	110·89	121·84	106·86	118·87	103·92
Medical and Public Health ...	67·88	†85·32	66·87	69·59	75·02
Forest	45·31	52·29	48·29	47·67	49·70
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	38·01	45·83	48·88	51·56	53·71
Agriculture and Industries ...	36·39	46·23	44·73	46·86	55·49
Irrigation (excluding major irrigation works)	38·35	40·39	35·25	40·30	41·36
Jails	28·01	29·56	39·44	31·55	32·21
Excise	26·63	30·89	29·27	29·41	26·22
Stationery and Printing	24·24	24·69	23·30	26·22	22·01
Registration	20·97	22·61	21·92	23·03	24·56
Interest on Debt (including Irrigation Debt)	35·69	34·50	41·50	45·46	47·37
Other heads	19·43	‖56·22	34·83	41·14	45·01
Contribution to the Central Government	‡348·00	348·00	348·00	348·00	348·00
Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	1,478·10	§1,641·01	1,609·24	1,639·58	1,662·04
Excess of Expenditure over Revenues	...	98·72	3·02	...	...

* There have been changes in the classification of charges affecting the three heads "Land Revenue," "General Administration," and "Administration of Justice"; and the total figures for these three heads show the real growth in expenditure.

† Includes an expenditure of 15·61 lakhs for grants for water-supply and drainage schemes, which will be written back to the capital account.

‡ There was no direct Provincial contribution in 1920-21; the figure 348 lakhs is entered for purposes of comparison.

§ The figure for 1921-22 as given on page 3 of the Civil Budget Estimate for 1923-24 is 1,677·92 lakhs. Deducting the assignment to the Government of India on account of the revenue from Taxes on income (35·81 lakhs) and the charges on account of income-tax establishment (1·10 lakhs) the net figure is 1,641·01 lakhs.

‖ Includes the payment to the Government of India of a special assignment of 20·50 lakhs eing the amount due to the Government of India for 1920-21 in respect of the additional taxation imposed under Income-tax.

Total receipts and disbursements.—The total receipts and disbursements of the Government of Madras for the four years 1921–22 to 1924–25 including transactions on capital account and under debt heads are exhibited in the following table :—

—	Actuals, 1921–22.	Actuals, 1922–23.	Revised, 1923–24.	Budget, 1924–25.
Receipts.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Revenue	1,542·29	1,606·22	1,658·55	1,677·22
Loans between Central and Provincial Governments	114·86	66·18	58·80	110·00
Famine Insurance Fund	...	5·62	5·87	2·15
Total Receipts ...	1,657·15	1,678·02	1,723·22	1,789·37
Opening balance ...	58·78	...	8·55	11·49
Grand total ...	1,715·93	1,678·02	1,731·77	1,800·86

—	Actuals, 1921–22.	Actuals, 1922–23.	Revised, 1923–24.	Budget, 1924–25.	*Total for 4 years.*
Disbursements.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	*Lakhs.*
Expenditure charged to Revenue...	1,641·01 *—15·61	1,609·24	1,639·58	1,662·04	...
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
1. *Commercial concerns*—					
(*a*) Forest outlay	...	...	...	1·75	*1·75*
(*b*) Kerala Soap Institute (Civil works)	...	...	...	·09	*·09*
2. *Irrigation*—					
(*a*) Productive	7·19	6·43	11·72	11·79	*37·13*
(*b*) Unproductive	...	...	...	·37	*·37*
3. *Civil Works*—					
(*a*) Productive — Housing Schemes	·89	...	1·04	2·10	*4·03*
(*b*) Unproductive	10·41	...	2·84	9·35	*22·60*
4. *Grants for works of public utility*—					
(*a*) Water-supply and drainage schemes ...	*+15·61	5·77	4·11	14·93	*40·42*
(*b*) Grants for roads and bridges	...	...	...	2·94	*2·94*
5. *Provincial Advance and Loan Account*—					
(Net after deducting recoveries)	46·93	33·78	32·52	57·18	*170·41*
6. *Loans between Central and Provincial Governments* ...	9·50	9·50 +4·75	9·50 +18·97	9·50 +15·18	...
Total Disbursements ...	1,715·93	1,669·47	1,720·28	1,787·22	...
Closing balance ...	...	8·55	11·49	13·64	...
Grand total ...	1,715·93	1,678·02	1,731·77	1,800·86	...

* Originally met from the Revenue account but will be written back to Capital.

The debt of the Presidency.—As already stated, local Governments have been given independent borrowing powers subject to certain restrictions as regards the objects for which money may be borrowed, the amount of the issues, the rate of interest and other conditions under which the loan may be raised. The Madras Government have not so far entered the open market and all their borrowings have so far been met by advances from he Central Government.

The total amount of debt at the end of 1924–25 on which the Madras Government will be paying interest to the Government of India is Rs. 1,258·05 lakhs which is made up of:—

		LAKHS. RS.
(1) Irrigation Works (capital outlay incurred by the Government of India up to 31st March 1921, which is of the nature of permanent debt)		875·25
(2) Old Provincial Advance and Loan Account (the total amount due to the Government of India on 1st April 1921 was Rs. 109·86 lakhs which is repayable with interest, in twelve annual instalments of principal. During the four years 1921–22 to 1924–25, instalments aggregating (4 × 9·50) or 38·00 lakhs, will be paid leaving a balance of 71·86 lakhs) ...		71·86
(3) Short-term loans to be repaid in 15 years		310·94
1921-22	114·86	
1922-23 (66·18 — 4·75 repayment)	61·43	
1923-24 (58·80 — 18·97 repayment)	39·83	
1924-25 (110·00 — 15·18 repayment) ...	94·82	
	310·94	
		1,258·05

Leaving out of account the permanent debt on account of Irrigation Works, the total borrowings from the Government of Ind a amount to (71·86 + 310·94) or 382·80 lakhs.

And this sum is fully covered by assets as shown below, leaving no dead-weight debt:—

		LAKHS. RS.
(*a*) Amount lent to local bodies, agriculturists, zamindars and others, who are responsible for the charge of the loans ... ... (109·86 + 170·41) or 280·27 lakhs)		280·27
(*b*) Commercial concerns...		1·84
(*c*) Productive Irrigation Works—outlay incurred since the Reforms		37·13
(*d*) Unproductive Irrigation Works		·37
(*e*) Productive Civil Works —Housing schemes ...		4·03
(*f*) Unproductive Civil Works		22·60
(*g*) Unproductive Works of Public utility: grants for—		
(i) Water-supply and drainage ...	40·42	
(ii) Roads and bridges ...	2·94	
		43·36
		389·60
(*h*) *Add* outlay on commercial concerns met from the revenue account since 1921–22, which will be written back to capital ...		+ 8·27
		397·87
(*i*) *Deduct* instalment repayments towards outlay incurred on unproductive works, viz., items (*d*), (*f*) and (*g*)		− 15·07
Net total ...		382·80

APPENDIX

Extract from the Budget speech, dated 1st March 1923, of the Hon'ble Sir Basil Blackett, Finance Member of the Government of India.

" * * * I do not think that any one considering Indian finances at the present time can fail to be impressed by the undesirability of a long continuance of the present unsatisfactory position in regard to the provincial contributions. The Government of India have stated plainly that, as soon as they are able to do so, they intend to reduce, and eventually extinguish, these contributions. * * * But so long as we have a deficit in the Central budget, it is obviously impossible for us to make a beginning with the reduction of provincial contributions. * * * Much, therefore, as we should have liked to be able to make a beginning of the reduction of the provincial contributions, it is obvious that this year we must confine ourselves to an attempt to deal with our own deficit. I would, however, add this appeal to all who are interested in a reduction in the Provincial contributions. Let them give us their full support in any measures we propose for securing a balanced Central budget in the certainty that by so doing they are hastening the day when the contributions can begin to be relea ed."

Extract from the statement by His Excellency the Governor-General on 29th March 1923 certifying the Finance Bill with the salt tax at Rs. 2-8-0 per maund.

"Ever since my arrival in this country the Legislature, all sections of the press and public men in deputations, addresses and speeches have insistently urged on me the vital necessity of securing financial equilibrium. In addition representations had persistently been made that the Government of India should balance its budget in order that it might begin to remit the contributions of Rs. 9¼ crores from the Provincial Governments to the Government of India, a matter vitally important to the progress of those departments which have, under the Reforms Scheme, been committed to the charge of Ministers . . . Many of the members had emphasised the need of regaining equilibrium as a necessary preliminary to fulfilling our obligations in regard to the gradual reduction of Provincial contributions; and it is indeed obvious that no step in this direction can be taken so long as the finances of the Central Government are in deficit. * * * Unbalanced budgets appear to me to involve dangers to the future of India perhaps inherently greater than any constitutional or political issue, while their immediate effect is to stifle the development in the provision of all those beneficent activities, e.g., Education, Public Health, Industry, which should be the first fruits of the Reforms. I am convinced therefore that my action will prove of ultimate benefit in the development of the Reforms and the advancement of India and for these I shall continue to labour in the discharge of the high responsibilities entrusted to me as Governor-General."

Extract from Earl Winterton's speech of 14th June 1923 (pages 751–752 of Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, Vol. 165.)

" * * * I take my stand on the assertion that to have left the deficit it would have been the line of least resistance, but it would have been productive of a greater evil. It would have involved a further increase of India's debt and that would have meant a loss to her credit. At the same time it would have entailed a great blow to the Reforms. It would have been a blow to the reforms if in the first two or three years' working it had been found impossible in any one year to obtain a balance of accounts. It would have made Reform appear in a very bad light. There are even more practical considerations. It is known that the Central Government receives annual contributions from the provinces towards its expenditure, and that is altogether apart from what the provinces themselves provide for their own use.

As those who are familiar with the subject know, it is the earnest desire of the Government of India to reduce and ultimately to extinguish these contributions in order that the provinces may have an increased amount at their disposal for carrying through schemes of social and economic progress of an important character which are urgently required and which now are being suspended owing to a lack of funds. The financial position of the provinces in the last two years has been full of difficulty owing largely to their expenses consequent on war conditions. In the year 1921-22 the aggregate of the Provincial deficits exceeded Rs. 8½ crores. By dint of economies and in some cases increased taxation a greatly improved result was achieved and in this year, according to the latest estimate, the aggregate of the Provincial deficits will be brought down to Re. 1 crore only. That reflects the greatest credit both on the Central Government for the example they have set and on the Provincial Governments. Unfortunately, however, there are still a number of provinces which show a deficit. The figures I have already given refer only to the aggregate deficit.

The budget surpluses in the provinces, where they do exist, are but small in amount. I think it will be generally agreed that a realization of the hopes on which the reforms were based depends on the provinces obtaining command of larger resources and, to secure those, the first and most fundamental step is the balancing of the Central budget and the achievement of a surplus in the Provincial budgets. If the Central revenues could thus be improved, it would of course enable the Government of India to dispense with part at least of the Provincial contributions at an early date. Therefore the provinces have a great interest in this matter of budget surpluses and especially in the Central budget. I am afraid I cannot to-day give any promise as to when any reduction in the contributions will be obtained. As I have said to a great extent that depends on the condition of the Central revenue, and until the finances of the Central Government have been restored it will not be possible to contemplate the desired remissions to the provinces.

* * * "

Extracts from the Budget speech, dated 29th February 1924, of the Hon'ble Sir Basil Blackett, Finance Member of the Government of India.

" * * * Replacing the net receipts from Railways by the fixed contribution of 4·27 crores, we thus arrive at a total revenue estimate of 107·93 crores, giving us, on the basis of existing taxation, a surplus of 3·36 crores. How are we to utilize this surplus? I see many claimants. I should like to have been able to reduce some of our Customs duties which in certain cases are undoubtedly hampering trade, though not I think so much as has been contended in certain quarters. It is tempting to consider a reduction here and there of some of our charges for postal and telegraph services; these, however, must wait till we know more exactly what the real surplus on the working of the Posts and Telegraphs is. Then there are the Provincial contributions. We had some discussion on these a few weeks ago, and the desirability of getting rid of them was widely recognized. So long as they remain unreduced, we are in the position of having over 9 crores of prior obligations between us and the things we should like to do with our surplus. Moreover, the existence of this liability is a constant source of bitterness in the relations between the different Provincial Governments and between the Government of India and the Provincial Governments, not excluding Bengal, whose three years of grace expire at the close of 1924-25. A beginning of reduction is being eagerly anticipated by the provinces, especially by Ministers who are anxious to develop the services under their charge and are severally hampered by lack of cash. Undoubtedly the Provincial contributions have a very strong claim. And finally there is the salt tax. It was raised from Re. 1-4-0 per maund to Rs. 2-8-0 per

maund this year owing to the paramount necessity of balancing the budget. To reduce it to Rs. 2 per maund would demand 1·82 crores out of our surplus, to reduce it to Re. 1-4-0 would take away Rs. 3·32 crores, that is, would devour practically the whole surplus. * * *

But are the economic objections to the salt duty so great as to justify the House in giving up this recurrent source of revenue at a time when the Provincial contributions remain unreduced, and the needs of the provinces are as great as they are to-day? We have a sum of over 9 crores between us and a budget which balances without the assistance of the Provincial contributions. If we reduce the salt tax to Rs. 1-4-0, we are in truth proclaiming to the provinces that neither in 1924–25 nor in 1925–26 can we offer them any certain prospect of relief. We are at the same time postponing indefinitely the date at which we can foresee any reasonable possibility of reducing other onerous taxes or increasing our expenditure on beneficial services. It is a message of despair to all those who are looking to expenditure, whether by the Central Government or by the Provincial Governments, for the amelioration of the conditions of life, and for improved educational and sanitary services, throughout India. * * *

After full consideration of all the special circumstances, the Government of India have decided not to ask the House to continue the salt duty at Rs. 2-8-0 a maund. But in view of their repeated pledges on the subject of the Provincial contributions, and still more because they are convinced that even the poorest Indian—and perhaps the poorest most of all—will benefit far more by the maintenance of sound finances in the Central Government and by a beginning of a reduction in the Provincial contributions, they have decided that the middle course is the right course. They propose to divide the surplus between the two claimants.

The recommendation of the Government of India therefore is and I desire to make it clear to the House that this recommendation is made after full consultation with the Secretary of State and with his full approval and support, that out of the surplus of 3·36 crores a sum of 1·82 crores be applied to reducing the salt tax from Rs. 2-8-0 per maund to Rs. 2 per maund and that a sum of Rs. 1·50 crores be applied to a reduction of the Provincial contributions. This will give immediate relief to four provinces. It will reduce the contribution of Madras from 348 lakhs to 268 lakhs. It will reduce the contribution of the Punjab by 38 lakhs, from 175 lakhs to 137 lakhs. The contribution of the United Provinces will be reduced from 240 lakhs to 210 lakhs, a reduction of 30 lakhs. Burma will get a small reduction of 2 lakhs on its contribution of 64 lakhs.

I do not wish to appeal to Provincial particularism. We here represent the whole of India. As I said a few weeks ago, borrowing the words of the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, this is a national question and should be looked at from a national standpoint. The Devolution Rules prescribe the proportions in which each province's contribution is to be reduced as money becomes available. The provinces named are the first to get relief. But "well begun is half done." The turn of the others comes next and their prospect of reduction is brought so much the nearer by the clearing away of prior claims. But more important still is the interest of India as a whole in making a beginning in dealing with this running sore of the Provincial contributions. This House, in the first year of its life, has an opportunity of helping to make good the financial basis of the Reforms from lack of which many of the difficulties of the last three years have sprung. The Government of India ask the co-operation of the Assembly in enabling them so to manage the finances of the country that the way may be clear for constitutional progress unhampered by any impediments arising from financial disorders."

Numismatics with special relation to South India.

[*Abridged from an article originally contributed to the Journal of the Mythic Society, Bangalore.*]

Diwan Bahadur Sir T. Desika Achariyar, Kt.

From the earliest times known, money seems to have been coined in gold, silver, copper and lead. The most ancient of the coins are in silver, that metal having been evidently coined as money for ages before gold was adopted as the standard. The former metal which had been imported in plates into India was cut into small flat pieces, sometimes square, sometimes round, weighing generally between 50 to 60 grains. Did this silver coinage belong to South India or did the metal out of which these coins are fashioned and which is believed to have been imported by the Phoenicians into Northern India enter the market of that portion of India called the Peninsula at a later age, possibly during the time of the Chola ascendency in the 10th and 11th centuries after the Christian era? I am inclined to answer the first of these questions in the affirmative. Long before the Tamil country began to feel the influence of the Aryan immigrants from the North, even before the time of the Emperor Asoka, the Tamils had an extensive commercial and maritime intercourse with Assyria and ancient Accadia. Silver "Karshapanas" were current in the time of Buddha, in the 6th Century B.C., and according to Sir A. Cunningham, they may have been current as early as 1,000 years before Christ. The silver coins found in South India need not then have found their way from the north, brought thither to serve the exigencies of commerce or by Aryan immigrants into the Deccan. The similarity between the specimens found in the extreme South of India and those occurring in Northern India must be explained by other reasons than those furnished by the current theory of their introduction into Southern India from the North.

Of the three great Hindu powers of the South, the Pandyan dynasty had evidently no silver coinage at all, while no silver Chola coins before the 10th century are known. One comes across thin silver pieces now and then, attributable to the other ancient South Indian kingdom, viz., that of the Cheras, but their identification as issues of the Chera mint is very doubtful. Coming to later times, while the Vijianagar gold currency seems to have been both prolific and varied, there is such an extreme poverty in their silver currency that even the genuineness of the few silver coins known of King Deva Roya, is well open to question, regard being had particularly to the varied and numerous currency both in copper and gold of the long and prosperous reign of Deva Roya.

By the 14th and 15th centuries, however, silver became, along with gold, the normal medium of currency; and we find the silver Rupee, first introduced by Sher Shah, gradually taking a permanent place in the monetary system of South India.

The gold currency consisted of "swarnas," "tankas," "varagans," "pons" and, later on, of "pagodas' and silver and gold "panams" their multiples or subdivisions. The rich colour of gold seems to have charmed the human eye in all ages, and hence the name given to it in Sanskrit, "swarna"—literally of beautiful colour. It is not easy to say when gold first began to be coined as money. At the time of Darius, the Indians paid a tribute to him of 360 talents of "gold dust" and they obtained the dust by a curious process which Herodotus describes in detail. The name "swarna," was perhaps originally applied to a packet of "gold dust" of a particular weight; and when gold

of that weight or value was coined into money, the word "swarna" was applied to the coin itself, just in the same way as the Tamil word "pon"—literally gold—came to denominate a gold coin. There can be no doubt that gold money was current in South India from a very early period. The coins of Sundara Pandya of an antique type, the coins of Raja Raja and Lankeswara of the 10th and 11th centuries A.D., the pagodas of the Chalukyas and those of the last great kingdom of the South, namely, Vijianagar, are among the familiar instances of old gold coins found in Southern India. Inscriptions of the Chola King Raja Raja mention a gold *kalanju* and a gold *kasu*, the latter of which evidently weighed about 28 grains and passed for the value of the metal. The several European Companies, who originally came into the country for trade and were driven in course of time to issue coins for the exigencies of their factories and settlements, coined gold "pagodas" and "panams" in imitation of the customers whose trade they catered for. Nor are there wanting pagodas of the Muhammadan sovereignties which established themselves in Southern India and made themselves felt in the dominions which once had acknowledged the supremacy or suzerainty of Vijayanagar. Hyder and Tippu both coined money in gold and a visit to the Bangalore bazaars will reward the ardent coin collector with a find of the issues of both these remarkable personalities of different years and mints.

Copper money in India was possibly as old as, if not older than, the silver money already referred to, and by far the most interesting coins are met with in this metal and in lead. It is not possible now to understand how a metal so easily liable to decay as lead became a medium of currency. Pliny records that in ancient India lead was exchanged for pearls, ivory, and precious stones. The coinage of the Andhra dynasty, who ruled in the northern districts of this Presidency in the early centuries of the Christian era, was in this metal, and in later times the Danish East India Company, which had a settlement at Tranquebar, issued lead. The exact ratio borne by these lead pieces to silver or copper coins is not possible easily to ascertain.

The Portuguese East India Company issued coins in *tutenag*, an alloy of *copper and zinc* and the British East India Company is known to have coined money called Budgrooks in the same metal.

Thus the currency in South India, in the period antecedent to the Muhammadan conquest and even during the days of the several European trading Companies, comprised the precious metals, gold and silver, and the ordinary metals, copper, lead and zinc.

Dealing next with the *devices and legends* found on South Indian coins and the lessons that they teach us, it is best to divide the coins into four great classes:—

(1) those belonging to a period anterior to the ascendency of the Chola power in the South, that is, from the earliest times that we have any record of till the 10th century A.D.;

(2) those anterior to the rise of the Vijayanagar kingdom, that is, from the 11th till the 14th century;

(3) those issued by the last great Hindu kingdom and by various usurpers, both Hindus and Muhammadans, during the 14th and 16th centuries; and lastly,

(4) those issued by the several European Companies which traded in the East in the 17th and 18th centuries and the various Hindu and Muhammadan kingdoms, "whose quarrels, wars and struggles for supremacy kept the whole country in confusion for two and a half centuries."

I. To the first class belong those small copper pieces, of distinctly Roman type, found in and around modern Madura, the capital of the ancient Pandyan kingdom. From their size and probably insignificant value, as well as the large number in which they abound, it is tolerably certain that they were not imported into India by Roman

merchants, who however enjoyed an extensive commercial intercourse with the Pandya and Chola countries in the early centuries of the Christian era. These small pieces were probably the products of a local mint established at Madura to meet the exigencies of a Roman colony which had settled there. Their distinctive feature, unlike that of the rest of the ancient coinage ot South India, consists in their obverse bearing *the bust of an Emperor*, with a legend which runs partly round the design. On specimens till now obtained the legend is too far gone to be decipherable. Finds of Roman *aurei* and *denaril* are now and then unearthed in the Southern districts of the Madras Presidency, and they belong mostly to the period of the Western Empire. It is remarkable that in many cases, these *aurei* are either cut in the middle or have two holes bored near the edge, leading to the conclusion that these marks were imprinted on the coins to make them current as money in the province or kingdom where they were brought by Roman merchants.

Of about the same age as the Roman copper coins are the beautifully executed square pieces in copper, issued by the Pandyan kings who, from before the 5th or 6th century B.C., ruled in the Madura and Tinnevelly districts, with their capital sometime at Korkai in the latter district, and latterly at a place called Madura near the site of the modern town of that name. These bear on their obverse, the figure of an elephant or a bull, often with one or more riders, accompanied by various emblems of the Buddhist faith. These figures and designs are so realistically and skilfully executed that one is tempted to conjecture that their high finish might be due to the impulse received by Indian Art by contact with the Greeks who came with Alexander the Great and with whom it has been aptly remarked that "Art was Religion."

These were not the only coins of the period which bear Buddhist emblems for the Andhra Dynasty, a powerful kingdom referred to by Pliny, issued, about the beginning of the Christian era, coins in lead, which, along with the bow and the arrow, the horse, lion, bull and elephant, bore various devices, peculiar to the religion of Buddha, Unlike coins of the Pandyan kingdom. those give the names ot the reigning monarch such as Gotamiputra and Satakarni. Moreover, the Andhras seem to have been a maritime people, for a large number of their coins bear the figure of a two or three-masted ship. Such a design would be foreign to a race, whose trade was purely inland, and whose commercial intercouse was confined to the imports that flowed into their territory from other parts of South India.

Later in date than these are the series of Pandyan coins, which have on their obverse the figure of a fish, single, double, or crossed, which was the dynastic emblem of the Pandyans. On their reverse are readable as legends more or less high sounding Tamil titles of the Prince that issued them, which fail to furnish, however, any definite data for the identification of the name of the Prince himself or of the age in which he ruled. Such titles are "Avanipa Segaran," "Avanipendiran," "Sundara Pandyan," "Kachivalangum Perumal," "Chonadu Kondan or Cheranadu Kondan" and "Kodandaraman." The first two of these literally mean that the king was the ornament of the Earth or that he was the Indra or Lord of the Earth. It is beyond doubt that previous to the ascendency of the Chola power in the South under Parantaka I who ruled in the beginning of the 10th century A.D. at Woriyur, the Pandyan kingdom was supreme, and thus it would be nothing strange if the scions of that race claimed to be the ornaments or lords of all creation. The legends, "Chonadu" or "Chera Nedu" "Kondan" and "Kachivalangum Perumal" evidently refer to that state of constant warfare between the *Chola*, *Chera*, and *Pandyan* powers and the alternate victories of the one over the other which from a distinctive feature of the indigenous accounts of the *Muvarasar* (three kings). The meaning of "Chonadu Kondan" is "the sovereign who

conquered the Chola country" while that of "Kachuvalangum Perumal" is "the king who gave back Kanchi." The town Kanchi or Conjeeveram in the Chingleput district was at one time the capital of the Cholas and the Pandyan king, after having overrun this capital, generously gave it back to the vanquished king; commemorating the event by issuing a medal with the legend in question. Similarly a victorious Pandyan commemorated the success of his arms against the Sinhalese kings of Ceylon by assuming the "birudu" of "Kodandaraman," believing, with pardonable vanity, that he was a second Rama who conquered Ceylon.

While the Pandyans were ruling in the southernmost portion of the Presidency, at some period subsequent to that of Asoka, the Pallavas appeared on the scene and rose into great prominence on the Coromandel Coast and enjoyed an extensive foreign trade. Their coins, met with in large numbers at Mahabalipuram and generally in the sea coast villages, are thin copper pieces, with the figure of a lion, horse, or bull, or three masted ship as the typical device on their obverse, while the legend sometimes gives the name of the ruling king. Buddhism or Jainism must have had a stronghold in South India during the period of currency of these coins, for they are, though in a different metal, of almost the same type as the issues of the "Andhra Bhrityas," and bear the same characteristic Buddhistic devices. The circular seal attached to the ring on which are strung the Velurpalaiyam plates copied by the Assistant Government Epigraphist in the year 1910–11, has on it the figure of a recumbent bull facing the proper right flanked on either side by two lampstands. Above the bull appear eight other symbols among which is the Buddhist Swastika. These devices are surmounted by a Chatra and two chamaras (the state umbrella and flywhisks with ornamental handles). To collectors of South Indian coins, these devices are familiar as those of the coins of the Pallavas.

To much the same period must be attributed the coins with the figure of a boar on their obverse, that animal having been looked upon as the dynastic emblem of the Chalukyans who grew into power in the Western and Northern Deccan, in about the 5th or 6th century A.D., and eventually exercised considerable influence in Southern India, particularly after their intermarriage with the powerful Chola kingdom of the South The Sanskrit equivalent of the boar is "Varaha," and the name of the gold pagoda in South India passed by the name "Varahan," from its originally having been issued by the Chalukyans with the "boar" emblem. In course of time, the "swarna" with the device of a boar, came to be known by the name of the device itself just as the "sovereign" and "guinea" in England came to be so known from the former bearing for the first time the portrait of the sovereign in the reign of Henry VII, and the latter from the coin having been minted from gold brought from Guinea by the "Company of Royal Adventurers" of England trading with Africa in the time of Charles II.

II. Passing to the coinage of the next period, that of the Chola ascendency anterior to the rise of the great kingdom of Vijayanagar, one meets with the Chola emblem which was a tiger just as that of the Pandyas was the fish, and that of the Cheras a bow. During the palmy days of the Chola sovereignty, all these three emblems were united on their coins and seals, thus giving rise to the familiar device on the obverse of Chola coins, which is made up of a tiger in the middle, flanked by the fish and the bow, the emblems of the rival kingdoms, which at this period, held but a subordinate place. Coins with this device bear on the exergue, in Devanagiri, the name of the king who issued them, and they are generally found in silver in the Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Madura districts. Copper coins of this type are so far unknown, though a gold coin with the tiger alone in the middle and with the Grandha legend "Uttamachola" is figured by Sir W. Elliot in his contribution to "Numismata Orientalia." The silver coins bear the following names: "Raja Raja," "Rajendra Chola," "Uttama

Chola," and "Gangaikonda Chola." On some quaint cup-shaped gold coins, occurs the name *Raja Chola Narayana* in Kanarese. These were evidently of the Chola Chalukya period, when a Chola Viceroy ruled at Rajahmundry, but it may be noted that king Parantaka I (900–940) also went by the name of Vira Narayana Chola. They are disc-shaped, with the figure of the boar in the centre, and the legend distributed in the margin. Of these titles, "Gangai Konda Chola" is of special interest as having been assumed by a Chola king in commemoration of the transfer of the seat of government to the town that bears his name. The title itself was assumed by the king Rajendra Chola (1011 to 1032) after his victory over the Ganga kings. This town continued to be the capital even during the times of the great king Kulottunga Chola I who ascended the throne in 1062 or 1063.

The most numerous and commonly found of the Chola coins belong to the reign of the great king Raja Raja *alias* Mummudi Konda Chola (985–1016). His copper, silver, and gold coins always have on the obverse the figure of a king arrayed in regal robes while on the reverse the same figure is represented in a seated position with the legend in Devanagiri "Raja Raja" to the right. These are the typical devices of the coins of the Ceylon kings, the Iḻka Kāśu, which seem to have been current in Southern India even during the time of the Chola ascendency, as shown by an inscription copied by the Government Epigraphist in 1910–11. The introduction of this device on the coins of the greatest monarch of his age in South India, points to the undoubted fact that he was completely successful in his operations against the king of Ceylon.

Coins with the standing figure above referred to, occur also in great *variety*, the most noteworthy being those with the figures of the bull or the elephant or the boar on the reverse. The coins with the bull and the boar on the reverse, generally have the syllable "VI" in Kanarese or Nagari in front of the typical device, the same standing for *Vira* (1078 A.D.) or *Vikrama* (1108 A.D.) Chola. Those with the elephant on the reverse, have the Tamil syllable "*Ma*" probably referring to the Maravarmans, many of whom are known to the student of South Indian Epigraphy.

Though the Pandyan kingdom came at this time to occupy only a subordinate position, it had its own coinage in which the Fish emblem was associated with the Chola "standing and seated figures," already adverted to, or sometimes with the Boar device of the Chalukyas with the legends "Sundara Pandyan," "Ellantalaiyanan," "Kaliyugaraman," "Butalaviram," "Chera Kularaman." Of these types, those with the legend, "Sundara Pandya" are of great importance corresponding by their diversity to the numerous kings of that name who are known to furnish material for concluding that from inscriptions to have reigned from the twelfth to the fourteenth centuries. The meaning of the word "Sundara" is "*beautiful*" and Sunderaswarar, the God of Madura, must have something to do with the name "Sundara" occurring so often. Coins assignable to the 7th and 8th centuries, equally with those of the Chola Chalukya period, have equally on them the legend "Sundara Pandya."

The gradual revival of the old Hindu faith and the extinction of Buddhism from the land, are well exemplified by the coins of the Pandyan kings. In the old ones, the chief emblems are of the Buddhistic religion. These are followed, by the dynastic emblem of the Pandyan kings, namely, the Fish. This emblem they seemed to have assumed, when, in the religious revival that followed the decay of Buddhism, they wanted to claim kinship with the Aryan race of kings from whom were descended the heroes of the Mahabaratha. It is recounted in the great epic that one of the Pandu Brothers, by successfully shooting his arrow through the eye of a golden fish, which was kept revolving at a great height, got the hand of Drupadi at a "Swayamwara": and in his perigrinations, according to later legends, he is said to have married; a

Pandyan king's daughter. This tradition, true or false, was evidently pressed into the service of some proud Pandyan who claimed to have Aryan blood flowing in his veins and therefore used the Fish banner as one or his regal insignia. Along with the fish were associated the emblems of the Sivite and the Vaishnavite faiths; and indeed the coin of Kaliyuga Raman bears the device of "the feet of Vishnu" such as those worshipped by devotees of the Vaishnava sect.

The art displayed in the coins of this period cannot be commended for either elegance or purity. The devices are ill executed and the coins themselves are lumps of copper without edgings, mostly irregular in shape, and the arrangement of the devices and legends is in total disregard of all symmetry or proportion, thus displaying the decadence of Indian art from the high level that had been reached in the early centuries of the Christian era.

The coins of the Singhalese kings of Ceylon, "Parakram Bahu," "Vijaya Bahu," "Srimatsahesa Malla," "Bhuvanekabahu," "Sri Raja Lilavathi," and "Dharmasoka Malla," "Masses," as they were called, and their subdivisions, abound in large numbers in the South India. Nor are finds wanting, in which gold coins of the Singhalese kings occur, though less frequently, with the legend "Lankeswara." A considerable intercourse undoubtedly always existed between South India and Ceylon across the pearl-laden seas that divide them; and the Singhalese chronicles often boast of victories of the kings of the Island over the Pandyas and Cholas of the mainland. It is not surprising therefore to find Singhalese coins abounding in such large numbers in South India.

III. In the 14th century, the Vijayanagar power began to rise in importance, and just about the same time, the Muhammadan kingdoms of South India, under the Viceroys that usurped sovereign power, also began to rule in different parts of the Deccan and the Peninsula.

The coinage of the Vijayanagar Dynasty, mostly in two metals, viz., gold and copper, furnishes a long series composed of very different types. The emblems go to show that the old Hindu religion had completely revived and become the state religion of the Vijayanagar kingdom and generally of South India. The coins of at least nine of the kings of this race have been found. "Harihara," "Vira Bhupati," "Vijia Bukka," "Malikarjuna," "Deva," "Krishna," "Sadasiva," "Achyuta," "Rama," "Sri Ranga" are some of the kings whose coins have been published up to date. Of these, the most numerous are the copper coins of "Deva Roya," bearing, on the obverse, the figure of a bull, and the *Nagari* or *Kanarese* legend "Sri Deva Roya." Some of them bear his "birudas" or titles such as "Nilaganta," "Uttama," "Raya Gaja Ganda Bherunda." The coins of the earlier Vijayanagar kings bear distinctly Sivite emblems, while the later kings seem to have affected Vaishnava devices: but it was not unusual for the same monarch to issue coins bearing both Vaishnava and Sivite emblems.

The legends on the Vijayanagar coins are generally in Kanarese in the early series, while they are in Devanagiri characters in the later ones.

The "tankas" issued by the Vijayanagar kings, as well as their "pagodas," are objects of worship at the present day; and it is not unusual to find forged "Rama tankas" and "Umamaheswari" and "Venkatapathi" *pagodas* in the bazaars.

The only silver coin known of the Vijayanagar Dynasty belongs to the prosperous reign of Deva Roya and bears his name on the reverse, while on the obverse is the figure of an elephant. There are reasons for doubting its genuineness. "Siva" and "Parvati," on the gold coins of Harihara and Deva Raya; the Bull on the coins of Vijia Bukka Raya and Deva Raya; Vishnu and his consort on the coins of the later kings; the "Gunda Berunda"—a mythical double-headed eagle bearing elephants in its beak and its claws, sometimes a boar on the coins of Achyuta Raya; the anthropoid monkey

god, Hanuman, on the coins of Vira Bhupati Raya; are among the devices most commonly met with on Vijayanagar coins. They form altogether a very interesting series and are obtainable in large numbers in almost all the districts of the Presidency: this fact indicating that the wealth and importance of the Vijayanagar kingdom and the extent of its dominion must have been considerable during the zenith of its power.

The Muhammadan usurpers of the Moghul Power in the South issued their coins in copper, billon and silver. Of these those that were discovered and published, partly by Mr. Rogers, and partly by myself and Diwan Bahadur T. M. Ranga Achariar, belong to the Bhamini kings of Deccan, the Adil Shah dynasty of Bijapur, the Nizam Shahi dynasty of Ahmednagar and the Qutbshahi dynasties at Golconda. Large numbers of coins bearing the legend "Muhammad Tughlak" are found in South India; and this monarch's "forged" *tankas* are also occasionally to be found in the Trichinopoly, Madura and Tinnevelly districts. These Muhammadan coins are generally in copper, silver, or billon, and bear the name of the king and in many cases the year in which they were issued, a feature unknown in the coinage of the great Hindu kingdom of the south.

The earlier Moghul coins are of very rare occurrence in South India, those sold as Akbar mohurs and rupees being most probably forgeries, effected for the ready sale that they find and for the "Khalima" or the sacred text, held in veneration by Muhammadans which form part of the legend on these coins.

So far, has been dealt with the coinage ot the Principal Hindu and Muhammadan kingdoms of the south; but this by no means, completes the coinage of the indigenous South Indian Dynasties. After the fatal battle of Talikota, which marked the fall of the last great Hindu kingdom of the South, numerous petty principalities grew into power. Each chieftain issued coins of his own, with distinctive devices; but the most marked of them were the coins of the Nayakas of Madura, the Setupatis of Ramnad, and the Tondimans of Pudukkottai. It may be noted that the figures and devices on the Nayak coinage comprise the whole of the Hindu pantheon, thus bearing the impress of the later Hinduism. The coins of the Setupatis too, and the Pudukkottai Tondamans are both of the same type—thick lumps of copper without edgings and bear various devices, the commonest of them being the bull.

All these are in copper; and during twenty-five years of coin hunting, I have not met with any in gold or silver, attributable to these royal families. No review of the coinage of South India will be complete without the history of the coinage of the various European Trading Companies that came into India in the end of the 16th and the beginning of the 17th centuries or of those of the Nawabs of the Carnatic. To deal with them in any detail will take more time than is now at our disposal.

Indian States.

Travancore.

Area, 7,625 square miles; *Population*, 4,006,062.

Ruler, H. H. the Maharaja Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Sir Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manne Sultan Maharaja Raja Rama Raja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

Agent to the Governor-General, C. W. E. Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Principal officers in the State.

Diwan, Diwan Bahadur T. Raghavayya, B.A.

Chief Secretary to Government, R. Krishna Pillai, B.A., B.L.

Chief Account Officer and Ex-Officio Secretary to Government in the Department of Finance and Accounts, K. George, B.A.

Head Sirkar Vakil, R. Ananda Rao, B.A., B.L.

Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner, S. C. H. Robinson.

Superintendent, Revenue Survey, R. Venkatarama Dikshitar, B.A., B.L., B.E.M.E.

Devaswom Commissioner, M. Raja Rajavarma, M A., B.L.

Director of Agriculture and Fisheries, N. Kunjan Pillai, M.A., B.SC., PH.D.

Director of Industries, I. C. Chacko, B.SC., B.A., A.R.S.M., A.R.C.SC.

Registrar of Co-operative Societies, R. Vaidyalingam Pillai, B.A., B.L.

Chief Justice, High Court, Rao Bahadur R. Viraraghava Ayyangar, B.A., B.L.

Puisne Judge, High Court, H. S. Chatfield, M.A., Bar.-at-Law.

Puisne Judge, High Court, P. Raman Tampi, B.A., M.L.

Puisne Judge, High Court, S. T. Viraraghava Achariyar, B.A., M.L. (Acting, on leave).

Puisne Judge, High Court, P. Varughese, B.A., B.L. (Acting).

Puisne Judge, High Court, G. Sankara Pillai, B.A., B.L. (Temporary).

Puisne Judge, High Court, K. Jacob, B.A., B.L. (Temporary).

Director of Registration, K. Parameswaran Pillai, B.A., B.L.

Commissioner of Police, W. H. Pitt.

Commandant, Nayar Brigade, Major A. C. A. Thackwell, M.C.

Darbar Physician, Diwan Bahadur Peter N. Lakshmanan, B.A., M.B., C.M., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., D.PH.

Director of Ayurveda, Kolatheri Sankara Menon, M.A., L.T., M.R.A.S.

Sanitary Commissioner, M. S. Krishnamurti Ayyar, M.B., C.M.

Chief Engineer, K. V. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., B.E.

Maramat Engineer, O. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.E.

Conservator of Forests, R. Dhanukoti Pillai, B.A. (Hons.) (Oxon).

Excise Commissioner, A. J. Van Ross.

Principal Port Officer, G. Leverett.

Director of Public Instruction, L. C. Hodgson, M.A.

Principal, His Highness the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, J. Stephenson, B.SC., A.R.C.SC.

Principal, Training College, K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, M.A. (Acting).

Anchal Superintendent, K. Venkata Rao.

Description.—Travancore occupies the south-west portion of the Indian Peninsula. It forms an irregular triangle, with its apex at Cape Comorin, and it is situated between 8° 4′ and 10° 22′ north latitude and between 76° 13′ and 77° 38′ east longitude. It is bounded on the uorth by the State of Cochin and the British

district of Coimbatore, on the east by the British districts of Madura and Tinnevelly, and on the south and west by the Indian Ocean. Its extreme length from north to south is 174 miles, its extreme breadth 75 miles, and its area 7,625 square miles. It is about four-fifths of Madura, nine-tenths of Coimbatore, one and one-fourth of Malabar, and one and one-third of Tinnevelly. Compared with other Native States, Travancore is about one-twelfth the size of Hyderabad, one-fourth of Mysore, seven-eighths of Baroda, two-sevenths of Gwalior, more than five times the size of Cochin and six times that of Pudukkottai. It is smaller than the Principality of Wales by about 250 square miles and bears to England and Wales together the proportion of one to eight.

Physical geography.—Travancore is one of the most picturesque portions of Southern India. The mountains which separate it on the north and east from the British districts are clothed with magnificent primeval forests, while the belt of flat country to an average width of 10 miles inland from the sea, is covered with an almost unbroken mass of coconut palms which in a great measure constitute the wealth of the country. The whole surface is undulating, and presents a series of hills and valleys, traversed from east to west by numerous rivers. At the southern end of the State lies Nanjanad, with its clusters of houses, palmyra groves and extensive paddy fields, resembling in some respects the neighbouring district of Tinnevelly.

The hill scenery has peculiar beauties, among which are the wild, rocky and precipitous acclivities and fantastic forms of the mountain range near its southern end. The valleys are studded with temples and churches. The numerous houses and gardens scattered over the country give it an appearance entirely different from that of the east coast of India.

The hilly region is very extensive and is a marked feature of the country. The mountains possess every variety of climate and vegetation and can boast of extensive tea and rubber plantations run both by Indian and European agencies. Their elevation differs, equally widely, the loftiest among them, the Anamudi peak (8,837 feet above sea-level) being the highest in India next to the Himalayas. The Cardamom hills, with an area of about 400 square miles and an elevation of about 3,500 feet are still the abode of the elephant and the bison and are the favourite hunting ground of world-renowned sportsmen.

The climatic variations of the whole of India may, on a small scale, be experienced in Travancore, though a warm humidity is one of the special features of its climate. On some of the peaks, the pinching cold of the northern regions of Europe may be felt; lower down, on an elevation of between 3,000 and 4,000 feet, one meets with the bracing temperature of England, while a cloudless sky with a clear sun marks the cessation of the heavy monsoons. From January to May there is intense and oppressive heat which at times becomes so intolerable that some of the taluks then present the aspect of a true equatorial region.

Numerous rivers rise in the Ghats and flow by tortuous courses, through high banks and rocky beds, into the backwaters and the sea. Most of these are navigable for some distance inland. The most important of these rivers is the Periyar rising in the High Ranges, which after a course of 142 miles enters the backwater of Kodungallur (Cranganore). A portion of its enormous discharge of water is now diverted into Madura by the Periyar waterworks. The next in importance are the Pamba (90 miles), the Kallada (70 miles), the Kulakada (70 miles), the Muvattupuzha (62 miles), the Karamana (42 miles), the Thambraparni (37 miles), the Neyyar, the Minachil and the Vamanapuram (35 miles each) rivers. The Thambraparni has been bunded up and the reservoir so formed irrigates an extent of about 70,000 acres of wet land in Nanjanad.

A succession of lagoons or backwaters connected by navigable canals, extends

along the coast, almost throughout its length forming a most important means of communication. This system of water communication extends from Tirur in British Malabar, to about 20 miles south of Trivandrum; between the latter place and Quilon there rises at Varkalay a high promontory of land about 6 miles in breadth the highest portions of which have been tunnelled through in two places to a length of over a mile, while the remaining portions have been cut open into a canal, thus making the line of water communication complete. A strip of land from seven miles to about half a mile wide separates these backwaters from the sea. There are however several outlets from them to the sea. The bulk of the country has been opened up by a net work of roads and canals, and in central and south Travancore there is a mile of road to almost every square mile of country. North Travancore is however not so well served by roads and strenuous efforts are being made to bring it up to the same level as central and south Travancore. The Cardamom hills are the only area in the whole State that have not yet been fully opened up for wheeled traffic. One line of Railway about a hundred miles in length now cuts across the State from east to west and thence runs along the coast from north to south and more railway lines are in contemplation.

Over one-half of the total area of the State is covered by hills and forests. The total area of reserved forests at present is 2,387 and odd square miles. A large variety of timber trees such as teak, blackwood, ebony, jack, angili, etc., grow in the forests.

The South-West Monsoon begins about the middle of May. The rainfall is generally heavy, accompanied by thunderstorms. The North-East Monsoon commences in the month of October. The average rainfall during the past year 1921–22 was 92·44 inches. From February to May the heat is intense and oppressive.

Rice is the staple food of the people, but the principal source of agricultural wealth is the coconut. Other important crops are pepper, cardamoms, arecanut, jack-fruit, tapioca, tea and rubber. The State is not rich in minerals as gold, iron or precious stones, but mica exists in sufficient quantities and the monazite sands of South Travancore have attracted the attention of the world. The lignite of the Varkalay cliffs and the Kaolin deposits scattered over the country are also of great importance.

Concise history of Travancore.—The early history of Travancore is in great part traditional; but there is little doubt that His Highness the Maharaja is the representative of the Chera dynasty, one of the three great Hindu dynasties which exercised sovereignty at one time in Southern India. The petty chiefs who subsequently set up as independent rulers within the State were all subdued and the whole country as at present constituted, was consolidated and brought under one rule by Maharaja Martanda Varma (1729–1758). The English first settled at Anjengo, a few miles to the north of Trivandrum, and built a factory there in 1684. In the wars in which the East India Company were engaged in Madura and Tinnevelly in the middle of the 18th century, the Travancore State gave assistance to the British authorities. Travancore was reckoned as one of the staunchest allies of the British Power and was accordingly included in the Treaty made in 1784 between the Honourable East India Company and the Sultan of Mysore. In view of the protection of the State from possible inroads by Tippu an arrangement was come to in 1788 with the Honourable the East India Company, and in 1795, a formal treaty was concluded, by which the Company agreed to protect Travancore from all foreign enemies. In 1805, the annual subsidy to be paid by Travancore was fixed at 8 lakhs of rupees.

The Ruling Family of Travancore.—His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore was born on the 25th September 1857, and ascended the Masnad on the 19th August 1885. His Highness is entitled

to a salute of 21 guns. The Marumakkattayam law governs the succession to the State. The present Senior Rani, Her Highness Setu Lakshmi Bayi (born 19th November 1895), and the Junior Rani Setu Parvati Bayi (born 8th November 1896), were adopted into the family on the 31st August 1900. A son was born to the Junior Rani on the 7th November 1912 and a daughter on the 17th September 1916; the Rani gave birth to a second son on the 22nd March 1922.

His Highness the Maharaja has now sat on the Masnad for the past 38 years. These years have been marked by uniform peace and contentment and by continued progress and prosperity. Under His Highness' wise guidance, sound judgment, and unremitting devotion to public duty, the State has made rapid strides in the path of all-round development. It is by no means easy to recount in detail the innumerable measures of administrative reform initiated, pursued and perfected during His Highness' rule; but the establishment of the Legislative Council, the institution of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, the boon of free primary education, the completion of the Kodayar Irrigation Project, the introduction of the Tinnevelly Quilon Railway and its subsequent extension to Trivandrum and the conversion of grain into cash rents, stand out as the landmarks of his beneficent rule. The institution of the Agricultural, Industrial and Co-operative Credit Departments, the creation of a distinct sanitary staff, the extension of medical relief, the establishment of Municipal Councils, Village Panchayat Courts and Courts of Bench Magistrates, the Regulation of Charities, the expansion of education in all its branches—primary, secondary and collegiate, and the amelioration of the depressed classes are also worthy of special mention.

Government of the State.—The Government of the country is conducted in the name and under the control of His Highness the Maharaja. The Diwan is His Highness' Chief Minister. The several departments are constituted mostly on the British Indian model. The work of legislation is entrusted to a Legislative Council brought into existence for the first time in 1888. Regulation II of 1097, remodelling this Council on a popular and representative basis, was passed on the 2nd October 1921. Under the new constitution, the Council is composed of 50 members, of whom 28 are elected and 22 nominated, 15 out of the latter alone being officials. The Diwan is the President, but a Deputy President who need not necessarily be an official is also appointed to preside at the meetings of the Council in the absence of the President. The Council is invested with the powers of voting on the budget, moving resolutions and asking questions including supplementary questions. Of the 28 elective seats, 1 is allotted to the Municipal town of Trivandrum, 22 are distributed among the 30 taluks including the areas comprised within the remaining 18 Municipal towns, 1 goes to the planting community, 1 to the Jenmies, 1 to the proprietors of Edavakais and political pensioners, and the remaining 2 to represent the interests of commerce and industry. All those who are registered holders, inamdars, tenants or kudiyans of land the annual value of which is not less than Rs. 5, those who are assessed in a municipality to land or building tax of not less than Rs. 3, and in the town of Trivandrum of not less than Re. 1, or professional tax of any amount, those who are assessed to incometax, all graduates of recognised Universities who are not undergoing a course of instruction in a recognized institution and all discharged, retired or pensioned officers of the Nayar Brigade, or His Majesty's Army or Navy are eligible for the exercise of the franchise in the general constituencies, provided that they are not of unsound mind as judged by a competent court of law and are not under 21 years of age. Women are placed on a footing of complete equality with men in the matter of both electorship and membership.

To afford to the people an opportunity of expressing direct to Government their wants and wishes and representing

their views regarding the administrative measures adopted from time to time, and to enable Government to learn at first hand how their actions affect their people and to have the benefit of the suggestions of the latter regarding those measures, His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to command that an assembly under the designation of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, should be constituted. The Assembly was held for the first time in October 1904 and consists at present of 100 members of whom 77 are elected and 23 are nominated by Government. The Assembly meets in February or March. Each member is allowed to bring forward two subjects and speak on it. The Assembly opens with an address by the Diwan and the members are then called upon to make their representations; and the Diwan replies in the name and on behalf of the Government. In regard to the qualifications for election, every person who pays on his own account an annual land revenue of not less than Rs. 50 or whose net annual income is not less than Rs. 2,000 and every graduate of a recognized University of not less than 10 years standing and having his residence in the taluk represented by him is given the privilege of election.

For purposes of land revenue administration the State has been divided into four divisions, three under the control of officers called Diwan Peishkars, the officer in charge of the fourth or the Devicolam Division being called Commissioner. All these officers are directly responsible to the Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner who is the head of both the Land Revenue and Income-Tax Departments. The head of each of the four Divisions exercises the powers of a District Magistrate. Each Division is divided into taluks under the charge of Tahsildars and each taluk is subdivided into pakuthies or villages which constitute the unit of administration. The head of a pakuthi is called a Proverthikar. There are now 30 taluks and 431 pakuthies.

The total annual income of the State at present amounts to Rs. 2,00,66,830.

Agriculture.—The Department of Agriculture is popularising agriculture on scientific lines by means of demonstrations, investigations and experiments. There are departmental demonstration farms for paddy, coconut, ginger and fruit cultivation. The department is also conducting experiments in breeding and curing marine fish and there are 5 fish-curing yards under its control.

Industries.—The Department of Industries which was organized in 1919 has been directing its attention towards the investigation of conditions favourable to the establishment of new industries, the introduction of improved methods in existing industries and the expansion of industrial and technical education. The S. M. R. V. Technical Institute at Nagercoil, the Sri Mulam Technical School at Trivandrum and the Commercial School at Alleppey are the three Government institutions which at present impart industrial and technical education in the State.

Education.—The number of educational institutions in the State is 3,197 consisting of 1,112 departmental, 1,892 aided and 193 unaided institutions. Including the aided and unaided institutions there are 6 Arts Colleges, 51 English High Schools, 108 Middle Schools and 2,702 Primary Schools besides 16 Training Schools and 4 Special Schools. There is also a Training College and a Sanskrit College. The total strength of pupils on the rolls of all the institutions together in 1921–22 was 402,181.

Population.—The population of the State according to the census of 1921 is 4,006,062 (2,032,553 males and 1,973,509 females), which shows an increase of 16·8 per cent over the figure at the last census, viz., 3,428,975. Hinduism is the predominant religion and its followers constitute over five-eighths(2,549,554) of the entire population, while the Christians form over a fourth (1,172,934) and the Muhammadans over one-fifteenth (270,478) thereof. Hindus have increased by 11·3 per cent, Muhammadans by 19·4

per cent and Christians by 29·8 per cent during the last decennial period. General literacy has increased during the decade from 150 to 241 per mille of the population (from 248 to 330 in the case of males and from 50 to 150 in the case of females) and literacy in English from 8 to 13 per mille (13 to 21 in the case of males and 2 to 5 in the case of females).

Cochin State.

Area, 1,417¾ square miles; *Population*, 979,080.

Ruler, H. H. The Maharaja Sir Rama Varma, G.C.I.E.

Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States—C. W. E. Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S.

State officials.

Palace.

Sarvadhikariakar, K. Narayana Pisharodi, B.A., B.L.

Special Palace Officer, Ramavarma Tampuran, M.A. (His.).

General Administration.

Diwan of Cochin, Rao Bahadur P. Narayana Menon, B.A., I.S.O.

Secretary to the Diwan, P. Damodara Menon, B.A.

Accounts and Finance Department.

Comptroller of Accounts, M. I. Virkkey, B.A.

Revenue Department.

Diwan Peishkar, Rao Sahib T. V. Kasturiranga Ayyar, B.A.

Conservator of Forests, K. Govinda Menon, M.A. (Oxon).

Tramway Engineer, E. C. King.

Superintendent of Excise Revenue, M. A. Chakko, B.A.

Judicial.

Chief Judge, Rao Bahadur T. S. Narayana Ayyar, M.A., B.L.

Puisne Judge, P. I. Varughis, B.A., B.L.

Puisne Judge, P. Narayana Menon, M.A. B.L.

District Magistrate, N. R. Sahasranama Ayyar, B.A., B.L.

Commissioner of Police and Commandant, Nayar Brigade, T. M. Krishna Menon, B.A., B.L.

First-grade District and Sessions Judge, B. K. Raghavan Nambiyar, B.A., B.L.

Second-grade District and Sessions Judge, V. B. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, B.A., B.L.

Additional District Judge, C. V. Antony, B.A., B.L.

Superintendent of Registration, B. C. Chakko, B.A.

Government Advocate and Law Officer, K. Achyuta Menon, B.A., B.L.

Superintendent of Central Jail, M. B. Labourchardier.

Miscellaneous.

Superintendent of Devaswoms, A. K. Vengu Ayyar, B.A.

Chief Engineer, Rai Bahadur K. Krishnan Nayar, B.A., B.C.E.

Director of Public Instruction, C. Mathai, B.A.

Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer, G. N. Coombes.

Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.

Superintendent of Agriculture and Panchayats, I. Raman Menon, B.A., F.E.S.

Registrar of Co-operative Societies, R. A. Gayatrinatha Ayyar, B.A.

Superintendent of Anchal, J. I. Chandy, B.A.

Manager, Tirumala Devaswom, C. S. Gopala Panikkar, B.A.

Superintendent of Industries, K. Krishna Pisharodi, B.A., B. COM.

Situation.—Cochin is a feudatory State on the West Coast of India. It is on the north, north-east and north-west bounded by the Malabar district of the Madras Presidency, on the south-west by the Arabian Sea, and on the south by the State of Travancore. It lies between 9° 48′ and 10° 50′ north latitude and 76° 5′ and 76° 58′ east longitude and has an area of $1,417\frac{3}{4}$ square miles.

Physical aspects.—Physically the State is divided into three well defined zones: the hills, the plains and the sea-board. The hills form eastern portion covering nearly half the extent of the State and abound in forests of teak, ebony and other valuable trees. The plains succeed the hills. Intersected by numerous rivers and streams and dotted with homes and farmsteads, they stretch westwards towards the sea and its backwaters. Between the sea and backwaters lies the long and narrow stretch of sandy sea-board densely covered with coconut palms.

Hills.—The portion of the Western Ghats which forms the eastern belt of the State and its offshoots towards the west constitute the mountain system of the State and it is composed mainly of a succession of bluff ridges and conical peaks. The chief ranges which form the system are the Nelliampathies and Pottundi in the Chittur Taluk, the Machad in Talapilli, the Paravattani in Trichur, the Palapilli and Kodasser in Mukundapuram and the Malayattur in Kanayannur-Cochin. These ranges vary in height from a few hundred feet to about 5,000 feet above the sea level.

River system.—Cochin for its area has an extensive river and backwater system. The chief rivers are the Alwaye or Periyar, the Chalakkudi, the Karuvannur, the Ponnani or Bharatapuzha and the Chittur. On the Chalakkudi river there are two waterfalls one at Adirapilli of nearly 150 feet and the other at Echipara.

Backwater system.—One striking feature of the country is the continuous chain of lagoons or backwaters running parallel to the sea and receiving the drainage of the rivers and streams descending from the ghats. The water in them is saltish except during rainy season. They are very irregular in shape and vary in width from a few yards to four miles.

Ports.—The chief ports of the State are Cochin, Malipuram, Narakkal and Cranganore. The opening into the sea lies entirely in British Malabar while the harbour within is almost wholly in Cochin territory. The second two are open Cochin roadsteads which are generally resorted to during the monsoon months, when shipping and landing are dangerous at the Cochin port. The last, the "Mouziris" of the ancients is scarcely used as a port.

Climate and rainfall.—A heavy rainfall, a warm and humid atmosphere and a temperature without much variation are the chief characteristics of the climate of Cochin. The average rainfall is some 120 inches every year and it is also fairly regular.

Early history.—Very little is known of the early history of the State. According to tradition, the Rajas hold the territory in right of succession to Cherman Perumal who some time about the beginning of the 9th century is supposed to have governed the whole country of Kerala—from Gokarnam to Cape Comorin—at first, as Viceroy of the Chola kings and latter as an independent ruler. In 1502, the Portuguese were given a strip of land near the port of Cochin and in the following year they were allowed to build a fort at the place and to establish commercial relations with the State. In the earlier wars with the Zamorin, the Rajas of Cochin derived considerable help from the Portuguese. About the latter part of the 17th century, the Portuguese influence began to decline on the West Coast and in 1663 when they were defeated and ousted from the town of Cochin by the Dutch, the then Raja entered into a fresh treaty with the latter and conceded to them the same privileges as to the Portuguese. In 1776, the State was conquered by Haider Ali to whom and,

subsequently to his son, Tippu Sultan, she remained tributary for some time. In 1791, a treaty was concluded between the then Raja and the Honourable the East India Company by which His Highness agreed to become tributary to the Company and to pay a subsidy of Rs. 1,00,000 annually in consideration of the protection promised by the Company from outside invaders. In 1809, this treaty was revised and a fresh treaty entered into under which, in addition to the previous subsidy of one lakh of rupees, the State agreed to pay an annual sum equal to the expenses of maintaining one battalion of native infantry, viz., Rs. 1,76,037 or Rs. 2,76,037 on the whole, the amount to be paid in six equal instalments every year. In 1818, this annual subsidy was reduced to Rs. 2,00,000 and the latter forms the pecuniary obligation of the State at the present day.

Population.—The population of Cochin according to the Census of 1921 was 979,080 of whom 482,959 were males and 496,121 females. The majority, 66 per cent, are Hindus, Christians forming 27 per cent and Muhammadans 7 per cent. There is also a small but influential community of Jews numbering 1,167 settled down in the State since the early centuries of the Christian Era. More than half the population is employed in agriculture. Rice is the staple food of the people.

Administrative divisions and towns.—For administrative purposes, the State is divided into six Taluks, viz., Cochin-Kanayannur, Mukundapuram, Trichur, Talapilli, Chittur and Cranganore. The last is a sort of Zamindari or estate owned by a Chief of the place subordinate to Cochin. The chief towns are Ernakulam (the capital), Mattancheri, Irinjalakuda, Trichur, Wadakkancheri, Kunnamkulam, Chittur and Cranganore.

Political relation.—The State is governed by His Highness the Maharaja as its hereditary ruler with a Diwan appointed by him as his chief minister and advised in important matters by a British Political Officer called the Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States, under the India Government. The Maharaja's powers are limited only by the regulations passed by himself and by the treaty obligations with the British Government, the officers exercising such powers as are delegated to them by His Highness by legislative enactments or by special rules or orders. The Diwan is the responsible Minister of the Maharaja and the Chief Executive Officer of the State and he is primarily responsible for the official and progressive administration of the State.

His Highness the Maharaja.—His Highness Sir Rama Varma, G.C.I.E., the Maharaja of Cochin, was born on the 6th October 1858.

Particular care was bestowed on His Highness' early education. Of studious habits from his boyhood, His Highness pursued his Sanskrit and English studies assiduously and has been able to attain a high degree of proficiency in both. He has made a special study of ayurvedic medicine and in one branch of it, viz., the treatment of animal poisons, he is considered to be one of the best authorities on the Malabar Coast. In his younger days His Highness had been ever prompt in placing the benefit of his special knowledge and skill at the disposal of patients brought to him and it was only when he became the Elaya Raja or heir apparent that he had for want of time to reluctantly give up this humanitarian work.

In 1890, His Highness married Srimati V. K. Parukutti Amma of the well-known Kuruppam family of Trichur and has two sons and two daughters by her. His Highness' domestic life has ever been one of unalloyed happiness.

After His Highness ascended Masnad on the 7th December 1914, to gain experience and widen his outlook on administrative affairs, His Highness toured throughout the length and breadth of India on two occasions, visiting at the same time several important places of historic and religious interest. The distinction of G.C.I.E. was conferred on His Highness on the occasion of His Majesty the King-Emperor's birthday and for the services rendered

by His Highness during the Great War, the title of "Maharaja" was conferred on him as a hereditary distinction in the year 1921.

The Administration Reports of the State for successive years bear testimony of His Highness' administrative ability, while the love and esteem in which His Highness is held show his high popularity as a ruler.

Summary of the progress of the State.—The history of the State during the last quarter of a century has been one of steady progress in all directions.

Revenue.—The gross revenue of the State under all ordinary receipt heads for the official year 1098 M.E. (1922-23) was Rs. 74,60,952 and the gross expenditure was Rs. 74,76,101.

Roads and communications.—There are in all about 500 miles of metalled roads maintained by the State, besides several unmetalled ones. The backwaters and navigable canals also afford easy communication between the several parts of the State bordering on the coast.

Tramway.—For want of suitable transport facilities, parts of the forests of Cochin had long remained unworked. To remove the defect in the case of one of the richest tracts in the State, a Tramway was constructed from Parambikulam to Chalakudi, a distance of nearly 50 miles, in 1095 (M.E.).

Railway.—A State Line of Railway (metre gauge) was opened in July 1902 from Shoranur to Ernakulam, the capital of the State. The line, 64·8 miles long, costing nearly 71 lakhs of rupees, is now worked by the South Indian Railway. There are 17 stations on the line.

Education.—As a result of a vigorous and liberal policy pursued in the State for several years, educationally Cochin has become one of the most advanced areas in India, whether for male or female education, 84·8 per cent of boys and 43 per cent of girls of school-going age being in school. In the small area of the State there are 34 High Schools, 70 Lower Secondary Schools and 699 schools imparting primary education. Last year, out of a revenue of Rs.74,60,952 the State contributed Rs. 9,18,307 for education alone.

Medical and sanitary.—The State maintains 36 medical institutions, viz., 11 Hospitals, 23 Dispensaries and two Asylums—one for lunatics and the other for lepers. There are also five Veterinary Hospitals maintained at State expense. The expenditure on medical relief last year was Rs. 2,34,726.

Industrial and Commercial development.—For the spread of industrial education, the State maintains one Trades School and 13 rural Industrial Schools. Several efforts have of late been made for the industrial development of the State in other directions. A stoneware factory at Chalakkudi is now under construction, while a Tannery Factory subsidised by Government has of late been brought into working order. The question of starting a Paper Pulp factory and the enlargement of the coconut fibre industry is engaging the attention of the Darbar. To help the coconut fibre industries the starting of a factory at Cherai for the manufacture of fibre on up-to-date lines has been sanctioned. The details of the improvement of the harbour were under discussion during the year, and the experimental dredging and reclamation work were being vigorously pushed on.

Constitutional reforms.—With a view to training the people in the art of self-government, Panchayats have long been established in the State, the most important functions delegated to these bodies being the improvement of agriculture and maintenance of minor irrigation works. Towards the close of last year, there were 84 Panchayats working, of which 25 were also exercising judicial functions. A beginning was made to give the people the power of electing members to panchayats and in those villages whenever the concession was given, the elections were well contested. There are four Municipalities of the State—at Ernakulam, Trichur, Mattancherry and Chittur. Preparations are being completed for the establishment of a Legislative Council and it is hoped that the Council will be an accomplished fact during the current year.

Pudukkottai.

Area, 1,179 square miles; *Population*, 426,813.

Ruler, His Highness Sri Brahadamba Das Raja Sir Marthanda Bhairava Tondiman Bahadur, G.C.I.E.

Regent, Vijaya Raghunatha Durai Raja, B.A.

Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States, C. W. E. Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States, Trichinopoly, P. Macqueen, I.C.S.

Diwan, P. K. Kunhunni Menon, B.A.

State Officials.

Huzur Secretary, R. Krishnama Achariyar, B.A.
Palace Manager, P. A. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A.
Comptroller of Accounts, A. Radhakrishna Ayyar, B.A.
Secretary to the Diwan, T. S. Natesa Ayyar, B.A.
Chief Judge, G. Ganapati Sastrigal, B.A., B.L.
Puisne Judges, A. Padmanabha Sastriyar, B.A., M.L., and P. S. Sivagnana Mudaliyar, B.A., B.L.
Registrar, Chief Court, P. S. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, B.A., B.L.
Diwan Peishkar and Chief Magistrate, G. Krishnaswami Ayyar, B.A.
Joint Magistrate, R. Gokarna Sastriyar, B.A.
Treasury Officer, A. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer, M. G. Ramachandra Rao, M.B., C.M.
Superintendent of Police, E. J. Johnson.
Deputy Superintendent of Police, Rao Sahib A. G. Krishnaswami Ayyar.
Commandant in charge, A. Padmanabha Sastriyar, B.A., M.L.
Principal, His Highness the Raja's College, N. Tyagaraja Ayyar, M.A., L.T.
District Registrar, R. Gokarna Sastriyar, B.A.
Superintendent of Schools and Registrar of Co-operative Societies, B. V. Sankara Kameswara Ayyar, B.A.
Superintendent of Salt, Abkari and Forests, V. Govindaswami Nayudu, B.A.
State Engineer, K. Rangaswami Ayyar, B.A., A.C.E.
State Vakil, V. Ramachandra Ayyar, B.A., B.L.

Description.—Pudukkottai was the third in importance of the five Native States which had, till 1st October 1923, direct political relations with the Government of Madras. Since that date the State along with the other four has been brought into direct political relations with the Government of India. It is bounded on the north and west by Trichinopoly district, on the south by Ramnad district, and on the east by Tanjore district. The State comprises an area of 1,179 square miles. Pudukkottai resembles in its physical aspects, the upland parts of the east coast of the Presidency, and consists for the most part of a plain of somewhat sparsely cultivated dry lands interspersed with a very large number of rainfed tanks. There is no seaboard. The climate resembles that of the surrounding districts and is fairly healthy. The annual rainfall averages 35 inches. The capital of the State is Pudukkottai, a well laid out Municipal town, containing several fine buildings and a population of 26,101 according to the Census of 1921.

Population.—The population of the State as found by the Census of 1921

was 426,813. 71·01 per cent of the inhabitants were classified as engaged in agriculture.

Early history.—In early times the northern part of the present Pudukkottai State belonged to the Chola kings, whose capital was at Woriur near Trichinopoly, and the southern part to the Pandya kings of Madura. About the middle of the 16th Century, Madura passed to the Naick dynasty and its kings acquired the whole territory which makes up the present State. In the 17th Century, the country passed into the hands of the Tondimans. It is the only principality that stands to-day to represent the ancient kingdoms of the Pandyas and the Cholas and it is the only Tamil State in the whole of India, ruled over by a Tamil king.

Relations with the British Government.—The relations of the English with the State began during the Carnatic wars of the 18th Century. During the siege of Trichinopoly by the French in 1752 and 1753 A.D., the Tondiman of the time rendered valuable services to the company and he was also very useful in the wars with Haidar Ali, and in the operations against the rebellious Poligars of Sivaganga and Panchalankurichi in Madura and Tinnevelly districts, respectively. Thus in prosperity or adversity, from the earliest period of their connexion with the British, the Tondimans have always stood by them; neither considerations of danger nor allurements of advantage have ever induced them to swerve from the allegiance and their services, sometimes in very critical conjunctures when the British were struggling for empire have been eloquently recorded in the pages of history. The Tondimans pay no tribute to the British either directly or indirectly; this unique distinction shared perhaps by no other ruler in all India, is a sufficient testimony for the very high regard the British Government have for the Tondimans.

Raja's family.—The present Raja, His Highness Sri Brahadamba Das Raja Sir Marthanda Bhairava Tondiman Bahadur, G.C.I.E., born on 26th November 1875, is the eighth in succession from Raghunatha Tondiman, the founder of the State. By birth, the grandson of Ramachandra Tondiman (the seventh Raja) by his eldest daughter, His Highness became the late Raja's son and heir by adoption. His Highness succeeded to the Gadi in 1886. During his minority, the late well-known Sir A. Seshiah Sastri, K.C.S.I., was Diwan Regent and he introduced several reforms in the State and brought it to a prominent rank. The present Raja was entrusted with the powers of administration in 1894. On August 10, 1915, His Highness was married at Melbourne in Australia to Miss E. M. Fink, daughter of Wolfe Fink, Esq., M.A., LL.B., of Melbourne, Victoria. His Highness' son, Marthanda Sydney, is seven years old, having been born on July 22, 1916. His Highness is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

Progress of the State.—Since the accession of the present Raja to the throne, the State has advanced by rapid strides in several directions. Every branch of the administration has been more or less reformed. The revenue has doubled itself and the mileage of roads under maintenance has trebled itself. The capital town has been greatly improved. Various institutions such as the Demonstration Farm, the Museum, the People's Park, the Annual Cattle Shows, etc., have been maintained and supported in a very liberal spirit by His Highness for the industrial and agricultural development of the State. The irrigation works in the State have been considerably improved and expanded. Medical relief under modern and up-to-date methods has been extended to all parts of the State, and a hospital for women and children has been established at the capital town. Free primary education is given to all subjects of the State. Higher education has made great progress; a Second-grade College has been opened and it is located in an imposing edifice with a fine library, an extensive compound, and an equally extensive recreation ground. A training school has been opened for training the village teachers in the improved methods of teaching. A Municipal Council has been

constituted for the purpose of associating non-officials with the Municipal administration of the town. A Representative Assembly consisting of 30 members was called into being as a means of communication between His Highness' Government and the public. With a view to give the public a voice in matters of legislation, an Advisory Council has been constituted, and elected representatives are associated therewith. Preparations have been made for the establishment of a Legislative Council on a statutory basis in the place of the Representative Assembly and Legislative Advisory Council, and it is hoped that the Legislative Council will be an accomplished fact before the close of the current fasli.

The Collector of Trichinopoly is the Ex-officio Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States, for Pudukkottai.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of the Raja from the State, the administration of the State is in the hands of his brother Vijaya Raghunatha Durai Raja, B.A., as Regent.

Banganapalle.

Area, 275 square miles; *Population*, 36,692.

Ruler, Nawab Mir Fazli Ali Khan Bahadur.

State officials.

Diwan and Chief Administrative Officer, Khan Bahadur Moulvi Muhammad Habib-ul-lah Khan Sahib Bahadur, B.A.

Acting Tahsildar and Magistrate, Muhammad Wahid Sheriff Sahib.

State Munsif, Kaz Ghulam Muhammad Sahib.

Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer, Mazan Hussain Sahib.

Private Secretary, Abdulla Khan Sahib.

Police Inspector, Syed Abdur Razzak Sahib Kadri.

Forest Officer, L. Venkatesam Nayudu B.A., D.D.R.

Overseer, P.W.D., Ghulam Ghouse Khan Sahib.

Supervisor of Schools, P. Narasinga Rao.

Auditor.—Syed Ali Naqi Sahib.

The area of Banganapalle State is 275 square miles, and according to the Census of 1921, it has a population of 36,692. The State is situated in Kurnool district. Banganapalle was ruled during the 16th Century by Raja Nandachakravarthy and his descendants. About that time, the king of Bijapur conquered Banganapalle and gave it as a Jagir to his General Siddi Sambul. The latter ruled it until 1665 A.D. With Syed Hussain Ali Khan the present dynasty of the Jagirdars of Banganapalle begins. In course of time the Jagir was confiscated by Tippu. Again in 1787 A.D. this was got back by Asad Ali Khan who defeated Tippu's forces at Thamadpalli. After the death of Syed Gulam Ali Khan, a descendant of the same dynasty in A.D. 1822, this Jagir went into the hands of the Madras Government. In 1848, they restored the State to the Nawab. The interference of the British power again became necessary in the reign of Syed Fathe Ali Khan. The Madras Government took charge of the administration on February 1, 1905, and on the death of the Nawab on the 22nd of April 1905, he was succeeded by Syed Ghulam Ali Khan Bahadur. Syed Ghulam Ali Khan was installed by Sir Arthur Lawley, the then Governor of Madras,

on December 19, 1908. During the intervening period of over three years, the State was administered by an Agent. After the installation, the Nawab introduced valuable reforms in the several departments and considerably improved the condition of his subjects. One of the chief reforms inaugurated in his time was the settlement of land revenue. An era of peace, prosperity and security reigned throughout his rule. For the protection and better administration of the forests in the State, a Forest department was organised. Education made striking progress. Telegraph line was opened in the State in the year 1911.

A salute of nine guns was granted to the Nawab in 1921. The Nawab, as characteristic of his family, was loyal to the British throne and had made contributions befitting his dignity to the cause of the Paramount Power in the late European war. For the fitting up of the Hospital ship "Madras," the Nawab gave Rs. 1,000 per month in the year 1914. In January 1915, he made grants of Rs. 75,000 to the Madras War Fund and of Rs. 25,000 to His Excellency the Viceroy's Indian Relief Fund. In addition to these and other contributions, the State had purchased War Bonds to the value of Rs. 9,500. The Nawab died on the 22nd January 1922.

The late Nawab left behind him three sons and a daughter, the eldest of whom is Nawab Mir Fazli Ali Khan Bahadur, aged 22 years. On the death of the Nawab, he was succeeded by Nawab Mir Fazli Ali Khan Bahadur. He was installed by Lord Willingdon, the then Governor of Madras. The present Nawab was educated first at Newington College, Madras, and then in the Mayo College, Ajmir, and passed his Diploma examination in the year 1921. The young Nawab is the first member of the ruling family who has attained a high distinction in his educational career. The other two sons of the late Nawab are continuing their studies in the Mayo College at Ajmir.

Sandur.

Area, 160 square miles; *Population*, 11,665.

Ruler, Srimath Venkata Raw Rao Sahib Ghorpade Mumalkat Madar Senapati, Raja of Sandur.

General.—The little Native State of Sandur lies within the district of Bellary. It is 160 square miles in area, includes 20 villages and has a population of something over 11,665 souls of whom between one-third and one-half live in its capital, Sandur. It consists of long, narrow valleys shut in by two nearly parallel enclosing walls of hills covered with long grass and forest. Of the 11,665 people in the State over 2,148 are Mussalmans, which is a large proportion, even for the Deccan districts. Of the Hindus, the most numerous body are the Lingayats, who are over 3,016 strong.

History.—Sandur has an interesting history. After the destruction of the empire of Vijayanagar by the united Muhammadan kings of the Deccan at the battle of Talikota in 1565, the country round about it fell under the nominal sovereignty of one of the victors, the Sultan of Bijapur. All real authority, however, lay in the hands of a number of semi-independent chiefs. One of these, the poligar of Jaramali in Kudligi taluk, made himself master of Sandur about 1700, but about 1728 was turned out by a Maratha named Siddoji Rao of the Ghorpade family. This Siddoji was the ancestor of the present Raja of Sandur and, except for two short intervals, his descendants have held the State ever since.

Finance.—The receipts during the year 1921–22 amounted to 1·17 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 11,000 over the previous year's figures and the expenditure to

1·10 lakhs, a decrease of 1·20 lakhs, due to the fact that the figures for 1920–21 included the payment of the Raja's debts. The closing balance was 2·86 lakhs.

Education.—There are 10 Hindu and 2 Mussalman Elementary schools in the State and one model school. Primary education has been recently made compulsory. A scheme is on foot for instituting a High School in Sandur town.

Kumaraswami temple.—The famous Kumaraswami temple is situated in a natural amphitheatre of wooded slopes at the head of a ravine near the top of the hills almost due south of Sandur.

Ramandrug.—The sanitarium of Ramandrug is in this State. It is a small plateau 1¼ miles long and half a mile wide on the top of the southernmost of the two ranges of hills which enclose the valley of Sandur.

Who's Who.

ABBREVIATIONS—*b.* = born ; *c.* = children ; *Publ.* = Publications ; *s.* = son ; *d.* = daughter ; *Educ.* = educated ; *m.* = married ; *Pol.*=Political party ; *S (cap.)*=Succeeded.

ABBAS ALI, Khan Bahadur, M.L.C., (Madura and Trichinopoly *cum* Srirangam, M. Urban) ; Bar.-at-Law, Madura ; *b.* 1891 ; second son of Khan Bahadur Khadar Nawaz Khan ; *Educ.* : India and Scotland ; Member, Lincoln's Inn ; called to the Bar, June 1912 ; Member, District Educational Council ; *Pol.* : Independent Muhammadan Party ; *Address* : Peter's Road, Royapetta.

ABDUL HYE, Kurnool ; M.L.C. (Ceded Districts, M. rural) ; Merchant and Contractor ; Proprietor, Bellary Mining Co., *b.* 1890 ; Municipal Councillor ; some-time Vice-Chairman, Bellary Municipality ; Member, Taluk Board ; Member, Executive Committee, Veterinary Hospital ; *Pol.* : Liberal ; *Address* : Bellary Mining Co.

ABDULLA GHATTALA, M., B.A., LL.B., M.L.C. (North Arcot *cum* Chingleput M. rural) ; High Court Vakil, Vellore ; *b.* 1894 ; *Educ.* : Madras Christian College and M.A.O. College, Aligarh ; Member, Executive Committee, North Arcot Educational Association ; Member, Discharged Prisoners' Society and Bar Association, Vellore ; appointed, Council Secretary, March 1924 ; *Address* : " Well close ", Royapetta.

ABDUL KHADAR SAHIB JEELANI HAJI SYED ; M.L.A., [North Madras M.] ; Merchant and doctor ; *b.* 1867 ; served in the Army Medical Department, Madras, and the Civil Medical Hospital, Burma ; Hony. Presidency Magistrate and Vice-President, District Board, Chingleput ; *Address* : St. Thomas' Mount, Madras.

ABDUL MAJID, Khan Bahadur (1897) ; brother of the Prince of Arcot, G.C.I.E. ; *b.* 1882 ; *Educ.* : Government Madrasa-i-Azam ; State guest, Delhi Darbar, 1911 ; Darbar Medal, 1911 ; Carnatic Stipendiary ; Commanding Officer, Prince of Arcot's Armed Guard. Since died. *Address* : Amir Mahal, Royapetta, Madras.

ADINARAYANA CHETTI, T., Bar.-at-Law, M.L.C. (North Arcot N.-M. rural) ; Advocate ; *b.* 1881 ; *Educ.* : Madras Christian College, National University of Ireland, Trinity College and King's Inns, Dublin ; sometime Vice-President, Taluk Board, and Hony. Magistrate, Salem ; President, Salem District Urban Bank, Ltd., Arya Vysya

Mahasabha, etc.; Hony. Editor "Rural Life"; *Pol.*: Swarajist; Club: Cosmopolitan, Madras. *Address*: Extension, Salem.

AELEN, The Most Rev. J., R.C. Archbishop of Madras since 1911; *b.* Tilburg, Holland, 25 Dec. 1853; *Educ.*: Philosophy in his native place; left country, 1874 to join band of Missionaries, Mill Hill, London, N.W.; after three years' study of theology, joined as Catholic chaplain to the forces of General Roberts and Stewart in Afghanistan, and went through the campaign of 1878–80 (despatches, Afghan medal, Ahmed Khel clasp); joined the Madras mission; recalled to Europe, 1899, to establish a missionary college in Holland in connexion with the Mill-Hill College; was its first rector till 1901; Co-adjutor Bishop to the Archbishop of Madras, 1901-11. *Address*. Nungambaukam, Cathedral P.O., Madras.

AITCHISON, D. A. D., M.R.C.V.S., M.P.S., Principal, Madras Veterinary College and Acting Chief Superintendent, C. V. Dept.; *b.* 1873; *Educ.*: Royal Veterinary College, London; served with the Royal Army Veterinary Corps in South Africa, 1900–06; joined Indian Veterinary Service 1906. *Address*: Silverton, Egmore.

AIYA AYYAR, K. N., B.A., B.L.; Chairman, Municipal Council, Kodaikanal; *b.* Sep. 1869; *Educ.*: Madras Christian College; enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, 1894; University Examiner in Law for several years; was Secretary of the Madras Mahajana Sabha; elected as a Commissioner in the Corporation of Madras for the Mylapore Division; nominated as a Councillor of the Kodaikanal Municipality in May 1921 and elected as Chairman in November 1921. *Address*: Kodaikanal.

ANANTAKRISHNA AYYAR, C. V., Government Pleader, Madras; *b.* 1874; *Educ.*: Madras Christian College; High Court Vakil, 1898; Election Commissioner, 1921–23; Member, Law College Council. *Address*: 'Sweta Sadan', No. 1, Brodie's Road, Mylapore.

ANKINEDU PRASAD BAHADUR, S. R. Y., M.L.C. [Northern Landholders II.]; Zamindar of Chellapalli and Raja of Devarakota; *b.* 1877; *Educ.*: Masulipatam, and Presidency College, Madras; nominated to the first reformed Madras Council; elected by the Landholders' constituency (Godavari, Kistna and Guntur) 1923; elected F.M.U., by the Madras Landholders' Association, 1923; established a Middle School and a Hospital at Chellapalli; *Pol.*: Justice Party. *Address*: 268, Tiruvottiyur High Road, Tondiarpet.

ANNAMALAI CHETTIYAR, THE HON'BLE SIR S. R. M., Rao Bahadur (1912); Diwan Bahadur (1922); *Kt.* (1923); Member, Council of State (Madras N.-M.); Banker and Merchant; *b.* Sep. 1881; nominated Member; Madras Legislative Council, 1911–18; a governor of Imperial Bank of India, nominated by Government of India; Founder and Manager, Sri Minakshi College, Chidambaram. Life member of the senate of the Madras University. *Address*: 'Natana Vilas,' 38, Police Commissioner's Road, Vepery, Madras

ANSTEAD, RUDOLPH DAVID, M.A. (*Cantab.*); Director of Agriculture, Madras, since Aug. 1922; *b.* 2 June 1876; *m.* Louisa Lofting, 1904; *Educ.*: Giggleswick School; Christ's College, Cambridge (Scholar and Prizeman, B.A. Nat. Sc. Tripos, 1899); Research Chemist, Barbados, 1902; joined the Colonial service in Imperial Department of Agriculture, British West Indies as Sugar Chemist, 1904; Agricultural Superintendent, Grenada, 1905; transferred to Indian Service as Deputy Director of Agriculture, Planting Districts, 1909–22; *Publ.*: miscellaneous papers and bulletins in scientific journals. *Address*: 'Orcadia,' Garden Road, Kilpauk, Madras.

ANWAR, MUHAMMAD, Khan Bahadur (1897); Offg. Private Secretary to the Prince of Arcot; *b.* 8 May 1883; *s.* of Sir Muhammad Munawar Khan Bahadur,

Prince of Arcot; *Educ.:* Madrasa-i-Azam and Wesley College, Madras; Hon. Presidency Magistrate; Certificate of Honour and Durbar Medal, 1911; Vice-President, South Indian Islamia League. *Address*: "Amir Mahal," Royapetta, Madras.

APPASWAMI PILLAI, A. S., Rao Sahib (1921); Diwan Bahadur (1924); Retired District Court Pleader, Inamdar of Rajapudukkudi; Mittadar of Subbiapuram; *b.* 1848; Municipal Councillor, Palamcottah; President, Cosmopolitan Club, Tinnevelly, Indian Missionary Society, Dornakal; *Publ:* "Why I became a Christian"; "Atma Gnana Bothanai"; "The Origin of Caste", etc., and "My Conversion." *Address:* 'Manorama,' Palamcottah.

APPAVU CHETTIYAR, D., M.L.C. (Salem, N.-M. Rural); Merchant and Tannery Proprietor, Suramangalam; *b.* 1887; Member, Taluk Board and District Board, Salem; Municipal Councillor; Honorary Magistrate; Non-Official Visitor, Central Jail, Salem. *Address:* Suramangalam, Salem District.

APPU NEDUNGADI, T. M., B.A., B.L.; Rao Bahadur (1919); High Court Vakil and Managing Director of the Nedungadi Bank, Ltd., since 1916; *Educ.:* Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut, and Madras Christian College; Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, South Malabar, 1906–16; Chairman, Municipal Council, Calicut, 1918–19; founded the Nedungadi Bank; founded the Calicut Girls' School, 1906; wrote "Kundalata," the first Malayalam work of fiction, 1887. *Address:* Chalapuram, Malabar.

APPU SASTRI, S., B.A.; Rao Bahadur (1889); Headmaster and Manager, Native High School, Kumbakonam, since 1876; *b.* July 1855; *Educ.:* Government College, Kumbakonam; Ex-Municipal Councillor, Kumbakonam, gave evidence before the Public Services Commission, 1887; Fellow of the Madras University, 1899. *Address:* Kumbakonam.

ARCOT, PRINCE OF, G.C.I.E. (1917); K.C.I.E. (1909); *b.* 26 Feb. 1882; *S.* father (Sir Mahomed Munawar Khan) Prominent Muhammadan nobleman of Southern India being descended from the former Mussalman dynasty of the Nawabs of the Carnatic; *Educ.:* Newington, Court of Wards Institution, Madras, received title of Khan Bahadur, 1897; Member of Madras Legislative Council, 1904–06; Member of the Imperial Legislative Council (Muhammadan Electorate of the Madras Presidency), 1910–13; Member of the Madras Legislative Council by nomination, 1916; Patron, Cosmopolitan Club, Madras; President, All-India Muslim Association, Lahore. *Club:* Gymkhana, Madras. *Address:* "Amir Mahal," Madras.

ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR, S., M.L.C. (Tanjore and Trichinopoly *cum* Madura Christian) Professor of English, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly; Special Magistrate, Trichinopoly; appointed Council Secretary, 1924. *Pol.:* Justice Party; *Address*: 31 Allimal Street, Trichinopoly.

ARULANANDAM, A., B.A. (Oxon), Principal, Ceded Districts College, Anantapur; *b.* 1871; *Educ.:* Calcutta University and Oxford; *Address*: Ceded Districts College, Anantapur.

ARULANANDAM PILLAI, DEIVASAGAYA, B.A., B.L.; Rao Sahib (1921); Emigration Agent to the Government of India, Malaya, since 1923; *b.* 11 July 1870; *Educ.:* St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Law College, Madras; entered Government service, 1898; Deputy Collector, 1913; Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, 1917; Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Tanjore, 1918–22; Publicity Officer, 1922–23; *Publ.:* The Secret of Memory *or* The Art of Never Forgetting; The Perpetual Almanac, etc.; compiled the Madras Year Book, 1923. *Address:* 188 Burma Road, Penang.

ARUMUGA NADAR, P. K. S. A., M.R.A.S. (*London*), M.L.C. (Nominated); Merchant and banker; *b.* 1894; Founder and Manager, Hindu Nadars Girls'

School, Sivakasi; Honorary Magistrate, 1916–21; Member, Municipal Council, Sivakasi; Director, Madras Bank, Tuticorin; *Pol.* Justice Party. *Address*: Sivakasi.

ASAD ALI, MIR, Khan Bahadur (1911) Jagirdar and Merchant; *b.* 10 Aug. 1879; *Educ.:* Nizam's College, Hyderabad (Deccan); Member, Imperial Legislative Council, 1913–19; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1920–1923; *Clubs:* Nizam, Chelmsford Reform, and Cosmopolitan. *Publ:* Translation of Lord Avebury's "Use of Life" in Urdu. *Address:* Cosmopolitan Club, Madras.

BADSHA SAHIB, HAJI MOHAMED ABDUL AZIZ, Khan Bahadur (1901); Zamindar, and Merchant *b.* 26 Dec. 1859; Hon. Turkish Consul, 1914; Director, the Buckingham and Carnatic Co., Ltd., the Indian Bank, Ltd., and the Anjumani Himayath Islam (Muhammadan Orphanage). *Address:* 28, Kodambaukam High Road, Nungambaukam, Madras.

BALAJI RAO NAYUDU, Rao Sahib (1911); Rao Bahadur (1915); Diwan Bahadur (1923); President, District Board, Kistna; *b.* 9 Nov. 1892; *Educ.:* Noble College, Masulipatam; Deputy Collector, 1904; on foreign service as Diwan of Venkatagiri Estate, 1916–19; retired from Government Service, 1917 and from Venkatagiri Service, 1919; Member, Legislative Council, 1920—23; work in connexion with recruitment to the army in 1915 commended by Government. *Address:* Masulipatam, Kistna Dt.

BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR, A.S., District and Sessions Judge, East Tanjore; *b.* 1872; *Educ.*: Presidency College and Law College, Madras; High Court Vakil for 11 years; entered Government Service as Sub-Judge, 1910. *Address*: Kadambady, Negapatam.

BALFOUR, Lt.-Col. FRANCIS CECIL CAMPBELL, C.I.E., M.C., Military Secretary to H.E. the Governor of Madras (1924); District Commissioner, Sudan Political Service (Retd.); *s.* of late Colonel Eustace J. A. Balfour, A.D.C., and Lady Francis Balfour, *d.* of 8th Duke of Argyll; *m.* 1920, Hon. Phyllis Goschen, *d.* of 2nd Viscount Goschen, q. v.; one *s.* *Educ.*: Eton. Joined Public Works Department, Sudan Government, 1906; transferred to Political Service 1912; was in 6th (T.F.) Batt., Northumberland Fusiliers, and retired 1921 with rank of Lt.-Col.; served in Mesopotamia 1917—20; Military Governor of Baghdad, 1919-20. *Recreations*: Shooting, tennis. *Clubs*: Caledonian, Travellers'. *Address*: Government House, Madras.

BANERJI, ALBION RAJKUMAR, C.S.I. (1921); C.I.E. (1912); M.A., I.C.S.; Diwan of Mysore since 1922; *b.* Bristol, 10 Oct. 1871; *s.* of Sasipada Banerji of Barnagore, near Calcutta, and Mrs. Raj Kumari Banerji, *m.* 1898, *d.* of Sir Krishna Gupta; one *d.*; *Educ.:* Calcutta University scholar and Medallist; Balliol College, Oxford; entered I.C.S. as Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 1895; served as district officer in the Presidency; sent on Foreign Service as Diwan to H.H. the Maharaja of Cochin 1907–14; reverted to British Service, Jan. 1915; Collector and District Magistrate, Cuddapah; services placed at the disposal of Government of India, Foreign Department, for employment as Member of the Executive Council of H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore, 1916; conferred the 1st class Gandabherunda title of "Rajamantradhurina" by H.H. the Maharaja in open Dasara Durbar, Oct. 1923. *Address:* Bangalore, South India.

BANGANAPALLE, MIR FAZLE ALI KHAN BAHADUR, NAWAB OF; assumed title, July 1922; *b.* 1901; *Educ.:* The Newington, Madras, and Mayo College, Ajmere. *m.* the *d.* of the Hon'ble Nawab Mir Asad Ali Khan Bahadur; Member of the Chamber of Princes. *Address*: Banganapalle.

BARDSWELL, H. R., M.A., J. P., I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Madura; *b.* 1874; *Educ.*: Lincoln's College, Oxford; I.C.S. Madras, since December 1898; Revenue Officer, chiefly in

Telugu districts, till 1914; District Judge from 1914 onwards; M.L.A.,—1923; *Club*. Madras Club; *Address*: Madura.

BARNARDISTON, Lieut.-Col. ERNALD, D.S.O., R.E.; Secretary to Government, P.W.D. (Railways) and Senior Government Inspector of Railways, No. 7 Circle, Madras, since May 1919; *b.* 28 July 1871; *Educ.*: Haileybury College, Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and School of Military Engineering, Chatham; joined Indian State Railways, 1893; served in Tirah Campaign, 1897–98; South African War, 1899–1902; the Great War, 1914–18. *Address*: Royapetta, Madras.

BAWDEN, SAMUEL D., B.SC.; Manager Erukala Industrial Settlement, Kavali, Nellore district, since 1914; *b.* 2 Dec. 1868; *Educ.*: Denison University, Granville, Ohio, U.S.A.; University of Illinois; Rochester Theological Seminary, U.S.A.; sometime Teacher in the Illinois University; Missionary, American Baptist Telugu Mission and Manager, Industrial Experiment Station, Ongole, 1904–12; awarded Kaisar-i-Hind Medal (silver), 1919. *Address*: Kavali, Nellore Dt.

BAZL-UL-LAH SAHIB, MUHAMMAD, C.I.E. (1923); O.B.E. (1919); Khan Bahadur (1917); Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, from Dec. 1920; to Dec. 1923; *b.* 31 Jan. 1875; joined service, 9 Apr. 1895; Deputy Collector, 1902; Presidency Magistrate, 1913; Chief Presidency Magistrate, 1915–17; Revenue Officer, Corporation of Madras, 1917; Collector and District Magistrate, 1919. Fellow of the Madras University; Chairman of the Board of Studies in Arabic, Persian and Urdu, etc. *Address:* Madras.

BEADON, MRS. MARY O'BRIEN, M.B., B.S. (*Lond.*); Superintendent, Government Victoria Hospital, Madras, since 1921; *Educ.:* London; Superintendent, Dufferin Hospital, Lucknow, 1909–18; Principal, Women's Medical School, Agra, 1918–20; awarded Durbar Medal, 1911, Kaisar-i-Hind (Silver) Medal, 1921. *Address*, Government Victoria Hospital, Triplicane, Madras.

BEARDSELL, Sir WILLIAM ARTHUR, *Kt.* (1919); Managing Director, W. A. Beardsell & Co., Ltd., Madras; *e.s.* of late Joseph Beardsell, Stockport; unmarried; *Educ.:* Manchester Grammar School; Merchant in Madras since 1887; Sheriff of Madras, 1918 and 1919; *Clubs:* Madras, Adyar *Address:* Egmore House, Madras, S.C.

BENZIGER, The Right Reverend ALOYSIUS MARIA, O.C.D.; nominated Tit. Bishop of Tabæ and Co-adjutor to the Bishop of Quilon, 17 July 1900; consecrated, 18 November 1900; S. Bishop of Quilon, 16 August 1905. *Address*: Quilon.

BERTRAM, The Rev. Father FRANCIS S.J., B.A., D.D.; Principal and Manager St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly since 1909; *b.* 23 July 1870; *Educ.:* Society of Jesus; Fellow of the Madras University since 1910; Member of the Syndicate; Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal, 1922; Member of the Senate, Academic Council and Council of Affiliated Colleges. *Address:* Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.

BESANT, DR. ANNIE; President, Theosophical Society; and Editor, *The Theosophist*, *Adyar Bulletin*, and *New India* (an English Daily); *b.* 1 Oct. 1847; *d.* of William Page Wood and Emily, *d.* of James Morris; *m.* 1867, Rev. Frank Besant (*d.* 1917), Vicar of Sibsey, Lincolnshire; one *s.* one *d.*; *Educ.:* privately in England, Germany, France; worked in the Free Thought and Radical Movements led by Charles Bradlaugh, M.P.; was prominent in the Labour and Socialist movements, and member of the Fabian Society and Social Democratic Federation; joined the Theosophical Society in 1889, became a devoted pupil of Mme. Blavatsky; elected its President, 1907; re-elected, 1914 and 1921; founded the Central Hindu College, Benares, 1898; the Central Hindu Girls' School (later College), Benares, 1904; and helped to found the Hindu

University, Benares; is on its Court, Council and Senate; given Hon. Degree D.L., 1919; President, Indian National Congress, 1917; founded (India) Home Rule League, and elected its President, 1916; *Publ.*: Re-incarnation; Death and After; In the Outer Court; The Religious Problem in India; Wake up, India; How India Wrought for Freedom; India, A Nation; Auto-biography; and numerous other books, tracts and pamphlets. *Address*: Theosophical Society, 23, Bedford Square, London, W.C. 1; Theosophical Headquarters, Adyar, Madras.

BHAGAVANTAM GUPTA, T., Third Presidency Magistrate, Madras; *b.* 1874; *Educ.*: P.R. College, Cocanada; Christian College and Law College, Madras. *Address*: 9, Parish Venkatachala Ayyar Street, Georgetown, Madras.

BHANOJI RAO, A. V., M.L.C. (Vizagapatam N.-M. Urban), Zamindar, Yembaram and Maddilapalem estates; *b.* 1890; *Educ.*: Vizagapatam; Member, Comm. of Management, Mrs. A.V.N. College, Vizagapatam; Hony. Visitor, Central Jail and Lunatic Asylum; *Pol.*: Moderate. *Address*: "Daba Gardens," Vizagapatam.

BHAVANANDAM PILLAI, S., Diwan Bahadur (1919); I.S.O. (1922); F.R.H.S. (*Lond.*), 1910; M.R.A.S. (*Lond.*), 1911; *b.* 7 Nov. 1868; *Educ.*: Wesley College, Madras and Coimbatore College; Deputy Commissioner of Police and J.P., Madras City, since 1918; recipient of a decoration from His Majesty the King-Emperor (1906) for meritorious services rendered to the State; a Jaghir from Government (1922); President Founder, "Bavanandam's Academy"; Member, Tamil Board of Studies, Madras University; Member, Text-Book Committee; Assistant Commissioner of Police and J.P., 1908; *Publ.*: Comments and notes on Criminal Law, Code of Criminal Procedure, etc.; Tamil dramas such as Harischandra, Sakuntala, Seeta Kalyanam, etc.; Tales from Panchatantra, Shakespeare, etc.; Tamil Grammars. *Address*: "Newton House," Church Road, Vepery, Madras.

BLOWERS, ARTHUR ROBERT, Chief Officer, Salvation Army, Madras Presidency; *b.* 1868; *Educ.*: England; has served 37 years in India in the Salvation Army; was awarded Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal, January 1, 1924. *Address*: Broadway, Madras.

BOBBILI, MAHARAJAH SRI RAVU SIR VENKATA SWETACHALAPATI RANGA RAO BAHADUR, MAHARAJA OF; Raja (hereditary), 1890; Maharaja (1900); K.C.I.E. (1895); G.C.I.E. (1911); C.B.E. (1917); *b.* 1862; *m.* 1st, 1878 (wife died, 1880); 2nd, 1881 (wife died, 1883); 3rd, 1888; two *s.* (one *s.* died, 1920); *S.* 1881; established a Poor House and a High School at Bobbili, 1882, and the Maharanee Caste Girls' School, 1900; has established town halls and other public institutions; Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1896, 1902, etc.; awarded Coronation Medal and Delhi Durbar Medal; *Clubs*: Madras Race; Waltair. *Address*: Bobbili, Vizagapatam Dt.; "Gopalbagh," Cathedral P.O., Mount Road, Madras.

BRADFIELD, Lt.-Col. E. W. C., O.B.E. (1918); M.S. (*Lond.*); F.R.C.S. (*Eng.*); I.M.S.; 1st Surgeon, General Hospital, and Professor of Surgery, Medical College, since 1923; Acting Principal, Medical College; *b.* 28 May 1880; *Educ.*: King Edward's School, and St. Mary's and St. Bartholomew's Hospitals, London. *Address*: Madras.

BREMNER, D. S., Managing Director and Editor of the *Madras Mail*; *b.* 2nd Oct. 1866. *Address*: Mount Road, Madras.

BROWNRIGG, ERNEST GRAHAM, M.B.E. (1918); O.B.E. (1919); Senior Chaplain, St. Mark's, Bangalore; *b.* 17 Jan. 1873; *Educ.*: Dublin University; joined Indian Ecclesiastical Department, Madras, 1906; on active service, Mesopotamia, 1916–1919. *Address*: Bangalore.

BURNETT, KENNETH, M.A. (*Oxon*); Principal, Nizam's College, since 1918; *b.* 1875; *Educ.*: St. Mark's School, Windsor, Keble College; joined the

staff of the Nizam's College, 1899; for some years Assistant Tutor to the present Ruler of Hyderabad; Vice-Principal, 1911; Principal, 1918; held a commission in the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles, 1902–1913; on active service, Europe, 1916–19. *Address:* Hyderabad, Deccan.

BUTLER, FRANK GREGORY, M.A., I.C.S., Registrar, High Court, Madras, since 1921; *b.* 1887; *Educ.:* Peterhouse, Cambridge; started as Assistant Collector in Godavari and the Nilgiris, 1911–14; served in other places as S.D.O.; Honorary Secretary, Madras Fine Arts Society. *Address:* Jarrett's Gardens, Egmore, Madras.

CAMERON, Lieut.-Col. JOHN PHILIP, I.M.S.; C.I.E. (1923); Inspector-General of Prisons, Madras Presidency, since April 1919; *b.* 22 May 1879; *Educ.:* Universities of Edinburgh and London and Royal College of Surgeons (*Edin.*); joined the service, July 1902; on military duty, 1902–05 (medal and 2 clasps); Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, 1906–12; Medical Superintendent, Central Jail, Coimbatore, 1912–14; on military duty, 1914–19; awarded 1914–15 Star, British War Medal and Victory Medal. *Address:* Ootacamund, South India.

CAMMIADE, LOUIS AIME, B.A., B.L.; Bar.-at-Law (Middle Temple); Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras; *b.* 1872; *Educ.* St. Mary's and Presidency College, Madras. *Address:* Court House, Egmore.

CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD YOUNG GIPPS, C.I.E. (1911); C.B.E. (1920); Knight of Grace, Order of St. John of Jerusalem, 1916; V.D.; F.R.A.S.; I.C.S.; Member, Board of Revenue, since, Mar. 1923; *b.* 18 May 1872; *s.* of late Archibald S. Campbell; *m.* 1910, Frances Irene, *d.* of late Rev. H. Savill Young; two *s.*; *Educ.:* Westminster, Trinity College, Cambridge (Scholar, 9th Wrangler, Tyson Medallist, Smith's Prizeman); entered I.C.S., 1895; served as Assistant and Head Assistant Collector, 1896–1902; Under Secretary to Government, 1902–06; Private Secretary to Governor of Madras, 1906–12; Collector, 1912–13; 1917–18; President, Corporation of Madras, 1913; Member, Weights and Measures Committee, India, 1913–14; Secretary to Government, 1918–19; Director of Industries, 1919–21; Member of Board of Revenue, 1922; served with British Red Cross in France, 1915–16 (despatches). *Club:* East India United Service.

CASTRO, The Right Rev. DOM THEOTONIO MANUEL RIBEIRO VIERIA DE, D.D., D.C.L.; nominated on the 12th June 1899, by Dom Carlos, King of Portugal, and at the request of His Majesty confirmed by Pope Leo XIII on the 22nd of the same month; consecrated at Oporto on the 15 August 1899.

CECILIA, The Most Rev. Dr. ANGEL MARY PEREZ, O.C.D.; nominated Archbishop of Orchrida and Co-adjutor with the right of succession, to the Archbishop of Verapoly, on 18 June 1915; consecrated at Ernakulam on 28 October 1915, by the Bishop of Quilon; succeeded to the See of Verapoly on 6 February 1919; enthroned on 28 April 1919. *Address:* Ernakulam.

CHIDAMBARA NADAR, A., M.L.C., (Madura District, N.-M. Rural), High Court Vakil, Sivakasi; *b.*, 1888; *Educ.* Madras Christian College and Law College; Municipal Councillor and Taluk Board member; a Director of the Nadar Bank, Ltd., Tuticorin; elected member, Madura-Ramnad District Committee of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society; *Pol.:* Progressive Non-Brahman Party. *Address:* Sivakasi.

CLAYTON, ALBERT CHARLES, O.B.E. (1919); *Publ.:* The Rig-Veda, Vedic Religion, etc. *Address:* Ingleby, Kodaikanal, South India.

COCHIN, H.H. RAJA SRI SIR RAMA VARMA, MAHARAJA OF; G.C.I.E. (1918); *b.* 6 Oct. 1858; *m.* 1890, Srimati V. K Parukutty Nethyaramma (*q. v.*); succeeded, December 1914; *Educ.:* privately under special tutors; is entitled to a salute of 17 guns. *Address:* Hill Palace, Tripunithura (Cochin State).

CORNWALL, John Wolfran, M.A., M.D., B.CH. (Cantab), D.P.H., D.T.M.H. (Cantab); F.L.S., Director of Pasteur Institute of Southern India, Coonoor; *b.* 1870; *Educ*: Clifton College, Trinity College (Camb.), St. Thomas Hospital, London; served as Health Officer, Madras Municipality; Deputy Sanitary Commissioner; Prof. of Hygiene and Bacteriology, Medical College, Madras. *Address:* Westcliffe, Coonoor.

COTTERELL, Cecil Bernard, C.I.E. (1915); I.C.S.; *s.* of George Cotterell, York; *Educ.:* St. Peter's School, York; Balliol College, Oxford (scholar); 1st-class Honours Degree; entered I.C.S., 1898; has served in the Madras Presidency since 1899; Deputy Commissioner, Salt and Abkari Department, 1905; Private Secretary to the Governor of Madras, 1912–15; Commissioner, Agency Division, 1921; *Club:* East India United Service. *Address*: Madras.

COTTON, Charles William Egerton, C.I.E. (1920); I.C.S.; Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States; *e.s.* of late C. C. Cotton of Knolton Hall, Ruabon; unmarried; *Educ.:* Eton; University College, Oxford; entered the I.C.S., and posted to the Madras Presidency, 1898; Inspection Officer, Laccadive Islands, 1904 and 1905; Deputy Secretary, Government of Madras, 1911–12; Deputy Secretary, Government of India, 1912–15; Collector of Customs, Calcutta, 1916–21; Delegate to Imperial Statistical Conference, 1920; Director of Industries, Madras, 1921–23. *Publ.:* Calcutta Chatterbox, 1918; Handbook of Commercial Information for India, 1919; *Recreation*: Travelling; *Club:* White's, M. C. C.

CUNNINGHAM, John, B.A., M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., M.D., T.C.D., Director, King Institute, Guindy, Madras; *b.* 1881; *Educ.*: Trinity College (Dub.) and Edinburgh University; served in Bombay Bacteriological Department; Central Research Institute, Kausali; was on Spl. duty under Government of India for active service on the N.W. Frontier; Member, Health Propaganda Board, Madras; Hony. Treasurer, Madras Health Council; President, Medical Research section, Indian Science Congress (1922). *Address:* Larval's Gardens, King Institute, Guindy, Madras.

DAVIES, Arthur, M.A. (*Oxon*); Bar.-at-Law; Principal, Law College, since 1913; *b.* 1 June 1873; *Educ.:* Rugby School and New College, Oxford; Deputy Registrar, High Court, 1902–13; awarded Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal, 1914; *Publ.:* Three Hundred Anglo-Indians. *Address*: Law College, Madras.

DAVIES, Robert William, I.C.S., M.L.C. Finance Secretary to the Government of Madras from May 1923; *b.* 26 Nov. 1876; *Educ.:* Fettes College, Cambridge University; entered I.C.S., 1900; Settlement Officer, 1908–10; Director, Land Records, 1911–12; Chairman, Assam Labour Board, 1917; Director of Industries, 1919; Member, Chemical Services Committee, 1920; Retrenchment Secretary to Government, 1922–23. Member, Legislative Assembly, 1922–23; Member, Legislative Council 1919; 1924. *Address:* Fort St. George, Madras.

DESIKA ACHARIYAR, K., Mahamahopadhyaya (1917); Vice-Principal, Sri Venkateswara Sanskrit College, Tirupati, since 1920; *b.* 15 Oct. 1857; Examiner for the Oriental Titles Examination, Madras University, 1915–19; Member, Committee of Oriental Studies, Benares University, 1917–18. *Publ.:* "Nitya Vibhuthi Vaibhava"; "Karyadhikaranaswasa,' etc. *Address:* G. N. Mada Street, Tirupati, Chittoor Dt.

DESIKA ACHARIYAR, Sir T., Diwan Bahadur (1909); *Kt.* (1922); M.L.C. (nominated); High Court Vakil and President, District Board, Trichinopoly; *b.* Sep. 1868; *Educ.* Pachaiyappa's College and Presidency College, Madras; Chairman, Trichinopoly Municipal Council for several years; nominated Member, Pre-Reform Legislative Council; awarded

Kaisar-i-Hind (gold) medal, 1920. *Address*: "Venkata Park,' Reynold's Road, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.

DEVADOSS, MASILAMONI CHELLAMMAL; *Educ.*: Sarah Tucker College, Palamcottah; *m.* The Hon. Mr. Justice M. D. Devadoss 1902; Treasurer, Ladies' Recreation Club 1920–21; Vice-President National Missionary Society; Chairman, Madras Presidency Maternity and Child Welfare Association. Vice-President, Nurses' Association;' member of the Board of Visitors, Madras School of Arts; Councillor, Madras Corporation 1922; travelled in England and on the Continent 1914; *Address:* "Sylvan Lodge," Mylapore, Madras.

DEVADOSS, The Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE MUTTAYYA DAVID, B.A., B.L., Bar.-at-Law; Puisne Judge, Madras High Court since Nov. 1921; *b.* 18 Dec. 1868; *m.* Masilamani Chellammal Srinivasagam, *d.* of J. T. Srinivasagam Pillai, High Court Vakil, Palamcottah; 4 d. *Educ.*: Hindu College, Tinnevelly and Presidency College, Madras; enrolled as H.C. Vakil 1892; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, 1909; enrolled Advocate, Madras High Court, 1909; Member, Executive Council of the C.M.S., 1901–08; Councillor, Madras Corporation, 1917–21; President, All-India Christian Conference, Bombay, 1917; President, Christian Central Co-operative Bank, 1917–21; gave evidence before the Southborough Committee; Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1919–20 and 1920–21; *Clubs:* Cosmopolitan. *Address:* 'Sylvan Lodge,' Mylapore, Madras.

DORNAKAL, BISHOP OF, Rt. Rev. VEDANAYAGAM SAMUEL AZARIAH; *b.* 17 Aug. 1874; *s.* of Rev. T. Vedanayagam, C.M.S. Vellalanvillai, Mengnapuram, Tinnevelly, S. India (*d.* 1889) and Ellen Vedanayagam (*d.* 1909); *m.* Anbu Mariyammal Samuel of Tinnevelly; four *s.* two *d.*; *Educ.*: C.M.S. High School, Mengnapuram; C.M.S. College, Tinnevelly: Madras Christian College; Travelling Secretary in South India for the Young Men's Christian Association, 1896; Associate General Secretary, 1903–09; one of the founders of the Indian Missionary Society of Tinnevelly, 1903; Hon. Secretary, 1903–09; Hon. General Secretary of the National Missionary Society of India, 1906–09; visited England as a delegate to the World Missionary Conference, 1910; Head of the Dornakal Mission, 1909–12; *Publ.:* Translations into Tamil: Andrew Murray's Humility, F. B. Neyer's Sermons, Studies in the Epistle to the Romans, The Model Christian Worker (with G.S. Eddy). Studies in the life of our Lord, Missionary Heroes, India and Missions. *Address:* Dornakal, Singareni Collieries, Deccan. T. A. Dornakal, N.

DURAISWAMI AYYANGAR, C., M.L.A. (Chittoor and Ceded Districts group); High Court Vakil, Chittoor; *b.* 1873; *Educ.*: Madras; was President, Taluk Board and Member, District Board Chittoor; Municipal Councillor, Chittoor; till Nov. 1923; A Congress worker; *Publ.*: Gandhi unveiled, Sri Venkatesa or the First Archa, Estates Land Act in Telugu (with commentaries). *Address*: Chittoor.

DUTT, P. C., B.A., I.C.S., Collector and District Magistrate, South Arcot and Special Agent, Pondicherry; *b.* 1876; *Educ.*: Calcutta University, and New College, Oxford; joined the I.C.S. 1899, served as Asst. Collector, Sub-Collector, District Judge, and Collector and District Magistrate in various districts of this Presidency; was Secretary to Government, Law Department; Political Agent for French possessions in South India. *Address:* Cuddalore, South Arcot.

ELLAPPA CHETTIAR, S., Rao Sahib, M.L.C. (Salem, N.-M. Rural); Merchant; *b.* 1883; elected Vice-President, District Board, 1922; Nominated President, District Secondary Education Board, 1923; Elected member, Senate and Council of Affiliated Colleges, 1923; Honorary Visitor, Central Jail, Salem and member, Committee for remission of long-term sentences, 1923, *Address:* Gogai, Salem.

EVANS, The Rev. EDWARD MACEY, M.B.E. (1920); *b.* 14 Aug. 1883; *Educ.:* Clay Cross Higher Grade School; Harley College, London; President, Udayagiri Co-operative Sale and Purchase Society; came to India under Baptist Missionary Society, 1911, and worked in Khond Agency for 10 years; recruited Khonds and took them to Mesopotamia, 1917–19; at present in charge of Boys' Orphanage and Industrial School, Berhampore. *Address:* Berhampore, Ganjam Dt.

FERNANDEZ, CRUZ, Rao Sahib (1920); Rao Bahadur (1922) M.L.C. (Ramnad cum Tinnevelly Christian) Dubash; *b.* 15 Nov. 1869; Municipal Councillor and Taluk Board Member; Certificate of Merit and Darbar Silver Medal, 1911. *Address:* 'Lily Lodge,' Tuticorin.

FRASER, Sir GORDON, *Kt.*, M.L.A. (1918); Managing Director, Best & Co., Ltd, Merchants and Agents, Madras; Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1915–20; Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1923–1924; President, Madras Chamber of Commerce, 1915–1923; *b.* 6 May 1873; *m.* 1908, Rachel, *d.* of Sir Bosdin T. Leech, Manchester; two *d.*; joined the firm of Best & Co., 1895; *Clubs:* Oriental, City of London, Madras. *Address:* 'Pughs Gardens,' Adyar, Madras.

GALLETTI, A.M.A.C.-DI-C., I.C.S., Collector, Cuddapah; *b.* 1877; *Educ.*; Cheltenham College and Trinity College, Oxford; Attache, Legislative Department, Government of India; has worked as Assistant Secretary, Under Secretary, and Acting Chief Secretary to Government of Madras; Superintendent, Pudukkottai State (1910); on special duty to draft local and municipal bills; served as Collector in many districts; Pub: *Anecdotes of Animals, translations of Virasalingam's Vinoda Tarangini, Sahakara Parapali Sanghamulu, The Dutch in Malabar, The History of Banganaplle,* etc.; *Club:* Madras, United Services. *Address:* Cuddapah.

GANAPATI SASTRIGAL, T.; Mahamahopadhya (1918); Curator of Oriental Literature, Trivandrum, Travancore State, since 1908; Honorary Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, Great Britain and Ireland; *b.* 25 Oct. 1860; Principal, Sanskrit College, Trivandrum, for several years; edits the Trivandrum Sanskrit series (79 numbers published); President, All-India Sanskrit Conference (5th Session), Allahabad, 1918; presented with an address by the chief Sanskrit scholars of Europe and America on the occasion of the Joint Session of the American Oriental Society, Royal Asiatic Society and Society Asiatique of France, Paris, 1920; *Publ.:* Setuyatranuvarnana (Gadyakavya); Sanskrit Pathavali Series (Nos. 1, 2 and 3); Bharatanuvarnana (a description of India); Srimulacharita (kavya), etc. *Address:* 'Killar Mansion,' Trivandrum.

GANGARAJU, M., M.L.C. (Kistna Non-Muhammadan Rural); Zamindar and Banker; *b.* 1876; Honorary Bench Magistrate; Member, Panchayat Court; President, Andhra Jateeya Kalasala Ellore and Sri Kanyaka Parameswari High School, Bezwada; Secretary and Treasurer, Krishna Jute and Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Ellore and Proprietor, Ellore Rice Mills; *Pol.:* Independent Party. *Address:* Ellore, Kistna District.

GAWNE, E. M., I.C.S., Temperary Dy. Secy. to Government, Chief Secretariat, since April 1924; *Educ.:* Brasenose College, Oxford; entered I.C.S., 1923; Asst. Collector and Magistrate 1914–17; Under Secretary to Govt., Public Department and French Translator to Govt., 1918–21; Sub-Collector, 1921–24. *Address:* Madras.

GOMPERTZ, FRANK PRIESTLY VINCENT; Director of Survey since 1922; *b.* 14 Mar. 1874; *Educ.:* Bedford Grammar School. *Address:* Post Box No. 404, Madras.

GOPALAKRISHNA AYYAR, V., Rao Sahib (1918); Rao Bahadur (1923); Assistant Secretary to Government, Finance Department, since 22 Dec. 1920; *b.* Oct. 1878; *Educ.:* St. Peter's College, Tanjore. *Address:* 49, Big Street Triplicane, Madras.

GOPALA MENON, C., F.C.I. (Bham.); A.I.B. (London), M.L.C. (South Indian Chamber of Commerce); Dubash, Messrs. Wilson & Co., Madras; *b.* 1874; *Educ.:* Zamorin's College, Calicut; held Government of Madras scholarship and obtained Government Gold Medal for study of Commerce; started as a teacher in Pachaiyappa's High School; became Dubash, late Arbuthnot & Co., then joined Messrs. Wilson & Co.; was Honorary Secretary of the Madras Mahajana Sabha, now its President; also, President, National Fund and Industrial Association; Secretary, South India Chamber of Commerce; Vice-President, Madras Shorthand Writers' Association; *Pol:* Independent Nationalist; *Club:* Cosmopolitan. *Address:* 20, Gengu Reddi Road, Egmore, Madras.

GOPALAN NAYAR, C., Rao Bahadur (1909); Diwan Bahadur (1916); *b.* 6 July 1859; entered Government service, 1876; Deputy Collector (Settlement Duty), 1895; Deputy Collector and First-Class Magistrate, 1901; retired, 1917; Officer, Military Accounts, 9th Division, 1917–21; Special First-Class Magistrate under Malabar Restoration of Order Ordinance, 10 July to 12 Aug. 1922; Hon. Chairman, Indian Territorial Force Recruitment Committee, Malabar; *Publ.:* Wynaad, Its Peoples and Legends; The Moplas of Malabar; The Mopla Rebellion, 1921. *Address:* Chalapuram, Calicut.

GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR, M., B.A., B.L.; Rao Bahadur (1915); High Court Vakil, Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor and President, District Board, Bellary; *b.* 20 July 1873; *Educ.:* Christian College and Law College, Madras; Hon. Secretary, Recruitment Committee, War Loan Committee, Industrial Exhibition, etc.; Municipal Chairman, 1910–16 and since 1921 President, Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. *Publ.:* Rejuvenation of India, Human Greatness, Caste Reforms, etc. *Address:* Bellary.

GOSCHEN, His Excellency the Rt. Hon'ble, 2nd Viscount (cr. 1900), George Joachim Goschen of Hawkhurst; G.C.I.E., C.B.E. (1918); Governor of Madras (from 14th April 1924); late Lt.-Col., 2nd Vol. Batt., East Kent Regt.; *b.* 1866; *e.s.* of 1st Viscount Goschen and Lucy, *d.* of John Dailley; *S.* father, 1907; *m.* 1893, Lady Evelyn Gathorne-Hardy, 5th *d.* of 1st Earl of Cranbrook; two *d.*; *Educ.*: Rugby, Balliol Coll., Oxford. Was Private Secretary to Governor of N.S. Wales, and (unpaid) to his father at Admiralty; Joint Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 1918; M.P. (C) E. Grinstead, Sussex, 1895–1906; A.D.C. to Lord Roberts, Commander-in-Chief; Lt.-Col., 2/5th Buffs East Kent Regt.; *Heir:* Hon. Sir W. H. Goschen; *Club:* Carlton. *Address:* Seacox Heath, Hawkhurst; 25 Rutland Gate, S.W. 7; Government House, Madras.

GOVINDA PILLAI, A., Diwan Bahadur (1911); *b.* 1848; *Educ.:* Presidency College, Madras; entered Travancore Government service as Assistant to Principal, Maharaja's College; became District Munsif and District Judge; Peishkar; Judge, Travancore High Court, 1895; retired, 1910; Fellow of the Madras University since 1895; President, Travancore Marumakkattayam Committee, 1908, and Keraleeya Nayar Samajam; submitted report, 1920 which formed basis of Travancore Nayar Regulation of 1910 (Regn. 1 of 1088 M.E.); *Publ.:* Malayalam translation of several plays of Shakespeare, Bhagavad Gita, Kalidasa's Sakuntala, Thiruvalluvar's Kural, and "Sanskrit Metrical Translation of Deussen's Metaphysics.' *Address:* Trivandrum.

GOVINDARAGHAVA AYYAR, L. A.; Diwan Bahadur (1906); High Court Vakil; *b.* 1867; Member, North Arcot District Board, for several years; was Member, Pre-Reform Legislative Council, for several years; acted for sometime as Public Prosecutor, Madras; Fellow of the Madras University, 1909; Vice-President, Madras Mahajana Sabha; President, Liberal Federation, Allahabad, 1921; M.L.C., 1921–23. *Address:* "Palm Grove," Mylapore, Madras.

GOVINDOSS CHATHOORBHOOJADOSS, Rao Bahadur (1907), Diwan Bahadur (1911); Merchant and Banker and Senior Partner, Chathoorbhoojadoss Khoosaldoss & Sons, Govindoss Chathoorbhoojadoss & Sons, Govindoss Chathoorbhoojadoss & Co., and Madras Commission Agency Co.; *b.* 20 Feb. 1878; Sheriff of Madras, 1914; Vice-President, Southern India Chamber of Commerce, since 1910; Member, Port Trust Board, since 1922; Member of the Executive Committee, S.P.C.A., Madras; Director, Madras Telephone Co., Ltd.; Hon. Presidency Magistrate, Madras; *Address*: "Khoosaldoss Gardens," Poonamallee High Road, Kilpauk; 459, Mint Street, Park Town, Madras.

GRAHAM, The Hon'ble Mr. ROBERT ARTHUR, C.S.I. (1921); I.C.S.; Member, Executive Council, Madras, since April 1924; *Educ.:* Winchester and Brasenose College, Oxford; *m. d.* of Sir James Thompson, K.C.S.I.; entered I.C.S., 1891; Deputy Commissioner, Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, 1898–1900; Secretary to the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, 1900–05; Collector and District Magistrate, 1905; Resident in Travancore and Cochin, 1915; Secretary to Government, 1916; Member, Board of Revenue, 1918; Chief Secretary to Government, 1922. *Address:* Madras.

GRAY, JOHN, M.A., B.SC.; O.B.E. (1920); I.C.S.; Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, since Aug. 1921; *b.* 26 Feb. 1882; *Educ.:* Aberdeen and Edinburgh Universities, and Trinity College, Cambridge; entered I.C.S., 1906. *Address*: Madras.

GREEN, EDWARD WASTIE; Principal, Government Muhammadan College, Madras, since 1921; *b.* 10 Nov. 1877; *m.* Maisie, *d.* of Sir Clement Simpson; *Educ.:* Denstone University College, Oxford; entered I.E.S., 1910; Professor of History, Presidency College, Madras, 1910–15; Inspector of Schools, 1915–19; Fellow of the Madras University; *Publ.:* Indian Historical Maps. *Address:* "Umdah Bagh," Mount Road, Madras.

GURUSWAMI CHETTI, SALLA, B.A., B.L.; Diwan Bahadur (1922); Vakil, Madras High Court; *b.* 15 July 1863; *Educ.:* Presidency College and Law College, Madras; Councillor, Corporation of Madras for 25 years; Vice-President, Chennapuri Annadana Samajam; Trustee, Anandasrama Sadhu Sangam; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, National Indian Association; Fellow of the Senate, Madras University. *Address:* "Guru Vilas," Cope Venkatachala Ayyar Street, Georgetown, Madras.

HABIB-UL-LAH, The Hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MD., *Kt.* (1922); C.I.E. (1920); Member of Council; *b.* 22 Sep. 1869; *s.* of late Mr. Aushukh Hussain Khan Sahib of the Carnatic family; *m.* Sadathun Nisa Begum; three *s.*; four *d.*; *Educ.*: Zilla High School, Saidapet; joined the Bar, 1888; from 1901 devoted whole time to Local Self-Government, and held the positions of Chairman of the Municipal Council, President of the Taluk Board and President of the District Board; was presented a Certificate of Honour on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of late Queen Victoria, 1897; received the title of Khan Bahadur, 1905; Member of the Legislative Council, 1909–12, being elected by the Hindu group of electors; gave evidence before the Royal Commission on Decentralization as also before the Indian Public Services Commission; served as a co-opted member on behalf of the Madras Presidency on the Reforms Committee; Temporary Member of the Madras Executive Council, 1919; Nominated Expert Member to steer the District Municipalities Bill through the Legislative Council; first Non-Official Commissioner of the Madras Corporation, 1920; Permanent Member of the Madras Executive Council, 1920; On deputation as Member of the Royal Commission on the Superior Civil Services in India, Nov. 1923; *Club*: United, Madras. *Address*:

Cathedral House, Cathedral P.O., Madras.

HANSON, R. W., Bar.-at-Law, Postmaster General, Madras; *b.* 1873; *Educ.*: Lincoln's Inn, London; Joined the Postal department in Bombay Presidency; served in Persian Gulf, Central and United Provinces, Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa. *Clubs*: Bengal U.S. Club; Madras Club. *Address*: Mount Road, Madras.

HARRIS, LEONARD TATHAM, C.S.I. (1921); Member of the Board of Revenue, Madras, since 1919 (On leave); *Educ.*: Falmouth Grammar School, Bath College, New College, Oxford; entered I.C.S., 1891; District Magistrate and Collector, Bangalore, 1899; Head Assistant, 1902; Commissioner, Coorg, 1905–12; Collector and Agent, Vizagapatam, 1912–16; Ministry of Food, 1917–19; Agency Commissioner and Member, Board of Revenue, Madras, 1919–22. *Address*: Madras.

HATCH, SARAH ISABEL, Missionary; *b.* 10 June 1855; *Educ.*: Woodstock College, Woodstock, Ontario, Canada, Normal School, Toronto, Canada and graduate of the four years of Scientific and Literary Course of Chatanqua; Missionary, Canadian Baptist Foreign Mission Board, 1886; Founder and Hon. Superintendent of Leper Asylum, Ramachandrapuram, from 1899; awarded Kaiser-i-Hind (Silver) medal, 1910 and (Gold) medal, 1919; *Publ*: The Christ Child and Caste Children, etc., *Address*: Ramachandrapuram, Godavari Dt.

HYDARI, M. S. A., I.C.S., Under Secretary, Development Department, Government of Madras; *b.* 1891; *Educ.*: Balliol College, Oxford, University of Grenoble (South of France); entered I.C.S., 1919; served in Bellary and Guntur; Club: Cosmopolitan; *address*: Chatelet, Orme's Road, Kilpauk, Madras.

JACKSON, G. H. B., M.A., I.C.S., District Judge, *b.* 1875; *Educ.*: Marlborough College and Merton College, Oxford; acted for some time as High Court Judge.

JANAKI RAO, K., B.A., L.T.; Principal, Maharaja's College, Vizianagram; *b.*, 14 Nov. 1877; *Educ.*: Presidency College, Madras and Maharaja's College, Vizianagram; *Address*: Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.

JENKINS, R. A., I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Bellary, *b.* 1874, *Educ.*: Brasenose College, Oxford; was Lieut., Oxford University R.V. and Queen's Westminster R.V., attached to 3rd Battalion, King's Royal Rifles; Madras Civil Service from Nov. 1898; *Club*: Madras. *Address*: Bellary, and Westcroft, Coonoor.

JOHNSTONE, D. P., (Major) C.I.E., O.B.E., R.A.M.C., Surgeon to H. E. the Governor; *b.* 1876; *Educ.*: Queen's College, Cork; Joined R.A.M.C.; Jan. 1904; War Service, France 1914–16; Surgeon to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, 1918–19. *Address*: Government House, Madras.

KARVETNAGAR, RAJA KUMARA VENKATA PERUMAL, RAJA OF; assumed title, 1907; *b.* 14 March 1903; *Educ.*: Christian College, Madras *Address*: Karvetnagar, Chittoor Dt.

KAVALAPPARA, MUPPIL NAYAR OF, KARAKAT KUMARAN RAMAN alias KAVALAPPARA APPUKUTTANUNNI MUPPIL NAYAR; *b.* 13 Aug. 1889; *Educ.*: Newington, Madras, and Madras Christian College; sometime member of local boards; Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1915–19; Hon. Second Lieutenant, 1919. Member, Legislative Assembly, 1920–23. *Address*: Kavalappara *(via)* Shoranur, Malabar Dt.

KESAVA PILLAI, P., Diwan Bahadur (1917); M.L.C. (Anantapur N.-M. rural); Pleader, Gooty, and President, District Board, Anantapur; Deputy President, Madras Legislative Council; was Member, Legislative Council, during the pre-Reform days; President, Indian Deputation to investigate possibilities of Indian Colonization of British Guiana, 1921. *Address*: Gooty, Anantapur.

KHALIF-UL-LAH, Khan Bahadur M.I., M.A., B.L., M.L.C. (Madura *cum* Trichinopoly M. Rural), Pleader, Trichinopoly;

b. 1888; *Educ.*: St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, Presidency College and Law College, Madras; Chairman, Municipal Council and Member, District Board, Trichinopoly, Non-official visitor, Central Jail, Trichinopoly, member, Senate, University of Madras; *Pub.*, "The life of Raja Raja, the great Chola. *Address:* Khalif Mahal, Trichinopoly.

KHUDDUS BADSHA, Khan Bahadur, M. A., Proprietor, Messrs. M. A. Khuddus Badsha Sahib & Co., Madras; *b.* Age 61 years; was on the Madras Municipal Council for 14 years; was also M.L.C. for many years and also Sheriff of Madras; member, Madras Muslim League and the Madras Anjuman: a pioneer in Mica Mining; *Address*: "Khas Mahal", 168, High Road, Triplicane, Madras.

KNAPP, The Hon'ble Sir ARTHUR ROWLAND, K.C.I.E. (1924); C.S.I. (1922); C.B.E. (1919); Member of the Executive Council since 1922; *b.* 10 Dec. 1870; 2nd *s.* of late Lieut.-Col. Charles Barrett Knapp; *m.* Florence Annie. *d.* of late Dr. E. Moore, Canon of Canterbury; one *s.* one *d.*; *Educ.*: Westminster, and Christ Church, Oxford; entered I.C.S., 1891; Under Secretary to Government, 1897–1903; Collector, 1903–17; services placed at the disposal of Government of India, Foreign Department, 1902–03; on special duty in connexion with the Coronation Darbar at Delhi, 1911; Secretary to Government, 1917–19; Chief Secretary to Government, 1919; Temporary Member of Council, 1919–20, again in 1921; on special duty as Reforms Commissioner, 1920–21; Special Commissioner for Malabar, 1921–22. *Address:* Adyar House, Madras.

KOTI REDDI, K., B.A., LL.B. (Lon.), B.L.C. (Oxon), M.L.C., Cuddapah (N.-M Rural); Bar.-at-law; *b.* 1887; *Educ.*: Madras Christian College and Oxford; Organizing Secretary, Reddi Jana Singha; Member, District Board, Cuddapah; *Pol*: Nationalist; *Address*: Cuddapah.

KRISHNA AYYAR, R. V., B.A., M.L., Secretary, Legislative Council, since Jan. 1924; *b.* 1884; *Educ.*: Salem Municipal College, Madras Christian College and Madras Law College; High Court Vakil at Salem 1907–10; District Munsif 1910–21; Assistant Secretary, Law Department, 1921–23; Honorary Secretary, Indian Officers' Association and Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society; elected Member of the Senate, Madras University; *Address:* Rama Vilas, 57, Brodie's Road, Mylapore.

KRISHNAMA ACHARIYAR, Rao Bahadur V. T., Secretary to Government, Law Department, since Apr. 1924; *b.* 1881; *Educ.:* Presidency College, and Law College, Madras; entered service as Deputy Collector, 1903; Diwan Peishkar, Cochin, 1908–11; Assistant Secretary to the Board 1913–16; Under Secretary to Government, 1916–19; was on special duty with the Southborough Committee; Trustee, Vizianagram Estate 1919–22; Collector of Ramnad 1922–24; *Club:* Cosmopolitan, Madras.

KRISHNAN, The Hon. Diwan Bahadur Justice CHERUVARI, M.A. (*Cantab*). Barrister-at-Law; Judge, High Court of Judicature, Madras, since 1920; *b.* Nov. 1868; *m.* 1895, Kinathi Madhaviamma of Tellicherry; two *s.* five *d.*; *Educ.:* High School, Cannanore, Presidency College, Madras, Christ's College, Cambridge; took degree at Cambridge in Natural Science; called to Bar, Middle Temple, 1891; enrolled as Advocate, High Court of Madras, 1892; entered Government Service as Assistant Chemical Examiner and acting Professor of Chemistry, Presidency College, Madras; resigned and returned to practice, 1893; elected Fellow of the Madras University; Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, 1906; acted as Chief Presidency Magistrate, 1911; Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, 1912; acted as Judge of the High Court, 1916 and subsequently several times; *Club:* Cosmopolitan (Madras). *Address:* "Shenstone Park," Chetput, Madras.

KRISHNAN NAYAR, MANNATH, Diwan Bahadur (1915); M.L.C. [Malabar cum Anjengo N.-M. Rural]; *b.* Aug. 1870; *Educ:* Christian Colllege and Law College, Madras; Vakil, Calicut Bar; Chief Justice, Travancore High Court for 4 years; Diwan, Travancore, 1914–20; retired, 1920. *Address:* Palghat, Malabar Dt.

KRISHNA RAO, A. S., Rao Bahadur (1920); M.L.C. [Nellore N.-M. rural]; High Court Vakil, and President, District Board, Nellore; *Educ.:* Christian College and Law College, Madras; Member, Madras Liberal League; was member for two terms of pre-reform Legislative Council. *Address:* Nellore.

KRISHNA RAO BHONSLE., R., M.R.A.S.; Rao Sahib (1919); Assistant Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Madras, since 1911; *b.* 9 June 1870; *Educ.:* St. Peter's College, Tanjore; Member of the Senate and of the Academic Council, Madras University; Secretary to the Vernacular Scientific Terms Committee; Vice-President of the Madras Literary Academy; Probation Officer in connexion with the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society; gave evidence before the Salaries Committee of the Legislative Council; Joint Secretary, South Indian Research Conference; *Publ.:* Warren Hastings and Bhagavad Gita, The Differential Calculus, Anatomy, Surgery and Medicine in Ancient India, etc. *Address:* 'Stone-Gift,' Vepery, Madras.

KRISHNASWAMI AYYANGAR, S., M.A., M.R.A.S., F.R.HIST.S., PH. D. (HON., Calcutta University); Rao Sahib (1917); Professor of Indian History and Archæology, Madras University, since 1914; *b.* 15 Apr. 1871; *Educ.:* St. Joseph's College and Central College, Bangalore; sometime Professor, Mysore University; Member, Board of Studies, Madras University; Joint Editor, *Indian Antiquary*; Member, Editorial Board, *Journal of Indian History*; Hony. Correspondent, Archæological Department, Government of India; Hony. Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, Madras Session, 1924; Joint Secretary, Third All-India Oriental Conference. *Publ.:* Ancient India; Beginnings of South Indian History; Early History of Vaishnavism in South India; South India and Her Muhammadan Invaders; Some Contributions of South India to Indian Culture, and several other works on ancient Indian History. Editor, Madras University Historical Series: (1) Sources of Vijayanagar History; (2) The History of the Nayaks of Madura. *Address:* "Sri Venkatesa Vilas," Nadu Street, Mylapore, Madras.

KRISHNASWAMI CHETTI, C. V., B.A., B.SC.; Electrical Engineer, Madras Corporation, since 1914; *b.* April 1883; *Educ.:* Madras University; Victoria University, Manchester; awarded Kaisar-i-Hind (Silver) Medal, 1922. *Address:* 'Sydenham,' Harrington Road, Chetput.

KUMARAMANGALAM, Zamindar of; *see* Subbarayan, Dr. P.

KUMARAMANGALAM, Zamindarni of; second *d.* of Rao Sahib K. Ranga Rao of Mangalore; *Educ.:* Presidency College, Madras, and Somerville College, Oxford; *m.* Dr. P. Subbarayan, Zamindar of Kumaramangalam in May 1912; three s. and one *d.*; Member, Madras District Educational Council, 1921–23; Member, Queen Mary's College, Advisory Committee, since 1919; Member, Senate and Syndicate, Madras University, 1923; *Club:* Ladies' Recreation. *Address:* Tiruchengode, Salem district; 'Fair Lawns', Egmore, Madras.

KUMARASWAMI SASTRI, The Hon'ble Justice Sir C. V., Diwan Bahadur (1911); *Kt.* (1924); Judge, High Court, Madras, since July 1914; *b.* 19 July 1870; *Educ.:* Pachaiyappa's College, Presidency College and Law College, Madras; High Court Vakil, 1894–1905; Judge, Small Cause Court, 1905; Judge, City Civil Court, 1906; District and Sessions Judge, 1912; served on

the Criminal Procedure Code and Sedition Committees; *Publ.*: Notes on the Rules of Practice, Original Side. *Address:* 'Calamur House, Tondiyarpet, Madras.

KUNHI KAMMARAN NAMBIYAR, C. K. T., M.L.A. (Madras Landholders), *b.* 1888; *Educ.:* Zamorin's College, Calicut, Brennen College, Tellicherry; Member, Tellicherry and Kottayam Taluk Boards and Malabar District Board; *Pol.*: Independent. *Address:* Chandroth House, Panoor *via* Mahe, North Malabar.

LAKSHMANA RAO, K. P., B.A., B.L., District and Sessions Judge; *b.* 1887; *Educ.:* Presidency College, Madras; High Court Vakil, Madras; Assistant Professor, Law College, Madras, 1916; Professor, Law College, 1920; District and Sessions Judge since 1921; Hony. Secretary, Madras Collegiate Athletic Association, 1918–19; Hony. Secretary, Madras University Students' Club, 1919–21; *Address:* Masulipatam Kistna District.

LANCASHIRE, J. K., B.A., I.C.S., District Judge, Tinnevelly, since 1921; *b.* 1898; *Educ.:* Brasenose College, Oxford, and University of Liverpool; entered I.C.S., 1901; Assistant Collector, 1901–05; Inspecting Officer, Aminidivis and Laccadives, 1905–07; Sub-Collector 1907–17; Special Settlement Officer, Coimbatore; Acting Collector, 1917–19; *Club:* East India United, Service. *Address:* Tinnevelly.

LAZARUS, The Rev. JOHN, B.A., D.D., *b.* 25 Aug. 1849; *m.* 14 Apr. 1875; 4 *s*, 7 *d*. The first Indian graduate to take Holy Orders; Senior Vice-President of the Madras Bible Society; President, Indian Ministers' Conference; Madras Christian Benefit Fund and National Church of India. Appointed Missionary, 1881, Examiner in Tamil over 20 years; F.M.U., 1900; Editor, *Messenger of Truth* Started Indian Christian Association; (1889), Christian Patriot, 1890, and Indian Ministers' Conference, 1894; visited European Universities, 1903; *Publ:* A Commentary on Ephesians; A Harmony of Gospels; From an Indian Garden, etc. *Address:* Madras.

LEECH, A. J., M.B.E., M.L.C. (Madras Chamber of Commerce); Managing Director, T. A. Taylor & Co., Limited, Madras; *b.* 1873; Vice-Chairman, Madras Chamber of Commerce, 1923; Trustee, Port of Madras; President, Board of Bank of Madras, 1916 and 1919; Commissioner, Madras Corporation, 1910–19; Hony. Magistrate, Madras; District Commissioner, Boy Scouts; *Clubs*: Madras, Adyar; Brasenose, Manchester. *Address:* The Palms, College Road, Nungambakkam, Madras.

LEGH, E. W., C.I.E., I.C.S., M.L.C. (Nominated), Revenue Secretary to Government of Madras, since 1921; *b.* 1874; *Educ.:* University College, Oxford; entered I.C.S., 1897; served in various districts of this Presidency; became fourth Member, Board of Revenue, 1921. *Address:* 2 Dare's Gardens, Kilpauk, Madras.

LING, CATHERINE FRANCIS, Zenana Missionary; *b.* 1861; *Educ.*: Norwich High Scool, England; Zenana Mission Superintending Missionary; also missionary to the Todas; was awarded Kaisar-I-Hind Gold Medal, 1912; *Publ.:* "Dawn in Toda Land"; *Address:* C. E. Z. Mission, Fernhill, Nilgiris.

LITTLEHAILES, R., M.A. (*Oxon*); Director of Public Instruction, Madras, since 1919; *b.* 1878; *Educ.:* Balliol College, Oxford and Kiel University (Germany); was Demonstrator and Lecturer, Clarendon University, Oxford; joined the I.E.S. 1903; was Professor of Mathematics and Physics, Presidency College, Madras; also for some time Meteorologist and Deputy Director, Madras Observatory; acted as Inspector of Schools, and Deputy D.P.I.; also Commissioner for Government Examinations; member, Syndicate, University of Madras; Member, Central (Indian) Advisory Board of Education; was M.L.C., in pre-Reform and Post Reform councils; *Clubs:* East India United Service, and Madras. *Address:* "Clement House,' Moore Road, Cathedral, P.O., Madras.'

LOBO, P.C., District and Sessions Judge, Anantapur; *b.* 1878; *Educ.:* St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore, Presidency College, Madras, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge; started as Public Prosecutor, Madura, 1907; Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, 1921; District and Sessions Judge in 1920, and since 1922; *Publ.:* "Commentary on the Madras Estates' Land Act"; *Club:* Cosmopolitan. *Address:* Anantapur.

MACKAY, C. G., M.A., I.C.S., Bar.-at-Law; District and Sessions Judge, Vizagapatam *b.* 1877; *Educ.:* Edinburgh University and Christ Church, Oxford; entered the I.C.S., Oct. 1901; served as Assistant Collector, Head Assistant Collector, Sub-Collector, and Joint Magistrate, and Collector in many districts of this Presidency, 1901–13; Registrar, High Court, Madras, 1913; District and Sessions Judge from 1919. *Address:* Vizagapatam.

MACMICHAEL, N., M.A., I.C.S., Member, Board of Revenue, Madras, since 1919; *b.* 1871; *Educ.:* Edinburgh University and Balliol College, Oxford; Joined I.C.S., 1894; Special Settlement Officer, Malabar, 1901–4; Secretary Board of Revenue, 1904–5; Collector and Agent, Ganjam, 1908–17. *Address:* Board of Revenue, Chepauk, Madras.

MACONOCHIE, Lt.-Col., G. W., I.M.S., Superintendent of Prisons, Madras; *b.* 1881; *Educ.:* Wellington College and Aberdeen University; entered I.M.S., 1903; Military Department, 1904–12; under Government of India 1914–19; Superintendent, Penitentiary, Madras, from 1922. *Address.* Madras.

MACPHAIL, The Rev. EARLE MONTEITH, C.B.E. (1919); D.D. (*Edin.*); Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, since May 1923; *b.* Aberdeen, 1861; 2nd *s.* of Rev. James Calder Macphail, D.D. of Pilrig Church, Edinburgh; *m.* 1892, Mary, *er. d.* of late James Meliss Stuart, of Eriska, Argyllshire; one *s.* one *d.*; *Educ.:* Edinburgh Academy; Edinburgh University; New College, Edinburgh; Jena, Tubingen, and Berlin Universities; ordained a Missionary of the United Free Church of Scotland, 1890; Professor of History and Economics in the Madras Christian College; Fellow of the Madras University, 1899; Member of the Syndicate of the Madras University, 1906; Representative of the University of Madras on the Legislative Council, 1909 and 1919; Chairman, Publicity Board, Madras, 1918; Nominated Member of the Legislative Council, 1921; Principal, Madras Christian College, till 1923. *Club:* Madras. *Address:* College Road, Madras.

McDOUGALL, Miss ELEANOR, M.A.; Principal, Women's Christian College, Madras, since Jan. 1915; *b.* 10 Apr. 1874; *Educ.:* Germany; Manchester High School; Royal Halloway College, Cambridge (Research Student); Lecturer in Classics, Westfield College, University of London, 1902–14. Recipient of Kaisar-i-Hind Medal (I Class), 1923. *Address:* Women's Christian College, Nungambaukam, Madras.

MADAN MOHAN SINGH DEO, SRI; Raja (1911); Zamindar of Dharakota; *b.* 2 Oct. 1875; *Educ.:* Zamindar's School, Parlakimedi, "Newington," Madras; Member, District Board, Ganjam, 1896–1921; Member, Madras Landholders' Association since 1896; Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1910–16; President, Ganjam District Landholders' Association, 1910–14; *Publ.*: Kshetro Mahatmyo, Thara Mahatmyo, Onuchinta Chitau Choutis, Tulsidas Ramayana, etc. *Address:* Dharakota, Ganjam Dt.

MADHAVA MENON, K. P., B.A., Bar.-at-Law; Crown Prosecutor, Madras, since 1921; *b.* 1880; *Educ.:* Presidency College, Madras; was called to the Bar 1904; enrolled as Advocate of the High Court, 1905; Crown Prosecutor, 1921. *Address:* 11, Kennett's Road, Egmore, Madras.

MADHAVAN NAYAR, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice CHETTUR, B.A., Bar.-at-Law; *b.* 24 Jan. 1879; *Educ.:* Christian College, Madras and Middle Temple, London; Acting Vice-Principal, 1909; Professor, 1916–20 and Acting

Principal of the Madras Law College, 1920; Assistant Law Reporter, 1915; sometime Editor, Madras Law Times; Secretary, Students' Advisory Committee, 1920; Government Pleader, 1920–23; Advocate-General, 1923–24; Judge, Madras High Court, since March 1924. *Address:* Temple House, Vepery, Madras.

MADURAI, Honorary Lt., N. M.L.C. (*Nominated*); late of the 83rd Walajabad Light Infantry; *b.* 1870; entered as a Sapper in the Corps of S. and M., 1888; served in the China Boxer War, 1900–01; promoted Havildar 1905; promoted Jemadar and transferred to 83rd W.L.I., 1910; Subadar, 1912; served in East Africa during the Great War, 1914–17; in Mesopotamia, 1917–18; Subadar Major, 1918; mentioned in despatches for gallant service, Field London Gazette, dated 24 Apr. 1918; went to England forPeace Celebrations, 1919; pensioned, 1919; re-enlisted and went to N.-W. F. P., 1920; Honorary Lieut., 1920; was awarded Jagir and title of Bahadur, 1920. *Address:* Fraser Town, Bangalore.

MAGNIAC, C. L., Brevet Lt.-Col., C.M.G., C.B.E., L'egion d'honneur officer, Knight Bachelor, 1923; Agent, M. & S.M.Ry. Co., Ltd.; *b.* 1873; *Educ.:* U. S. College, Westward Ho; R.M.A., Woolwich; S.M.E., Chatham; served on the Indian Railways, 1896–1914; Agent, 1914; served in the European War, 1914–18; was mentioned in despatches; retired with rank of Brig.-General, March 1922; *Pol.:* Conservative; *Clubs:* London, and United Service, Pall Mall. *Address:* "Rostrevor," Teynampet, Madras.

MAHABALA HEGDE, B., M.L.C. (*S. Kanara N.-M. rural*); Vakil, Mangalore; *b.* 1872; *Educ.:* St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore; elected Chairman, Mangalore Municipality, 1919–21; was Secretary, Victoria Memorial Fund, Mangalore; Secretary Discharged Prisoners' Assn., S. Kanara; Non-official Visitor, Mangalore Sub-Jail; President, Cosmopolitan, Mangalore; an active member of the Flood Relief Committee, S. Kanara; Official Receiver, S. Kanara; *Pol.:* Moderate. *Address:* Kadiri Road, Mangalore.

MAIDEN, JOHN WILLIAM, Agent, B.I.S. N. Co., Ltd.; *b.* 13 Sep. 1853; *Educ.:* Doveton Protestant College, Madras; District Marriage Registrar, 1891–1921; Municipal Councillor, Masulipatam, from 1885 and Chairman, Masulipatam Municipality, for 30 years; Editor of a Weekly Telugu Journal, called "The Coronation." Delhi Durbar Medal, 1911, and Kaisar-i-Hind Medal, 1914. *Address:* Masulipatam.

MANAVEDAN RAJA, K. C., Raja (1908); Edathrapad Raja (Fourth); Raja of Calicut and a Malikhanadar; *b.* 1 Jan. 1855; *Educ.:* Presidency College, Madras; appointed as Assistant Collector, South Kanara, June 1880; retired as District Judge, Mar. 1911. *Address:* Kottakal, Malabar.

MARAKKAYAR, V. HAMID SULTAN. M.L.C. (Tanjore M. Rural); Merchant; *b.* 1894; President, Taluk Board, Negapatam; Member, Tanjore District Board; District Educational Council, Tanjore, and Government Kazi; *Clubs:* Cosmopolitan, Madras; South Indian Athletic Association Madras; Shareath Islam Society, Negapatam; *Address:* Ya Hussain Palle Street, Negapatam; "Glen Eden," Kilpauk, Madras.

MARJORIBANKS, NORMAN EDWARD, C.S.I. (1922); C.I.E. (1919); Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras; *b.* 1872; *s.* of James Alexander Marjoribanks; *m.* 1896, Barbara, *d.* of Edward Watson, Manchester; *Educ.:* Royal Academical Institution, Belfast; Queen's College, Belfast; Trinity Hall, Cambridge; entered I.C.S., 1893; Under Secretary to Government, Madras, 1897–1903; Deputy Director, and Director of Land Records, Madras, 1903–11; Collector and District Magistrate, 1911–18; Member Board of Revenue or Chief Secretary to Government, 1918–23; *Clubs:* Madras, East India United Service, London.

MARTHANDAM PILLAI, P. N., M.L.C. (Tinnevelly District [*N.-M.*] Rural); High Court Vakil, Madras; *b.* 1885; *Educ.:* Hindu College, Tinnevelly, Madras Christian College and Law College; Secretary, South Indian Pleaders' Association, from 1921; *Pol.:* Justice Party; *Address:* 6, High Road, Egmore, Madras.

MARUDAVANAM PILLAI, C., M.L.C. (Tanjore [*N.-M.*] Rural); Landlord *b.* 1896; member of Taluk Board, Negapatam, 1915–18; President, Tanjore District Congress Committee, 1921; Member and President, Taluk Board, Nannilam, from 1923; *Pol.:* Swarajist; *Address:* Menangudi, Kollapuram post, Tanjore Dt.

MASTERMAN, C. H., I.C.S., Collector of Salt Revenue, Madras; *b.* 1889; *Educ.:* Trinity College, Oxford; joined the I.C.S., 1914; Assistant Collector and Magistrate, 1914–17; on war service 1917–19; Deputy Commissioner, Salt and Abkari, 1922–23; Ag. Secretary, Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), 1923–24. *Address:* "Park House," Guindy, Madras.

MATHIAS, P. F., District Medical Officer, North Arcot; Acting Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General; *b.* 1 July 1875; *Educ.:* St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore and Medical College, Madras; went to South Africa as Surgeon Superintendent in charge of emigrant boats, 1900; Assistant Surgeon, General Hospital, till 1903; Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer and Medical Officer, Central Jail, 1914-22. Personal Assistant to Surgeon-General—3rd Nov. 1923; awarded Kaisar-i-Hind Medal, 1921. *Address:* Madras.

MATTHAI, Dr. JOHN, D.SC. (London, 1916) B.LITT. (Oxford, 1918), M.L.C. (Nominated); Professor of Economics, Presidency College, *b.* 1886; *Educ.:* Madras Christian College, London School of Economics and Balliol College, Oxford; Personal Assistant to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, 1918–20; Professor, Presidency College, from 1920; University Pro fessor of Indian Economics (part-time), from 1922; *Publ.:* "Village Government in British India"; *Address:* "Tower House," Miller Road, Kilpauk, Madras.

MESTON, The Rev. WILLIAM, M.A. (Aberdeen), B.D. (Edin.); Principal, Madras Christian College; *b.* 4 May 1871; *Educ.:* University of Aberdeen; University of Edinburgh; New College, Edinburgh; St. John's College, Cambridge (Research Student); awarded Kaisar-i-Hind (First Class) Medal, 1921; Member of the Senate Academic Council, and Syndicate of the University of Madras; *Publ.:* Aspects of Indian Educational Policy. *Address:* College Park, Kilpauk, Madras.

MOIDOO, T. M., M.L.C. (Malabar cum Anjengo M. Rural); Merchant; *b.* 1889; Committee Member, South Indian Chamber of Commerce; Secretary, Mappilla Amelioration Committee; Secretary, Malabar Muslim Jamaait, an institution for the social and educational advancement of Mappillas. *Address:* Orkattiri House, Tellicherry; Angappa Naick street, Madras.

MOIR, THOMAS EYEBRON, C.I.E. (1917) C.S.I. (1922); Member, Legislative Assembly, 1922–24; *b.* 21 Apr. 1874; *Educ.:* Fettes College, Edinburgh, and Wadham College, Oxford; Settlement Officer, 1901—09; Deputy Secretary, 1910–13; Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Madras, 1915–19; Labour Commissioner, 1920–21; Finance Secretary, 1921–22. *Address:* c/o Chief Secretary, Fort St. George.

MOLONY, J. C., M.A., I.C.S., Collector and District Magistrate, North Arcot; *b.* 1877; *Educ.:* University of Dublin; entered I.C.S., 1900; was Assistant Political Agent, Banganapalle, 1905–09; Superintendent of Census, Madras, 1911; President, Corporation of Madras, 1914–18; *Club*, Madras; *Address:* Vellore, North Arcot.

MOORE, P. L., C.I.E., I.C.S., M.L.C. (Nominated); Ag. Secretary to Government, L.S.G. Dept.; *b.* 1873; *Educ.:* Christ Church, Oxford; entered I.C.S., Assistant Collector, 1888–1904; services placed at the disposal of the

Government of India, 1904–06; Collector, Bangalore, 1906; Superintendent, Railway Police, Bangalore, 1907; President, Corporation of Madras, 1910; Inspector-General of Police, 1915; Collector and District Magistrate, Kistna, 1919; Officiating Secretary to Government, Finance Department, 1921; Collector, Guntur, 1922; Secretary to Government, L.S.G. Department; *Clubs:* E.I.U.S. Madras Club.

MUHAMMAD MUSA SAIT, M.L.C. (Madras City *M.*); *b.* 1887; *Educ.:* Madras Christian College, a leading merchant of Madras; Secretary, Madras Khilafat Committee; member, All-India Khilafat Committee and All-India Muslim League; member or office-bearer of many religious and charitable institutions; Councillor, Corporation of Madras, since 1920; Member, Madras Port Trust, 1922; Secretary, South India Chamber of Commerce and Director, Madras Stock Exchange and other concerns.

MUHAMMAD SAHIB, N., M.L.C. (Ramnad cum Tinnevelly Rural); Landholder and merchant; *b.* 1892; *Educ.:* C. M. College, Tinnevelly; sometime Honorary Magistrate, Bench Court, Tenkasi; Secretary, Muslim Elementary school, Tenkasi, since 1916; *Publ.:* Life of Prophet Muhammad (in Tamil). *Address:* Maricair street, Tenkasi.

MUHI-UD-DIN, GHULAM, Khan Bahadur (1897); brother of the Prince of Arcot, G.C.I.E.; *b.* 13 Aug. 1890; *Educ.:* Government Madrasa-i-Azam; Durbar Medal, 1911; Vice-President, South Indian Muslim League; Political Stipendiary and Hon. A.D.C. to the Prince of Arcot. *Address:* Amir Mahal, Royapetta, Madras.

MUHI-UD-DIN KHAN LODI SAHIB, B., Khan Sahib (1921); Presidency Magistrate, Madras; *b.* 1 Apr. 1872; *Educ.:* Bishop Caldwell College, Tuticorin and Christian College, Madras; Deputy Collector, 1911; awarded Delhi Darbar Medal, 1911; Member, Committee for the separation of judicial from executive functions. *Address:* "Shields," Hunter's Road, Vepery, Madras.

MUNISWAMI NAYUDU, B., B.A., B.L.; M.L.C. (Chittoor [*N.-M.*] Rural); High Court Vakil, since 1909; *b.* March 1885; *Educ.:* Madras Christian College and Law College, Madras; Chairman, Municipal Council, Chittoor, June to Nov. 1921; Vice-President, District Board, Chittoor, 1920 to 1923. President, District Board, since June 1923. President, District Educational Council, since 1921; Chairman, Andhra Provincial Conference, Chittoor, Oct. 1922; elected to the Senate by the Legislative Council; is interested in matters connected with forests. *Address:* Chittoor.

MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR, Sir M. C. T., Rao Sahib (1916); *Kt.* (1922); M.L.A. [Madras Commerce Constituency]. Banker, Head of the Firm of S. Rm. M. C. T. M., Madras, Rangoon, etc.; *b.* 8 Feb. 1887; *Educ.:* Maharaja's College, Pudukkottai; has toured extensively in Europe; Sheriff of Madras, 1921–22; Hon. Secretary, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales' Reception Committee, 1920–21; President, South India Chamber of Commerce; Chairman, Madras Stock Exchange; Director, Indian Bank, Ltd.; Trustee, Pachaiyappa's Charities; President, Madras-Chingleput Boy Scouts' Association; Member, Advisory Board. Government Institute of Commerce; Hon. Secretary, Cosmopolitan Club. *Address:* 'Bedford House,' Vepery, Madras.

MUTHU CHETTIYAR, P. C., M.L.C. (Ramnad [*N.-M.*] Rural); Diamond merchant and money-lender; *b.* 1877; *Educ.:* Madura Taluk School; President, Taluk Board, Madura, since October 1919; Member, District Educational Council, Madura; Ex-Member, Madura District Board and Ex-Municipal Councillor, Madura; *Address:* East Market Street, Madura.

MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR, C., B.A., M.L.C. (Chingleput [*N.-M.*] Rural), Zamindar of Cheyur and President, Taluk Board, Chingleput; *b.* 8 Sep.

1877; *Educ.:* Christian College, Madras; sometime Member and Vice-President, Chingleput Taluk Board and Member, Chingleput District Board; Hon. Visitor, Chingleput Reformatory School; Fellow of the Madras University; Member, District Educational Council and District Secondary Education Board; *Publ.:* The Triumph of Love; The Essence of Ramayana. *Address:* Cheyur, Chingleput Dt.

MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR, S., B.A., B.L., M.L.C. [Tanjore N.-M. Rural], High Court Vakil; *b.* 1882; Director, Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society, Ltd.; Director, South Indian People's Association; President, Co-operative Conference, Cuddalore, 1922; President, Postmen's Conference, Tanjore, 1923; *Pol.:* Progressive Party; *Club:* Twenty Club. *Address:* 10, North Mada Street, Mylapore, Madras.

NAMBERUMAL CHETTI, T., B.A., Diwan Bahadur (1923); Merchant and Landholder; *b.* 1856; *Educ.:* Presidency College, Madras; M.L.C., 1921–23; Member of the Forest Committee, Town-planning Trust, Board of Industries and of the Marine Hospital Committee. *Address:* Crynant; Harrington Road, Chetput, Madras.

NARASAYYA NAYUDU, APPALA M. M.L.C. [Vizagapatam City Urban], 1921; L.M.P.; *b.* 11 Nov. 1860; non-official visitor to the Central Jail, Vizagapatam, since 1922; has opened a charitable dispensary at Vizagapatam; awarded Certificate of Merit on the occasion of the Delhi Darbar. *Address*: Beach, Vizagapatam.

NARASIMHA ACHARLU, T. M., Rao Bahadur (1916); M.L.C. [Cuddapah N.-M. rural]; President, District Board, Cuddapah.

NARASIMHA AYYANGAR, R., B.A., B.E., Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, and Under Secretary to Government, P.W.D. (Irrigation) since 1921; *b.* 1881; *Educ.:* Noble College, Masulipatam, Madras Christian College, and College of Engineering; Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., 1905–11; Executive Engineer, P.W.D., 1912–21. *Address:* 14, East Mada Street, Mylapore, Madras.

NARAYANA AYYAR, P. R., Diwan Bahadur (1912); *b.* 15 May 1857; *Educ.:* Kumbakonam College; special Deputy Collector for Survey, 1891; Assistant Superintendent of Survey, 1892; Deputy Director of Survey, 1902; retired, 1912; President, District Board, Chingleput, 1912–14; *Publ.:* Hand-book on Chain Survey, Revival of Village Panchayat; Prevention of Usury, etc. *Address:* "Narayana Vilas," Madura.

NARAYANA KURUP, T. C., Diwan Bahadur (1919), B.A., B.L., Rao Bahadur (1910), High Court Vakil; Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Tellicherry, since 1900; *b.* 1863; *Educ.:* Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut, Presidency and Law Colleges, Madras; Ex-Chairman, Municipal Council, Tellicherry. *Address:* Tellicherry.

NARAYANA MENON, PARUVAKKATTIL, Rao Bahadur (1917); I.S.O. (1921); Diwan of Cochin since April 1922; *b.* 24 June 1864; *Educ.:* Ernakulam College and Presidency College, Madras; joined Government service as Clerk in the Secretariat, 1887; Deputy Collector, 1901–14; Presidency Magistrate, 1914–17; Secretary, Board of Revenue (Settlement Department), 1917–21; retired, March 1921; *Publ.:* The Revenue Secretariat Office Manual. *Address:* "Krishna Vilas," Ernakulam (Cochin State).

NARAYANAN NAMBUDIRIPAD, O. M., M.L.C. [Nominated] 1923; *b.* 1890; President, Walluvanad Taluk Board; Member, Malabar District Board; sometime Director of the Mangalodayam Company, Trichur and Secretary to the Nambudiri Yogashema Sabha; Member, Malabar District Educational Council; President, Ottapalam Co-operative Union. *Address:* Vellinazhi, Cherpalcheri, South Malabar.

NARAYANASWAMI CHETTI, GOPATHY, Rao Bahadur (1909); Diwan Bahadur (1922); Landholder and Merchant; *b.* 28 Sep. 1881; Councillor

Madras Corporation; Hon. Secretary, Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, Madras Presidency; Hon. Secretary, Victoria Public Hall; Certificate of Honour, 1911; Member, Excise Licensing Board, Labour Advisory Board, etc.; Trustee, Pachaiyappa's College; and Madras Town Planning and Suburban Trust Board, Member, Senate of the Madras University, etc. *Address:* "Gopathy Villa," San Thome, Mylapore, Madras.

NATESA MUDALIYAR, C., L.M.S., Rao Bahadur (1922); M.L.C. [Madras City]; Private Medical Practitioner; Member, Finance Committee of the Legislative Council. *Address:* 32, Viraraghava Mudali Street, Triplicane.

NATESAN, The Hon. Mr. G. A., F.M.U.; Proprietor of G. A. Natesan & Co., and Editor, "The Indian Review," Madras; *b.* 1874; *Educ.:* Presidency College, Madras; Commissioner, Madras Corporation; was a leading Congress worker; Member, Moderate Conference, 1919; Secretary, Madras Liberal League, and Joint Secretary, National Liberal Federation of India; a nominated Member, Council of State, 1924; *Publ.:* "What India Wants," "Autonomy within the Empire." *Address:* Georgetown, Madras.

NICHOLSON, Sir FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, K.C.I.E. (1903); C.I.E. (1899); *b.* 1846; *m.* 1875, Catherine, O.B.E., *d.* of Rev. J. Lechler; three *s.*; *Educ.:* Royal Medical College, Epsom; Lincoln College, Oxford; entered Madras Civil Service, 1869; Member, Board of Revenue, Madras, 1899; Member, Viceroy's Legislative Council, 1897–99, 1900–02; reported on establishment of Agricultural Banks in India, 1895; Member of Famine Commission, 1901; retired 1904; Honorary Director of Fisheries, 1905–1918; *Publ.:* Compiled District Manual of Coimbatore. *Address:* Surrenden, Coonoor, Nilgiris.

NILAKANTA SASTRI, K. A., M.A., Principal, Sri Minakshi College, Chidambaram; *b.* 1892; *Educ.:* Madras Christian College; Lecturer, Hindu College, Tinnevelly, 1913–18; Professor of History and Head of the Department of Studies in History, Benares Hindu University, 1919–20; Principal, Sri Minakshi College, Chidambaram, 1920. *Address:* Chidambaram.

NOYCE, FRANK, C.B.E. (1919); Secretary to Government of Madras, Development Department; *b.* 4 June 1878; *e.s.* of Alfred Noyce of Alderholt Salisbury; *m.* 1911, Enid Isabel, *yr. d.* of W. M. Kirkus, Garsdale, Sefton Park Road, Liverpool; two *s.*; *Educ.:* Bishop Wordsworth's School, Salisbury and Salisbury School; St. Catharine's College, Cambridge (Scholar and Prizeman); Le Bas University Essay Prize, 1902; entered Indian Civil Service, 1902; served in Madras as Assistant Magistrate; Special Assistant Settlement Officer, 1906–08; Assistant Secretary to the Government of Madras, 1909; Under Secretary, 1910; Under Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, 1912; Officiating Secretary, 1915–16; Temporarily employed in Stores Department, India Office, July and Aug. 1916; Secretary, Indian Cotton Committee, July 1917; Controller of Cotton Cloth, Sep. 1918; Vice-President and subsequently President of the Indian Sugar Committee, Oct. 1919; Member, Burma Land Revenue Committee, Dec. 1920; Indian Trade Commissioner in London, 1922; Secretary to Government of Madras, Law Department, March 1923. *Publ.:* England, India, and Afghanistan (Le Bas University Essay), 1902; contributor to Studies in Indian Co-operation, edited by R. B. Ewbank, 1919; *Clubs:* United Service, Simla; Madras. *Address:* Madras.

ODGERS, The Hon. Mr. Justice CHARLES EDWIN, M.A., B.C.L.; Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, Madras, since 1921; *b.* Bridgwater, Somerset, 17 Jan. 1870; *e.s.* of Rev. J. Edwin Odgers, M.A., D.D., late of Manchester College, Oxford; *m.* 1909, Elsa Lily, *e.d.* of late Charles Fellows Pearson; two *s.* one *d.*; *Educ.:* Bath College; Lincoln College, Oxford (Open

Classical Scholar); Bar, Middle Temple, 1896; Professor of Law, and Vice-Principal, Madras Law College, 1902–11; acted on several occasions as Principal; Administrator-General and Official Trustee of Madras; 1912–20; acted as Chief Judge, Madras Court of Small Causes, 1916–20; Chief Judge, 1920; acted as Judge of High Court of Madras, 1919–20; examiner for many years in Law for the Pleadership Board, Madras, University of Madras, and University of the Punjab; *Clubs:* Royal Societies; Madras, Adyar. *Address:* Adyar, Madras.

OOSMAN, S. M. V., B.A., B.L.; Khan Bahadur (1909); Collector and District Magistrate, Anantapur, since 1921; *b.* 1 Aug. 1868; *Educ.:* Christian College and Law College, Madras; Deputy Collector, 1893; Secretary, Prince of Wales' Reception Committee, 1906; Presidency Magistrate, Madras, 1909–13; received Coronation (Silver) Medal; Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, 1913; Assistant Superintendent of Stationery, 1914; Collector and District Magistrate, Guntur, 1918. Anantapur, 1921. Retired from service, 1923. *Address:* Negapatam.

ORMEROD, Rev. E. W., M.A. (Oxon); Ag. Principal, Bishop Heber College, Trichinopoly; *b.* 1880; *Educ.:* Rugby School and Queen's College, Oxford; Curate of St. Mary's Portsea, 1907–11; Vice-Principal, Christ Church College, Cawnpore, 1912–23; *Club:* Athenaeum. *Address:* College House, Puttur, Trichinopoly.

PADDISON, GEORGE FREDERICK, M.A., C.S.I. (1923); I.C.S.; M.L.C. (Nominated). Commissioner of Labour since 1919; *b.* June 1873; *Educ.:* Queen's College, Oxford; Special Settlement Officer, 1902–10; Deputy Secretary to Government, 1911; Secretary and Member of the Forest Committee, 1912; Collector and District Magistrate, 1913–17; on special duty for the welfare of the depressed classes, 1919; Adviser in Rural Economics, International Labour Conference, 1921. *Address:* Landon's gardens, Kilpauk.

PANAGAL, RAJA OF; *See* Ramarayaningar, the Hon'ble Mr. P.

PANDALAI, Dr. K. K., LL.D. (Lon.); Bar.-at-Law; Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate since April 1924, Madras; *b.* 1874; *Educ.:* Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, Presidency College and Law College, Madras; and University College, London; member, Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, Travancore, 1906–11; Judge, High Court of Travancore, 1913–14; Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras, 1919-24; Member, Students' Advisory Committee; President, Council of Social Service; *Publ.:* "Malayalam Science Primers," "Malayalam Chemistry Primer," "Succession and Partition in Marumakkattayam Law"; *Club:* Cosmopolitan and S.I.A.A. *Address:* "Lanark Hall," Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.

PAPAIYA CHETTI, B., Rao Sahib (1923); Piece-goods Merchant and Partner, B.P. Narasimhulu Chetti & Co., and B. Papaiya Chetti & Co.; *b.* 3rd July 1893; *Educ.:* Christian College and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras; Hon. Secretary, South Indian Vysia Association, 1918–20; Hon. Secretary, Madras Piece-goods Merchants' Association; Treasurer, South Indian Liberal Federation (City Branch), 1922; gave evidence before the Indian Fiscal Commission, Jan. 1922; Trustee of the Madras Port; gave evidence before the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee as representative of the Madras Piece-goods Merchants' Association. *Address:* 63, Godown Street, Madras.

PARANKUSAM NAYUDU, P., Rao Bahadur (1904); Diwan Bahadur (1914); I.S.O. (1920); *b.* 23 July 1865; *Educ.:* Pachaiyappa's College, Madras; entered Police Department as Inspector, 1890; Assistant Commissioner of Police, Madras City, 1908; Deputy Commissioner of Police, 1912; acted as Commissioner of Police on different occasions in 1920 and 1921; retired, 1921; awarded Coronation Darbar Medal, 1912; Jaghir, 1919; and King's

Police Medal, 1912; District Commissioner, Boy Scouts, Madras; Vice-President, Indian Officers' Association; Vice-President, Nayudu Sangam. *Address:* "Souri Vilas," Vepery, Madras.

PARLAKIMEDI, SRI KRISHNA CHANDRA GAJAPATI NARAYANA DEO, RAJA OF; *b.* 1892; *Educ.:* Newington, Madras; assumed charge of his estate in 1913; served as recruiting officer during the Great War; Hony. Lieutenant, 1918; contributed largely to the Imperial and Madras War Funds and War Loans; was a member of the Legislative Council; maintains a second-grade college, a Sanskrit College, 2 girls' schools; an industrial school and other charity institutions; Fellow of the Madras University. *Address:* Parlakimedi, Ganjam.

PARPANAD, KUNHUNNI *alias* RAJA RAJA VARMA, VALIA RAJA OF; succeeded to the title, 1914; *b.* 14 Apr. 1856; *Educ.:* H.H. the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum. Nominated by Travancore Government as a member of Travancore Legislative Council in April 1923. *Address:* Parapanangadi, Malabar Dt.

PARTRIDGE, PERCIVAL WALTER, M.L.C. [European], Senior partner in the firm of Messrs. King and Partridge, Solicitors, Madras; and Notary Public; *b.* 23 Aug. 1879; *Educ.:* Felsted School, Essex; admitted Solicitor of the Supreme Court, London, 1903. *Address*: 1, Victoria Crescent, Egmore, Madras.

PARUKUTTY NETHYARAMMA, SRIMATHI V. K.; Consort of H.H. the Maharaja of Cochin; *b.* June 1876; *Educ.:* privately under special tutors; awarded Kaisar-i-Hind (Gold) Medal, 1922. *Address:* Hill Palace, Tripunithura (Cochin State).

PATRO, The Hon'ble Sir A. P., Rao Bahadur (1920); *Kt.* (1924); Minister for Education; returned to Madras Legislative Council by the Ganjam N.-M. Rural Constituency; was connected with local and municipal institutions for about 25 years; sat on the Committee for revision of District Municipalities Bill; visited Great Britain and Europe to study the working of local and municipal institutions and their financial resources and organization of Vocational Schools; Member, Liberal League; Member, All-India Council of the National Liberal Federation; Member, Labour Advisory Board, Madras; Member, Royal Economic Society, London; *Publ.:* "Local Self-Government and Education" and Rural Economics." *Address:* "Pantheon Garden," Egmore, Madras.

PEDDIRAJU, P., B.A., B.L., M.L.C. (Kistna N.-M. Rural); High Court Vakil; *b.* 1887; *Educ.:* Madras Christian College. President, Taluk Board, Ellore, 1920–22; Secretary and Vice-President, Ellore Central Co-operative Banking Union, 1919–22. *Address:* Narsapur, Kistna Dt.

PERINI, The Right Rev. PAUL, S.J., D.D.; Bishop of Calicut, since 12 July 1923; Bishop of Mangalore from 1910 to 1923; appointed Administrator Apostolic of Mangalore, 13 Oct. 1923; *b.* Brandola, Province of Modena, Italy, 12 Jan. 1867; *Educ.:* various colleges of the Society of Jesus in Austria, England and Belgium; joined the Society of Jesus, 1883; Professor of Philosophy for four years in the Diocesan Seminary of Mangalore; Priest, 1897; was Rector and Principal of St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore, for six years; Fellow, University of Madras. *Address:* Bishop's House, Calicut.

PITHAPURAM, RAJAH SAHEB MEHARBHAN-I-DOSTAN SREE RAJAH RAVU VENKATA KUMARA MAHIPATHI SURYA RAO BAHADUR GARU, SIRDAR, RAJAHMUNDRY SIRCAR, AND MAHARAJAH OF; C.B.E. (1918); Maharajah (1922); *s.* 1906; *b.* Oct. 1885; *m.* 1906; *Educ.:* Newington, Madras; Fellow of the Madras University; Member, Madras Legislative Council (representing the Northern Group of Zamindars), 1918–20; one of the founders of the Telugu Academy; Vice-President, National Indian Association; maintains

a second-grade college, two high schools, an orphanage and several other educational and charitable institutions. *Address:* Pithapuram, Godavari Dt.; "Dunmore," Teynampet, Madras.

PRABHAKARAN THAMPAN, K., M.L.C. [*West Coast Landholders*], since 1921; *b.* Apr. 1881; *Educ.:* Victoria College, Palghat; sometime member of local boards; Founder and Manager, Ottapalam High School. *Address:* Kuthiravattam, Ottapalam, South Malabar.

PREMAYYA, G. R., M.L.C. (Nominated); Agricultural Specialist in Cotton and Tobacco; *b.* 1886; *Educ.:* Guntur College; Susquehanna University and State College of Agriculture; U.S.A. *Club*: World's Fellowship Club, U.S.A. *Address:* c/o R. S. Kauffman, B.SC., Guntur.

PROSERPIO, LEO, S.J., M.A., D.D., PH.D.; Rector and Principal, St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore, since 1921; *b.* 8 May 1878; *Educ.:* St. Bueno's College; St. Asaph, Wales, and Liverpool University; Fellow of the University of Madras, 1918. Member of the Board of Studies in English, 1922. *Address:* Mangalore, South Kanara.

PUDUKKOTTAI, H.H. THE RAJA MARTANDA BHAIRAVA TONDIMAN BAHADUR, RAJA OF, G.C.I.E. (1913); *b.* 1875; *s.* grandfather, 1886; one *s.* The State has an area of 1,179 square miles, and population of 426,813, and has been ruled by Tondiman dynasty from time immemorial. The Raja has granted his people a representative assembly for consultative and legislative purposes. His salute is 11 guns. *Address:* c/o Lloyds Bank (King's Branch), 9, Pall Mall, London.

PUTTANNA CHETTI, K. P.; Diwan Bahadur (1911); C.I.E. (1917); *b.* 1856; *Educ.:* Government Central College, Bangalore; joined Mysore P.W.D., 1875; Traffic Manager, Mysore State Railway, 1884; Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, 1898–1906; Member, Maharaja's Executive Council, 1906–12; retired from State service, and has been working for the public, since 1912 President of several Trusts and Charities; President, Board of Directors of the Bank of Mysore, since 1912; President, Central Co-operative Bank, Bangalore; Chairman, Board of Directors, Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, Mysore; Elected Member, Mysore Legislative Council; Fellow of the Mysore University, 1916; Honorary President, Bangalore City Municipal Council, 1913–20; President, Special Finance Committee (Retrenchments), 1922; has donated Rs. 25,000 towards constructing a Free Dispensary in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore; awarded Darbar Medal, 1911; Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal, 1914. *Address:* Shanti Nivasa, 5th Main Road, Chamarajapet, Bangalore City.

RAGHUCHANDRA BALLAL, K., M.L.C. (Nominated) Landholder; *b.* 1881; member of the Mangalore Taluk Board since 1916; member, South Kanara District Board, since 1917; member of the Jain Religious Committee, Mangalore. *Address:* Mijar Post, S. Kanara.

RAJA, M. C., Rao Bahadur (1922); F.M.U. (Nominated); Superintendent, Wesley College Lower School, Madras; *b.* 17 June 1883; *Educ.:* Madras Christian College; Hon. Presidency Magistrate; Hon. Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies; Hon. Secretary, Madras Adi-Dravida Mahajana Sabha; President. South India Adi-Dravida Conference; District Commissioner of Boy Scouts for Madras and Chingleput; served as a nominated member on the Madras Legislative Council, 1909 to 1923; *Publ.:* King George V; Prince Edward; Beginners' Botany; Kindergarten Room; Stories and Action Songs, etc. *Address:* "L'Allegro," St. Thomas' Mount, Madras.

RAGHAVAYYA, THODLA, Diwan Bahadur (1921); Diwan of Travancore, since 1920; *b.* 3 Nov. 1872; *Educ.:* Madras Christian College; joined the Provincial Service as Deputy Collector, 1893; Special Forest Settlement Officer, 1904 Revenue Officer,

Corporation of Madras, 1908; Secretary, Board of Revenue, 1913; elected Fellow of the Madras University, 1915–18: Collector and District Magistrate, 1917. *Address:* Trivandrum.

RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR, The Hon'ble Sir P., Diwan Bahadur (1907); C.I.E. (1909); K.C.S.I. (1920); Member, India Council, since 1924; President, Madras Legislative Council, 1920—23; *b.* 18 Mar. 1862; *Educ.*: Presidency College and Law College, Madras; entered Civil Service as Deputy Collector, 1886; Assistant Collector and Sub-Collector, till 1896; Diwan of Cochin, 1896–1901; Registrar of Co-operative Societies, 1904–07; Diwan of Travancore, 1907–13; Secretary to Government, 1914–17; Member, Executive Council, 1917–20.

RAJAN, P. T., M.A., Bar.-at-Law, M.L.C., (Tanjore N.-M. Rural); *b.* 1892; *Educ.*: Ley's School, Cambridge and Jesus College, Oxford; President, Secondary Education Board, Madura; Honorary Secretary. The Cosmopolitan Club, Madura; *Pol.* Justice Party; *Club*: The Cosmopolitan, Madras. *Address:* Bar.-at-Law, Madura.

RAJAPPA, P. S., M.L.C. (Nominated); Junior Zamindar of Papanad; *b.* 1899; *Educ.*: S.P.G. College, Tanjore; President, Taluk Board, Pattukottai, 1922; Member, District Board, Tanjore; Vice-Chairman, Tanjore Municipal Council, 1922; Treasurer of the Tanjore Co-operative Central Banking Union, 1920, and President, 1923; Secy., Kallar Mahajana Sangam, Tanjore, 1920–24. *Address:* Palace, Papanad P.O.

RAMA AYYANGAR, K., B.A., B.L., M.L.A. [Madura, Ramnad cum Tinnevelly N.-M. Rural], High Court Vakil, Madura; *b.* 1872; *Educ.*: St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and Government College, Madura; Municipal Councillor, 1909–12; Member, District Board, 1900–09; Secy., Bar Association, 1915–18; M.L.C., 1913–19; Director, Madura College Board for 16 years; President, Union Club, Madura. *Address*: High Court Vakil, Madura.

RAMABHADRA NAYUDU, V., The Hon'ble; Diwan Bahadur (1911); Zamindar and Member, Council of State [Madras N.-M.]; *b.* 24 Dec. 1873; *Educ.*: Madura College; Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1910–16; Fellow of the University of Madras; Elected a member of the Senate by the Municipal Councils of the Madura District, 1911–15; Member, Rameswaram Devasthanam Committee, 1912–1922; Chairman, Municipal Council, Periyakulam, 1904–24; President, Victoria Memorial High School, Periyakulam, 1901–24; Member, District Soldiers' Committee; President, Nayudu Sangam, Madras; and Balja Sangam, Madura; *Publ.*: Jayamuni Bharatam; Pillai Tamil; Appaya Dikshadar; Kuvalayanandam. *Address:* "The Palace," Vadagarai, Periyakulam.

RAMACHANDRA RAO, M., Rao Bahadur (1915); Diwan Bahadur (1918); M.L.A. [Godavari cum Kistna N.-M. Rural]; High Court Vakil; *b.* Sep. 1868; *Educ.*: Hindu High School, Triplicane; Presidency College and Law College, Madras; Chairman, Rajahmundry Municipality, 1902–05; and Ellore Municipality, 1909–21; President, District Board, Kistna, 1921–22; Member, Legislative Council, Madras, 1910–20 and 1920–23; Member, All-India Sanitary Conference, 1914; awarded Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal, 1921; *Publ.*: Development of Indian Polity. *Address:* Ellore.

RAMACHANDRA RAO, R., Diwan Bahadur (1910); C.S.I. (1922); *b.* 27 Sep. 1871; *Educ.*: Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, and Presidency College, Madras; joined Madras Statutory Civil Service as Assistant Collector and Magistrate, 1890; Collector and Magistrate, 1905; Registrar, Co-operative Credit Societies, 1907; Secretary to Government, Law Department, 1917–24. *Address:* "The Luz," Mylapore, Madras.

RAMACHANDRA REDDI, B., B.A., M.L.C. (Nellore N.-M. Rural); *b.* 1894; Member, Taluk and District Boards,

Nellore, 1922–24. *Address*: Buchireddipalem, Nellore District.

RAMACHARI, K. V., B.A., Rao Sahib; M.L.C. (Madura City N.-M. Urban); Merchant and Commission Agent; *b.* 1870; Hony. Magistrate, Madura, 1899–1901; Municipal Councillor, Madura, 1901–10; Chairman, Municipal Council, 1910–12; Ex-member of the Taluk and District Boards, Madura. *Address:* Lakshmi Vilas, Madura.

RAMALINGA AYYAR, A. V., B.A., B.C.E., M.I.E. (*Ind.*); Rao Sahib (1908); Rai Bahadur (1913); Diwan Bahadur (1923); Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (Irrigation) and Joint Secretary to Government, P.W.D. (Feb. to Sep. 1923); *b.* 1868; *Educ.:* Hindu College, Tinnevelly; Government College, Kumbakonam, and College of Engineering, Madras; entered P.W.D. as Assistant Engineer, 1893; Superintending Engineer, 1913–22; was connected with the development of the Periyar Irrigation Project and Mettur project; represented the Madras Engineers at the Engineering Conference, Simla, 1913: and the University of Madras at the conference of the Principals of the Engineering Colleges, Simla, 1921. *Address:* "Saravana Bhavan," Lloyds Road, Royapetta, Madras.

RAMALINGA CHETTI, T. A., Rao Bahadur (1922); M.L.C. [N.-M. Rural, Coimbatore]; High Court Vakil and sometime President, District Board, Coimbatore; and Chairman, Municipal Council, Coimbatore. *Address:* Race Course Road, Coimbatore.

RAMALINGA REDDI, C., M.L.C. [N.-M. Rural, Chittoor]; *b.* 10 Dec. 1880; *Educ.:* Christian College, Madras, and St. John's College, Cambridge; Vice-Principal, Baroda College, 1907; Member of Madras University Syndicate for 2 years; Inspector-General of Education, Mysore, 1918–21; Vice-President, Reddi Jana Sangha; *Publ.:* Political Economy; Poem; and Principles of Poetry (in Telugu); Speeches on University Reforms and Deputation Studies in Education Local Government and State Methods of promoting Industry and Commerce (in English). *Address:* Chittoor or Kilpauk, P. O., Madras.

RAMAN, P., Rao Sahib (1911); Rao Bahadur (1921); M.L.C. (Nominated); *b.* Oct. 1854; *Educ.:* Presidency College, Madras; District Munsif, 1893–1911; retired, 1911; President, Tellicherry Taluk Board, 1918–20 and 1920–21; Member of local boards. *Address:* Tellicherry, Malabar Dt.

RAMANATHAN, K. B., Rao Bahadur (1919); Professor of English, H. H. the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, since 1920; *b.* 21 Oct. 1864; *Educ.:* Government College, Kumbakonam, and Law College, Madras; Headmaster, Anglo-Vernacular High School (now Hindu High School), Triplicane; subsequently Professor of English, Pachaiyappa's College; Member of the Senate, University of Madras. *Address:* Trivandrum, Travancore.

RAMANUJACHARI, K., M.A., B.L., Rao Bahadur (1911); Diwan Bahadur (1918); Principal, Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Vizianagram; *Educ.:* Presidency College, Madras; Vice-Principal, Maharaja's College, Vizianagram, 1884; Principal, 1887; Retired in 1920; Fellow of the Madras University, 1894 to 1921; Principal of the Maharaja's Sanskrit College since 1900; Municipal Councillor for over 9 years; awarded a certificate in recognition of services rendered for the cause of education and for his work as a member of the Vizianagram Municipal Council. *Address:* Vizianagram.

RAMANUJA ACHARYA, V. K., Rao Bahadur (1906); Diwan Bahadur (1921); President, District Board, Tanjore, since 1920; *b.* 1 Nov. 1851; *Educ.:* Kumbakonam College; Secretary, Board of Revenue (Settlement Department), 1902–06; Chairman, Kumbakonam Municipal Council, 1912–17; Member, Legislative Council, 1913–20; *Publ.:* Introduction to the Bhagavad Gita. *Address:* Big Street, Kumbakonam.

RAMA RAO, B., B.A., I.C.S. (Cantab); *b.* 1889; *Educ.:* Presidency College, Madras and King's College,

Cambridge; entered I.C.S. 1913; Assistant Collector and Sub-Collector, 1913–18; Headquarters Sub-Collector and Addl. District Magistrate, Kistna, 1918–20; Under Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Dept., 1920; Under Secretary to Government, L.S.G. Dept., 1920 to 1924; Officiated as Secretary L.S.G., 1921–22. *Address:* Madras.

RAMA RAO, C. B., B.A., M.D.; Rao Bahadur (1917); *b.* 14 May 1862; *Educ.*: Central College, Bangalore; Madras Medical College; Edinburgh University; and Rotunda Hospital, Dublin; entered Medical Service, 1882; Assistant Professor, Madras Medical College, 1889–1908; District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Tanjore, 1915–19; the first Secretary, Society for the Protection of Children; Hon. Secretary, Health and Welfare Association, Madras, 1919–20. Ex-Fellow of the Madras University. Nominated M.L.C., 1920. *Address:* Kanthinivas, Basavangudi, Bangalore City.

RAMA RAO, T., Rao Bahadur (1897); Diwan Bahadur (1909); retired Deputy Collector; *b.* 29 Mar. 1849; *Educ.*: Government Provincial School, Bellary, and Presidency College, Madras; Headmaster, Wardla School, Bellary, 1871–75; Huzur Sarishtadar, Kurnool, 1882–85; Deputy Collector, 1885–1909; awarded Darbar Coronation Medal (1911); Special First-class Magistrate from 1915; President, Grain Committee, Dharmavaram taluk, 1919. Chairman of the Discharged Prisoners' Committee, Dharmavaram. *Address:* Dharmavaram, Anantapur Dt.

RAMA RAO, U., Rao Sahib (1917] M.L.C. [South Kanara N.-M. Rural]; Physician and Surgeon; *b.* 17 Sep. 1874; *Educ.*: Madras Christian College and Medical College, Madras; Commissioner, Madras Corporation, for 6 years; District Superintendent, St. John's Ambulance Corps (Overseas), Madras District; Hon. Presidency Magistrate since 1916; Member, Madras Medical Council, since 1915; trained and sent to active service during last war a batch of ambulance men; maintains an Ambulance Corps in Madras; awarded Kaisar-i-Hind Medal (second class), 1919; *Publ.*: First Aid in Accidents; Health Lecture Series, 1 to 13; Edits *The Antiseptic*, a monthly Medical Journal; *The Health*; Arokia Chandrika (Kanarese Edition of Health); Arokia Deepika (Tamil Edition of Health). *Address:* "Hawarden," Lauder's Gate Road, Vepery, Madras.

RAMA RAO, U., Rai Bahadur (1918); Ag. Collector, Ganjam, since January 1924; *b.* 9 July 1877; *Educ.*: Presidency College, Madras; Deputy Collector, 1900; Assistant Secretary, Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), 1913; Ag. Collector, 1919; Ag. Secretary, Board of Revenue (Settlement), 1919. *Address:* Chatrapur, Ganjam District.

RAMARAYANINGAR, P., The Hon'ble, RAJA OF PANAGAL (1922); Minister for Local Self-Government; *Educ.*: Hindu High School, Triplicane and Presidency College, Madras; is a Member of the Kalahasti Zamindar's family; elected to the Legislative Council by the North-Central Landholders; visited England as a Member of Non-Brahman Deputation; gave evidence before the Parliamentary Joint Committee; Member, South Indian Liberal Federation. *Address:* "Narayana Baugh," Cathedral P.O., Madras.

RAMASESHA AYYAR, A., B.A.; Editor, *Daily Express*, Madras; *b.* 20 March 1877; *Educ.*: Madras University; Professor of Science, St. Mary's College, Madras, till 1909; edited *Madras Standard* till June 1914; Secretary to the late Rajasahib of Kurupam and Diwan to the present Zamindar of Kurupam till Sep. 1921. *Address:* 299, Thambu Chetti Street, Madras.

RAMASWAMI AYYAR, The Hon'ble Mr. C. P., B.A., B.L.; C.I.E. (1923); Member of Council since Feb. 1923; *b.* 12 Nov. 1879; *Educ.*: Wesley College, Presidency College and Law College, Madras; Trustee,

Pachaiyappa's Charities, 1911; Councillor, Madras Corporation, 1912; Fellow of the Madras University, 1912; Witness before Joint Committee of Parliament, 1919; Representative of the Madras bar at the Delhi War Conference; Member of the Syndicate; Advocate-General, 1920–23; *Publ.* several pamphlets on political, economic and social subjects. *Address:* "The Grove," Cathedral P.O., Madras.

RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR, A., B.A., B.L.; M.L.C. [Chingleput N.-M. Rural]; *b.* 14 Oct. 1887; *Educ.:* Christian College and Law College, Madras; Secretary, South Indian Liberal Federation; Director and sometime Secretary, South Indian Peoples' Association; gave evidence (as delegate of the S.I.L.F.) in London before the Joint Select Committee of Parliament on Indian Affairs. Council Secretary, (1921–23). *Address:* "Chamandi Villa," Lauder's Gate Street, Vepery Madras.

RAMASWAMI SIVAN, M. R., B.A., Diplomate in Agriculture; Rao Sahib (1918); Government Lecturing Chemist (Indian Agricultural Service) since 1921; *b.* 15 Nov. 1871; *Educ.:* St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and College of Agriculture, Saidapet; President, Agricultural Section of the Indian Science Congress, 1920; Fellow of the Madras University. *Publ.:* several Agricultural Bulletins, articles and memoirs; Some Social Sketches of South Indian Life. *Address:* Agricultural College, Lawley Road P.O., Coimbatore.

RAMESAM, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice V., Puisne Judge, High Court, since 10 Nov. 1920; *b.* 27 July 1875; *Educ.:* Hindu College, Vizagapatam, Presidency College and Law College, Madras; enrolled High Court Vakil, Mar. 1896; practised at Vizagapatam, 1896–1900; at Madras, 1900–20; Government Pleader, 1916–20. *Address:* "Gopal Vihar," Mylapore, Madras.

RAMESWARA RAO, G., B.A., B.L., M.L.C. [Anantapur N.-M. Rural], High Court Vakil, Anantapur; *b.* 1883; *Educ.:* Christian College and Law College, Madras; started night school for Panchamas; Elected Chairman, Municipal Council, Anantapur, 1920; member of the Executive Committee of the District Co-operative Bank, Anantapur; *Pol.* Swarajist. *Address:* Anantapur.

RAMNAD, RAJA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI alias MUTHURAMALINGA SETHUPATHI, RAJA OF; M.L.C. [Southern Landholders]; *b.* 3 June 1889; S. to the title, 1903; *Educ.:* Madura College and privately; was a guest of Government on the occasion of the Coronation of Their Majesties the King and Queen, 1911; returned to Madras Legislative Council (unopposed), 1915; served on important committees connected with the War; was a monthly contributor of Rs. 500 to the hospital ship fund; presented an aeroplane, "Ramnad," to H.M.'s War Department; made an Hon. Lieutenant, and granted King's Commission, 1918; President, Ramnad District Board, 1920; Renominated President, District Board, 1923, one of the senior Vice-Presidents, Madras Landholders' Association; has served on several important committees of the Legislative Council. *Address:* "Woodlands," Royapetta, Madras.

RANGA ACHARIYAR, K., Diwan Bahadur (1924); Rai Bahadur (1913); Government Lecturing and Systematic Botanist (Indian Agricultural Service) since 1913; *b.* 3 Sep. 1868; *Educ.:* Christian College, Pachaiyappa's College and Presidency College, Madras; Herbarium keeper, Government Museum; Senior Assistant Professor, Presidency College; Lecturer, Teachers' College, Saidapet; President for the Botanic Section of the Science Congress held at Bangalore, 1917; President, Indian Botanical Society, 1922; *Publ.: English*: a Manual of Elementary Botany for India; a Botany for Secondary Schools; a hand-book of grasses for South India; Practical Botany for India; *Tamil*: Manual of Elementary Botany; Primer of Botany; Plant

Studies for Rural Schools. *Address*: Villivakkam, near Madras.

RANGA ACHARIYAR, T., Diwan Bahadur (1924); Rao Bahadur (1919), M.L.A. [Madras City N.-M. Urban]; Vakil, High Court, Madras, since 1891; *b.* 27 Nov. 1865; *Educ.*: S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly; Assistant Professor, Law College, 1897–99; Member, Madras Corporation, 1908–22; Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1916–19; served on several important Committees such as Racial Distinctions Committee, N.W. Frontier Committee, Esher Committee, etc.; President, Indian Telegraph Committee, 1921; Chairman, Publicity Board, 1922–23; Indian Bar Committee, Indian Mercantile Committee; Member of Colonies Committee to confer with the Colonial Government at London *re* Kenya question; Deputy President of the Indian Legislative Assembly. *Publ.*: Village Panchayats. *Address*: Ritherdon House, Vepery, Madras.

RANGA ACHARIYAR, T. V., B.A., B.L.; Rao Bahadur (1922); Vakil and President, District Board, Chittoor (1919–1923); Chairman, Municipal Council; *b.* 24 Sep. 1874; *Educ.*: Christian College, Madras; President, Chittoor Taluk Board, 1912–1915; Municipal Chairman, Chittoor, 1917–1919; Hon. Secretary, Indian War and Relief Fund, Madras Hospital Ship Fund, 1st and 2nd Indian War Loans, etc., for the district; awarded a certificate for services in connexion with the Indian War Loan, 1917; received a sanad from Viceroy for war services, 1920. *Address*: Chittoor.

RANGANADHAM CHETTI, V., Rao Bahadur (1923); Proprietor, R. Venkateshwar & Co. and Thompson & Co.; *b.* 1879; *Educ.*: Pachaiyappa's College, Madras; Secretary of several charities; Director, Carnatic Paper Mills, Ltd.; member of the Madras Senate; *Publ.*: Prose versions of Ramayanam, Mahabhagavatham. *Address*: "Lakshmi Sadanam," 7, South Mada Street, Triplicane, Madras.

RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR, A., M.L.C. [Bellary N.-M. Rural]; *b.* 29 June 1879; *Educ.*: Christian College and Law College, Madras; joined Government service, 1901, and became Deputy Collector, 1913; resigned Government service, 1915; Hon. Secretary, Y.M.I.A., Madras, from 1917; Hon. Secretary, National Home Rule League, Andhra Desa, from 1917; Hon. Secretary, Nineteen Twenty-one Club from 1921; Member, District Board, Bellary, from 1923; Member of the Theosophical Society and of the Executive Council of the Indian Section of the Theosophical Society; 1923; President, Andhra Mahajana Sabha, 1920; President, Anantapur Co-operative Conference, 1922; President, First Bharata Samaj Conference, 1922; District Scout Commissioner, Bellary, from 1922; Editor, *Prajabandhu*, a Telugu magazine devoted to the education of the electorate. *Address*: Y.M.I.A., Armenian Street, Madras; Sevashrama, Theosophical Society, Bellary.

RANGANAYAKULU NAYUDU, P., B.C.E. (Madras), A.M.I.E. (*Ind.*); Rao Sahib (1920); Deputy Chief Engineer and Under Secretary to Government, P.W.D., since Apr. 1922; *b.* 26 May 1873; *Educ.*: Government College, Rajahmundry, and College of Engineering, Madras; joined P.W.D., 1895; entered Indian Service of Engineers, 1908; Executive Engineer, 1916; was in charge of the Mopad Reservoir Project, 1916–21; *Publ.*: Hydraulic Tables. *Address*: "Sri Vilas," Gangureddi Road, Egmore, Madras.

RANGA RAO, K., Rai Sahib (1918); Secretary, Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore; *b.* 29 June 1859; *Educ.*: Government College, Mangalore; Registrar of Civil Marriages, Births and Deaths for South Kanara; Member, Taluk Board, Mangalore, and District Board, South Kanara; Hon. Magistrate, Mangalore; non-official Visitor, Mangalore Jail; Member, Excise Committee; Secretary, Brahmo Samaj, Mangalore. *Publ.*:

The Wrongs of the Panchamas, etc. *Address:* Mangalore.

RANGASWAMI AYYANGAR, A., B.A., B.L., M.L.A. [Tanjore cum Trichinopoly]; Editor, *The Swadesamitran*; *b.* 1878. High Court Vakil, Tanjore; Sometime Asst. Editor and Manager, *The Hindu*; Managing Director, the Swadesamitran, Ltd., Secretary of the National Party in the Legislative Assembly; *Publ.*: "The Indian Constitution" and several other booklets on political and economic questions. *Pol.* Swarajist. *Address:* Lakshmi Sadan, 45, Mowbray's Road, Royapetta.

RANGASWAMI AYYANGAR, K. V., The Hon'ble; Landholder; *b.* 4 May 1886; Member, Imperial Legislative Council, 1916–20; Member, Council of State, from 1921. *Address:* Srirangam, Trichinopoly Dt.

RANGASWAMI AYYANGAR, S., B.A., Editor, "The Hindu"; *b.* Dec. 1886; *Educ.*: Wesley and Presidency Colleges, Madras; has been on the staff of the Hindu since 1909; *Pol.*: Nationalist; *Club*: Cosmopolitan, S.I.A.A. *Address*: 3, The Luz, Mylapore.

RATNASWAMI, MARIADAS, M.A. (Cantab), Bar.-at-Law, M.L.C. [Indian Christian Central Districts Constituency]; Principal and Professor of History, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras; *b.* 15 Aug. 1885; *Educ.*: St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore and Trichinopoly, Nizam's College, Hyderabad, Cambridge University and Gray's Inn; Asst. Professor of English and History, Baroda College (1913–18); Prof. of History, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, 1918; Principal, 1921; member of the Madras Corporation since 1921; *Pub.*: Political Philosophy of Gandhi. *Address*: 23, Arathoon Road, Rayapuram.

RAUF AHMED "RAIS-US-SHORA", Khan Bahadur (1907); Territorial and Political Pensioner; *b.* 1866; Hony. Presidency Magistrate, Madras City, since 1912; President, Muhammadan Public Library, Madras; President, Urdu Society, Madras; Vice-President, South Indian Islamiah League; various other social and civic activities. *Address:* "Sweet House," Mirsahebpet, Royapetta, Madras.

RENCONTRE, A. E., M.L.C. [Anglo-Indian]; Solicitor, High Court; *b.* 1865; *Educ.*: Doveton College and St. Mary's; Vice-President, Anglo-Indian Association; Trustee, Victoria Public Hall; was Hony. Secy., Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; *Clubs*: Cosmopolitan, Madras. *Address*: 24–25, Rundall's Road, Vepery.

RIBEIRO, The Right Rev. JOSE BENTO MARTIN; *b.* 1858; nominated Bishop of Cochin, 31 Dec. 1908; appointed by the Holy See, 28 Feb. 1909; consecrated, 15 Aug. 1909. *Address:* Cochin.

RICHARDS, F. J., M.A., I.C.S.; *b.* 1875; *Educ.*: Exeter College, Oxford; entered I.C.S., 1898; served in Tanjore, Salem, Bangalore and Tinnevelly Districts, 1899–1914; Collector, North Arcot; 1914–16. Dy. Secretary to Government, 1916–18; Collector, Coimbatore, 1918–19; Trichinopoly, 1919; and Chingleput, 1923–24; Founded Mythic Society and Richards Town, Bangalore; *Publ.*: Salem District Gazetteer and various articles on Anthropology in *Man*, and the Journal of the Mythic Society. *Address*: 6, Lexham Gardens; London W. 8.

RICHMOND, T., B.A., Bar.-at-Law, Chairman, Municipal Council, Tellicherry; fellow of the Madras University, 1909–22; member of the Legislative Council, Madras, 1922–23; President, Anglo-Indian Association, South India, 1912–22; Founded the Richmond Education Trust for Anglo-Indians, 1918. *Address:* London Towers, Nungambaukam, Madras.

ROBERTSON, F. W. R., M.A., I.C.S., Collector of Nellore; *b.* 1876; *Educ.*: Scarborough and St. John's College, Cambridge; entered I.C.S., 1900; Asst., Head Asst. and Sub-Collector, 1900–13; Trustee, Vizianagram Estate, 1913–14 and 1916–19; Collector of Guntur, 1920; Salem, 1921; Nellore, 1922; *Club*: East India United Services Club and Madras Club. *Address:* Nellore.

SADASIVA AYYAR, Sir T.; Diwan Bahadur (1911); *Kt.* (1921); entered Judicial Service as District Munsif, 1887; Subordinate Judge, 1904; Chief Judge, Travancore High Court, 1905; reverted to British Service as District and Sessions Judge, 1910; Additional Judge, Madras High Court, 1912; Puisne Judge, High Court, Madras, 1914; retired, 1921; Vice-President, National Indian Association, Madras, 1915. *Address:* " Moryalaya " Royapetta, Madras.

SADASIVA BHAT, K., M.L.A., West Coast and the Nilgiris N.-M. Rural) since High Court Vakil; President, Taluk Board, Karkal; *b.* 28 Dec. 1876; *Educ.:* Government College, Mangalore, Christian College, Madras, and Teachers' College, Saidapet; Assistant Principal, Ananda College, Colombo, 1897–99; Principal, Buddaghosha School, Moulmein, 1899–1901; elected Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1898; Member, Twenty-one Club, : Madras. *Address*: Karkal, South Kanara Dt.

SAGARAM, P. P., M.L.C. (Nominated); *b.* 1889; Hony. Magistrate; Hony. Secretary, Taluk Co-operative Union. Bhimavaram; President of the Setti Balija Association of the Godavari and Kistna districts, 1921. *Address:* Bodaskurra, Amalapuram taluk, Godavari district.

SALDANHA, J. A., B.A., LL.B. (Bom.); M.L.C. [West Coast Indian Christian]; Retd. Addl. Sessions Judge; *b.* 1868; *Educ.:* St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore, and St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly; was High Court Pleader, Bombay, and District Court Pleader, S. Kanara; member, Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, and Anthropological Society (Bombay) of which he was President, 1923–24; *Publ.:* " Konkani or Goan Castes," " Laws of Salsette," " Hints to Jurors and Assessors," " Civil-Ecclesiatical Law "; and " Ethnical Jurisprudences "; *Pol.:* Independent Nationalist Party. *Address:* Balmatta (Mangalore), Kankanady P.O. S. Kanara; " Sea-croft ", San Thome, Mylapore, Madras.

SAMUEL, J. D., B.A., B.L., M.L.C., (Northern districts, Indian Christian), High Court Vakil; *b.* 1865; *Educ.:* Madras Christian College; Assistant Master, Christian College, 1885, Headmaster, C.M.S. High School, Bezwada, 1886–89; Senior Professor, Noble College, Masulipatam, 1893; and since then High Court Vakil; Founded the " Vijayavada Sabha ", Bezwada, 1886; MunicipalCouncillor, Masulipatam, and member of the District Board for many years; Vice-President of the Depressed Classes Mission, Kistna; *Publ.:* " Marriage of Deceased Wife's Sister ", 1901. *Address:* High Court Vakil, Masulipatam.

SANKARA MENON, K., B.A., Bar.-at-Law; District and Sessions Judge, S. Kanara; *b.* 1881; *Educ.*: Brennen College, Tellicherry, Presidency College, Madras; University College and Middle Temple, London; enrolled as Advocate, Madras High Court, 1905; Hony. Secretary, Madras Bar Association, 1906–07; at Tellicherry 1907–21; Municipal Councillor, 1918–21; District and Sessions Judge from 1921; *Club:* Mangalore; Lawley Institute, Ootacamund. *Address:* Lighthouse Hill, Mangalore, S. Kanara.

SANKARAN NAYAR, Sir CHETTUR, *Kt.* (1912); C.I.E. (1904); Member of Governor-General's Executive Council in India, 1915 to 1919; Member, Council of the Secretary of State for India, 1920–21; *b.* 11 July 1857; *Educ.:* Madras Presidency College and Law College; High Court Vakil, Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor to the Government of Madras; Advocate-General; for sometime acting and then Permanent Judge, High Court, Madras; for many years a Member of Madras Legislative Council; President of the Indian National Congress at Amroati; President of the Indian Social Conference at Madras; President of the Indian Industrial Exhibition, Madras; Founder and for sometime Editor *Madras Review* and *Madras Law Journal*; has written various articles in English and Indian Reviews.

SARABHA REDDI, K., M.L.C. (Kurnool N.-M. Rural); Landholder and Shrotriyamdar and President, Taluk Board, Markapur, since 1922; *b.* 1884; *Educ.:* Madras Christian College; sometime Member of local boards; President, Co-operative Credit Society; Coronation Medal and Certificate of Honour, 1911. *Address:* Cumbum, Kurnool Dt.

SARMA, The Hon'ble Sir B. N., K.C.S.I. (1923); Rao Bahadur (1909); Member, Governor-General's Executive Council (for Education, Health, Lands, etc.); *b.* Jan. 1867; *Educ.:* Govt. College, Rajahmundry, and Law College, Madras; subsequently Professor; and Vakil, Vizagapatam and Madras; was Member, Legislative Council, for several terms; Member, Imperial Legislative Council, 1918–20.

SARVARAYUDU, K., M.L.C. [Kistna N.-M. Rural], B.A., B.L.; *b.* 1880; *Educ.:* Madras Christain College; President, Kovvur Union, 1912–23; Member, Ellore, Taluk Board, 1920; Kistna District Board, 1920; Member, Educational Council, 1911. *Address:* Pleader, Kovvur, Kistna District.

SATYAMURTI, S., B.A., B.L., M.L.C. (Madras University); High Court Vakil, Madras; *b.* 1887; *Educ.:* Raja's College, Pudukkottah, Christian College and Law College, Madras; actively connected with the Indian National Congress; went to England with the Congress deputation in 1919; Conductor and Actor in the Suguna Vilas Sabha; Secretary, Swarajya Party and Chief Whip of the party in the Council; *Publ.:* Rights of Citizens, A criticism of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report; *Club:* Suguna Vilas Sabha, Madras; The National Liberal Club, London. *Address:* 76, Vellala Street, Purasawalkam, Madras.

SAUNDERS, PERCY TUNSTALL, M.R.C.V.S., I.C.V.D.; O.B.E. (Military), 1917; Professor of Surgery, Madras Veterinary College, since July 1923; *b.* 8 Sep. 1884; *m.* 1922, Jean Aques Buckley, *d.* of L. E. Buckley, C.S.I., I.C.S.,; *Educ.:* Edinburgh and privately. *Address:* "Lomond," Harrington Road, Madras.

SCHAMNAD, MAHMOOD, M.L.A. [West Coast and the Nilgiris M.]; *b.* 7 Mar. 1870; *Educ.:* St. Aloysius' College and Government College, Mangalore, and Christian College, Madras; Hon. Magistrate since 1913; Member, District Board; Coronation Medal and Certificate of Honour, 1911. *Address:* "Sea View," Kasaragod, S. Kanara Dt.

SELL, The Rev. Canon EDWARD, D.D., M.R.A.S.; *b.* 1849; *Educ.:* C.M.S. College; Headmaster, Ham's School, 1865–82; Secretary, C.M.S., Madras, 1882–1920; Secretary, S.P.C.K., for the last 20 years; Vice-President, C.M.S.; for 17 years engaged in the education of Muhammadans; Examiner in Persian and Urdu, Madras University, for several years; *Publ.:* Life of Muhammad, The Historical Development of the Quran, Muslim Conquests in North India, etc.; "The Minor Prophets"; The Life and Times of Jeremiah,' etc. *Address:* "C.M.S. House", Vepery, Madras.

SESHA ACHARLU, D., Rao Bahadur (1917); Diwan Bahadur (1923); Assistant Director of Survey in charge of Central Survey Office, since Feb. 1915; *b.* 15 Oct. 1865; *Educ.:* Wardlaw Institution, Bellary; Presidency College and College of Engineering, Madras; entered Government service, 1889; Member, Hindu High School Committee, Triplicane; Trustee, Telugu Academy, Madras. *Address:* "Sri Krishna Nivas," Adyar, Madras.

SESHAGIRI AYYAR, T. V.,; *b.* 23 Sep. 1860; *Educ.:* S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly, and Presidency College, Madras; Professor, Law College, 1892; Examiner in Law for many years; Member of the Senate of the Madras University since 1904; Member, Syndicate of the Madras University, 1917–21; Representative of the University of Madras in the Legislative Council, 1909–14; Author of the Madras Hindu Transfers and Bequests Act, I of 1914, and Tirupati Devasthanam Schools Act, VI of 1914; President, Madras Provincial Conference, 1912; President, Madras Provincial Congress Committee,

1910–14; Judge, Madras High Court, 1914–20; Member, Fiscal Commission, 1921–22; President, Railway Thefts Commission; Chairman, Tamil Lexicon Committee, since 1917; Member and President, Democratic Party, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1923. *Address:* "Goverdhan," Kilpauk, Madras.

SESHAGIRI RAO, D., B.A., B.L., Diwan Bahadur (1908); High Court Vakil; *b.* 1864; *Educ.:* Rajahmundry Arts College, Presidency College and Law College, Madras; Chairman, Municipal Council, Cocanada, 1907–14; President, District Board, Godavari, 1918–23; Kaisar-i-Hind Medal, 1922. President of the Loyal League, Cocanada *Pol.:* Moderate. *Address:* High Court Vakil, Cocanada.

SESHU AYYAR, P. V., B.A., L.T., F.M.U., Acting Principal, Government College, Kumbakonam; *b.* 1872; *Educ.:* Government College, Calicut, and Christian College, Madras; sometime Assistant, Government College, Kumbakonam; Rajahmundry, 1898; Professor of Mathematics, College of Engineering, 1905; Professor of Mathematical Physics, Presidency College, 1911; Promoted to I.E.S., 1920; Honorary Secretary, Indian Mathematical Society; *Publ.:* A Book on Elementary Mathematics. *Address:* Kumbakonam.

SETHU LAKSHMI BAYI, H.H. the Senior Ranee of Travancore; *b.* 19 Nov. 1895; *Educ.:* Trivandrum; *m.* Rama Varma Valia Koil Tampuran, 1906. One *d.* *Address:* Setalmond Palace, Trivandrum, Travancore.

SETHU PARVATHI BAYI, H.H. the Junior Ranee of Travancore; *b.* 8 Nov. 1896; *Educ.:* Trivandrum; *m.* Ravi Varma, B.A., Kochu Koil Tampuran, 1907; two *s.*; one *d.* *Address:* Kowdiyar Palace, Trivandrum.

SETURATNAM AYYAR, M. R., M.L.C. [Trichinopoly N.-M. Rural] since Jan. 1921; Assistant Secretary, National College, Trichinopoly; Mirasidar; President, Kulittalai Taluk Board, 1921; *b.* Jan. 1888; *Educ:* St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly; Hon. Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies since 1922; Member, Trichinopoly District Board; President, Kulittalai Co-operative Union and Credit Society; War Loan Certificate, 1917. *Address:* Manatattai, Kulittalai P.O., Trichinopoly Dt.

SHANMUKHAM CHETTIYAR, R. K., B.A., B.L., M.L.A. [Salem and Coimbatore cum. North Arcot N.-M. Rural]; *b.* 17 Oct. 1892; *Educ.:* Madras Christian College. Vice-Chairman, Coimbatore Municipality, 1920; Elected to the Madras Legislative Council, 1921; Council Secretary to the Minister for Development, 1922; deputed by Madras Government to report on Excise Policy and Administration in other provinces; elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1923. *Address:* "Hawarden," Coimbatore.

SIMPSON, Sir JAMES FLETCHER, *Kt.* (1922); Partner, Gordon, Woodroffe & Co., Madras; *b.* 24 Oct. 1874. *m.* 1905, Isabel Talbert, *d.* of P. C. Brooks Hatton of Ardoyne, Insch, Aberdeenshire; two *s.*; *Educ.:* High School, Falkrik, Glasgow; Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras, 1920–22; Member, Madras Port Trust; Governor of Imperial Bank of India; *Club:* Madras. *Address:* Silverton House, Madras.

SITARAMA REDDIYAR, K., B.A., B.L., M.L.C. [South Arcot N.-M. Rural]; High Court Vakil; *b.* 1884; *Educ.:* Christian College and Presidency College, Madras; Secretary, District Co-operative Banking Union, Limited, 1918–22; President, Belgaum Anand Ammal's Charity's Trust; President, District Board and District Education Board, South Arcot, Secretary to the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, Cuddalore; President, Boy Scouts' Association; *Pol.:* Justice Party. *Address:* Cuddalore N.T.

SIVAGNANAM PILLAI, T. N., B.A., The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur; Development Minister to the Madras Government since November 1923; *b.* 1 April 1861; *Educ.:* Hindu College, Tinnevelly and Christian College, Madras. Entered Government service, 1885.

Held the posts of Deputy Registrar, Revenue Secretariat, Assistant Secretary, Board of Revenue, and Deputy Collector; Retired from Government service, January 1919; Returned to the Legislative Council in July 1919 to represent Tinnevelly, Madura and Ramnad, in 1922 to represent Tinnevelly cum Palamcottah and in 1923 to represent Tinnevelly N.-M. Rural; was non-official President, District Board, Tinnevelly, from 1919 to 1923, collected large sums for the Madras Hospital Ship and subscriptions for the War Loan. *Address:* Ranga Vilas, Mowbray's Road, Royapetta.

SIVA RAO, M., Pleader; *b.* 1880; *Educ.:* Government College, Mangalore, Vice-President, Uppinangadi Taluk Board, Member, District Board and District Educational Council, South Kanara; Vice-President, South Kanara Central Co-operative Bank, Limited; Director, Madras Central Urban Bank, Limited; President, District Co-operative Council of Supervision; Joint Editor, "The Kannada Sahakari." *Address:* Puttur, South Kanara.

SIVA RAO, P., M.L.C. [Bellary N.-M. Rural]; Chairman, Municipal Council, Bellary: *b.* 1876; *Educ.:* Central College, Bangalore, and Law College, Madras; elected Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1916, and again in 1919; Member, Finance Committee of Legislative Council, for 3 years. *Address:* Bellary.

SIVASWAMI AYYAR, Sir P. S., K.C.S.I. (1915); C.S.I. (1912); C.I.E. (1908); M.L.A. (nominated), retired Member, Executive Council, Madras; *b.* 7 Feb. 1864; *m.*; no *c.*; *Educ.:* S.P.G. College, Tanjore; Government College, Kumbakonam; Presidency College and Law College, Madras; High Court Vakil, 1885, Assistant Professor, Law College, Madras, 1893–99; Joint Editor, Madras Law Journal, 1893–1907; first Indian Representative of the University of Madras in the Madras Legislative Council, 1904–07; Advocate-General, 1907–12; Member, Executive Council, Madras, 1912–17; Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, 1916–18; Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University, 1918–19; elected to the Indian Legislative Assembly by the districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly, 1920; President of the 2nd session of the National Liberal Federation at Calcutta, 1919; Member of the Indian Delegation at the 3rd session of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, 1922. *Address:* "Sudharma," Edward Elliot's Road, Mylapore, Madras.

SMAILES, The Rev. RICHARD, M.A. (*Cantab*); Principal, Findlay College, Mannargudi, since 1920; *b.* 9 Nov. 1878; *m.* 1907, Maud Elizabeth Leathley, B.A. (London); one *s.*, two *d.*; *Educ.:* Huddersfield College, The Ley's School, Cambridge, Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and Headingley Theological College, Leeds; Wesleyan Pastor, Oldham, Lancashire, 1900–02; entered Wesleyan Ministry, 1902; ordained, 1903; Superintendent, Wesleyan Mission, Trichinopoly, 1902; Principal, Wesleyan Mission High School, Negapatam, 1909–10 and 1912–19; Vice-Principal, Findlay College, 1904–05; Principal, 1906–07 and 1910–11; Municipal Councillor, Mannargudi, 1907 and Negapatam, 1910 and 1917–19; Member of Senate, Academic Council and Council of Affiliated Colleges of University of Madras. *Address:* Mannargudi, Tanjore Dt.

SMITH, E. C., I.C.S., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Madras, since 1921; *Educ.* Corpus Christi College, Oxford; entered I.C.S., 1915; Assistant Collector and Magistrate, 1916–20. *Address:* Government House, Madras.

SPENCER, The Hon. Mr. Justice CHARLES GORDON, I.C.S.; Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, since 1914; *b.* 23 Feb. 1869; 4th *s.* of late Rev. Charles Vere Spencer; *m.* 1903, Edith Mary, *y.d.* of late Col. Hugh Pearce Pearson, C.B., A.A.G., Madras Army; two *s.* one *d.*; *Educ.:* Marlborough; Keble College, Oxford; Lincoln's Inn; called to the Bar, 1919;

entered I.C.S., 1888; Assistant Collector and Magistrate, 1890; J.P., 1893; Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, 1903; District and Sessions Judge, 1907; *Club:* East India United Service. *Address:* Weston, Haddow's Road, Nungambaukam, Madras.

SRINIVASA ACHARIYAR, P. T., B.A., B.L., Rao Sahib (1919); Rao Bahadur (1923); Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, since 1921; Ag. Revenue Secretary, 1923; *b.* Mar. 1873; *Educ.:* Presidency College and Law College, Madras; Divisional Officer, Cocanada, 1908; Deputy Registrar, Revenue Secretariat, 1909; First Assistant, Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), 1911; Assistant Secretary, Board of Revenue, 1916; Under Secretary, Reforms, 1920; Was a nominated member of the Legislative Assembly in 1923. *Address:* 80, T.P. Coil Street, Triplicane, Madras.

SRINIVASA AYYANGAR, R., M.L.C. from 1920. [South Arcot N.-M. Rural]; Vakil, Cuddalore; *b.* 9 Nov. 1872; *Educ.:* Presidency College, Madras; sometime Municipal Councillor, Dt. Board Member and President, District Urban Co-operative Bank, Cuddalore; President, Social Service League; President, Cuddalore Bar Association; Member, South Arcot Dt. Devasthanam Committee. *Pol.:* Nationalist. *Clubs:* Union Club (President). *Address:* Cuddalore, South Arcot Dt.

SRINIVASA AYYANGAR, S., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Madras; *b.* 1874; *Educ.:* Madura and Presidency Colleges; enrolled High Court Vakil, 1898; Member of Madras Senate, 1912-16; Advocate-General, Madras, 1916–20, Member, All-India Congress Committee; M.L.C. (University), 1921; *Publ.:* Book on Law Reform and Law; *Pol.:* Nationalist and Congressman. *Address:* Mylapore, Madras.

SRINIVASA AYYANGAR, V. V., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil; *b.* 1871; *Educ.:* Pachaiyappa's College and Law College, Madras; Asst. Lecturer, Pachaiyappa's College, 1895–96; enrolled as Vakil, 1898; Commissioner for the trial of election cases at Madras; President of the Madras Progressive Union; Vice-President, Suguna Vilas Sabha; Editor, Everyman's Review; *Publ.:* Dramatic Divertisements in English (2 vols.) Poems and Essays; *Address:* Vani Vilas, P.T., Madras.

SRINIVASAN, R., M.L.C. (Nominated); *b.* 1860; *Educ.:* Coimbatore College; Editor of "the Parayan," 1892–99; Founder of the Dravida Mahajana Sabha; retd. from the Civil Service of the Government of the Union of South Africa and has been working for the elevation of the depressed classes. *Address:* Poonamallee.

SRINIVASA RAO, M., F.I.P.S.; Rao Sahib (1920); Shorthand Instructor, Provincial Police Training School, Vellore and Officer in charge of the Police Shorthand Bureau, Vellore, since 1907; *b.* 1867; Fellow and local representative of the Incorporated Phonographic Society of London; President, Police Shorthand Sub-Inspectors' Association; *Publ.:* author of Government publications of Tamil, Telugu and Kanarese systems of Shorthand; Hindi and Marathi Systems of Shorthand ready for publication. *Address:* 15, Tennamara Street, Vellore.

SRINIVASA SASTRI, The Right Hon'ble V. S., P.C.; President of the Servants of India Society; Member, Council of State, since 1921; *b.* 22 Sep. 1869; *s.* of Valangiman Sankaranarayana Sastri; one *s.* one *d.*; *Educ.:* Native High School, Kumbakonam, and Government College, Kumbakonam; Schoolmaster at various institutions till he became headmaster of the Triplicane High School; resigned, 1906 and joined the Servants of India Society, Poona; Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1913; Fellow of the Madras University, 1909; Member, Viceroy's Legislative Council, 1916–20; elected to the Council of State under the New Reforms, 1920; Member, Reforms Committee under Lord Southborough; Member, Railway Committee under Sir William Ackworth, 1921–22; visited

England in 1919 as member of the Moderate Deputation and again in 1921 as the Indian Representative to the Imperial Conference; represented India at the League of Nations Assembly, 1921, and at the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments, Washington; made P.C. and presented with the Freedom of London; *Publ.:* A Conscience Clause for Indians; Post-Puberty Marriage of Brahman Girls, Self-Government for India under British Flag. *Address:* The Servants of India Society, Royapetta, Madras.

STANDAGE, Lieut.-Col. R. F., C.I.E. (1921), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.C.S.; I.M.S.; Residency Surgeon since Apr. 1900; *b.* 5 Apr. 1868; *Educ.:* St. Bartholomew's Hospital; and Metropolitan Hospital, London; entered service, 1895; on Field Service, 897-99; in Uganda, Unyoro and the Southern Nile; mentioned in the report presented to both Houses of Parliament by the Officer Commanding in East Africa and Uganda; Hon. Secretary, St. John's Ambulance Association, since 1905; on War Service again, 1917-19; Hon. Associate of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. *Address:* Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

STANES, Sir ROBERT, *Kt.* (1920); Managing Director, Stanes & Co., Ltd., Coimbatore; *b.* 13 May 1811; *Educ.:* Brighton; came to India, 1858; engaged in coffee planting for 3 years; Municipal Commissioner, Coonoor and Coimbatore on different occasions; Chairman, Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., and Mall Mills Co., Ltd., Coimbatore; and T. Stanes & Co., Ltd., has established schools for Anglo-Indian children; awarded Kaisar-i-Hind (gold) medal, 1913. *Address:* "The Lodge," Coonoor.

STOKES, HOPETOUN GABRIEL, C.I.E. (1911); B.A.; third *s.* of Sir H.E. Stokes; *b.* 1873; *Educ.:* Clifton; Oriel College, Oxford; entered I.C.S., 1895; Deputy Secretary, Government of India, Home Department, 1909; Deputy Secretary, Government of India, Financial Department, 1911-13; Financial Member, Imperial Delhi Committee, 1913; Private Secretary to H.E. Lord Pentland, Governor of Madras, 1915; Secretary to the Government of Madras, 1918-19; Administrative Adviser, Klagenfurt Plebiscite Commissioner, 1920; Member, Board of Revenue and Commissioner of Abkari, Madras, 1921; Secretary to Government, Development Department, 1922. *Clubs:* East India United Service, Madras; United Service, Simla. *Address:* c/o Binny & Co., Madras.

STRATHIE, D. N., M.A. (Hons.); I.C.S., Commissioner of Income-tax (Now on leave); *b.* 1886; *Educ.:* Glasgow University and Balliol College, Oxford; entered I.C.S. Has worked as Assistant Collector, Tinnevelly, Shermadevi; as Under Secretary to Government of Madras, Revenue, Judicial and Public Departments; as Under Secretary to Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry; as Deputy Commissioner of Salt; as Secretary, Board of Revenue; and as Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax. *Publ.:* Excise and Temperance in Madras.

STROCK, Rev. J. ROY, M.A., B.D.; Acting Principal, Noble College, Masulipatam, since 1922; *b.* 8 June 1882; *Educ.:* Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., U.S.A.; Lutheran Theological Seminary, and Gettysburg. Principal, A.E.L.M. College, Guntur, 1913-16 and 1919-22; *Address:* Masulipatam, Kistna Dt.

SUBBARAYAN, P., M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon); LL.B. (Lon.); LL.D. (T.C.D.); Bar.-at-Law (Inner Temple); M.L.C. [South Central Landholders], since 1920; Zamindar of Kumaramangalam; and Advocate, Madras High Court, since 1918; *b.* 9 Sep. 1889; *Educ.:* Newington, Madras; and Wadham College, Oxford; *m.* Radhabai Rangarau, 1912; Council Secretary, 1921-22; *Clubs:* Cosmopolitan (Madras); Indian Gymkhana National Liberal (London). *Address:* Tiruchengodu. Salem Dt.

SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR, Dr. S., LL.D., *b.:* Oct. 1842; *Educ.:* Zilla High School, Madura; practised as a Pleader

in Madura; Municipal Councillor, Madura, 1870–80. Was nominated to Madras Legislative Council in 1887; Vakil, High Court, Madras, since 1887; Appointed Government Pleader, 1880; Judge of the Madras High Court, 7th January 1895; some time Vice-Chancellor, Madras University; retired from the High Court, 1907; An active and ardent Theosophist. *Address:* Guindy.

SUBRAMANIA AYYAR, T., Rao Bahadur (1901); Vakil; *b.* 3 Mar. 1859; *Educ.:* Presidency College, Madras; Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, 1895–1901; Vakil, Madras High Court, 1902–12; Law Examiner of the University, 1907–12; President, Taluk Board, 1914–17; Chairman, Salem Municipal Council, 1915–16; President, First Class Bench Court, 1919–20; has contributed property worth Rs. 30,000 for public benefactions. *Address:* Salem.

SUBRAMANIA PILLAI, K., Chavadi, M.L.C. (Tinnevelly cum Palamcottah N.-M. Urban); *b.* 1881; for eleven years member of District and Taluk Board, Tinnevelly; Municipal Councillor, Tinnevelly; Vice-President, Tinnevelly Taluk Board. *Address:* Chavadi House, Tinnevelly Town.

SUNDARAMURTI, P. V. S., M.L.C. (Nominated); Merchant; Banker and Landlord; *b.* 1881; *Educ.:* Madras Christian College; Life Patron and Vice-President, Dravida Mahajana Sabha; Member, Depressed Classes Advisory Board; Member of Committee, Depressed Classes Mission; member of various other Social Service Leagues and Unions; Honorary Presidency Magistrate for 2 years; *Address:* Dravidian House, 15, Mada Church, San Thome, Madras.

SUNDARA RAJ, B., M.A., PH.D. (Liverpool); Ag. Director of Fisheries; *b.* 1888; *Educ.:* Christian College; Tutor and afterwards lecturer in Biology, Madras Christian College, 1909–12; Zoological Assistant, Madras Government Museum, 1912–15; Piscicultural Assistant, Madras Fisheries Department, 1915–17; Ag. Assistant Director of Fisheries, 1917–19; Assistant Director of Fisheries (Inland), 1920–23; Took Ph. D degree of Liverpool University, 1923 and visited all the important Fisheries and Biological Laboratories in Europe. *Address:* Park View, Muller's Road, Kilpauk, Madras.

SUNDARA RAO, T., B.A.; Rao Bahadur (1911); I.S.O. (1913); Retired Deputy Collector; *b.* 17 Sep. 1853; *Educ.:* Kumbakonam College; Deputy Collector, 1888–1913; Chairman, Bench of Magistrates, Coonoor, 1922; *Publ.:* Geometrical Exercises in Paper Folding, etc. *Address:* Coonoor.

SURYANARAYANAMURTI NAYUDU, K., Rao Bahadur (1910); Diwan Bahadur (1918); M.L.C. [Cocanada City] since 1921; Proprietor, Innes & Co., since 1910; *b.* 5 July 1869; Hon. Magistrate for 15 years; Municipal Chairman from 1914; Member, Port Conservancy Board, since 1915; Chairman, Godavari Chamber of Commerce, since 1921; Nominated Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1916–19. *Address:* Cocanada.

SWAMIKANNU PILLAI, The Hon'ble LEWIS DOMINIC, M.A., B.L. (Madras), LL.B. (Lond.); Diwan Bahadur (1909); I.S.O. (1917); C.I.E. (1924), President, Madras Legislative Council, since Jan. 1924; *b.* 1 Apr. 1865; *Educ.:* St. Joseph's College, Negapatam; Assistant Secretary, Board of Revenue, 1895–1906; Secretary, Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement), 1906–1911; Registrar of Co-operative Societies, 1911–17; Collector and District Magistrate, 1917–20; Director of Agriculture, 1920; Secretary, Madras Legislative Council (1920–23); Fellow of the Madras University, 1900; Chairman, Health Propaganda Board, 1921; Compiler, Madras Year Book, 1924; *Publ.:* Indian Chronology, 1911; Indian Ephemeris, A.D. 700—A.D. 2000 (7 Vols.), 1922. *Address:* "Roseville," Rayapuram, Madras.

SWAMINATHAN, Dr. S., M.A., LL.B., B.SC., PH.D., Bar.-at-Law, *Educ.:* Christian College and Presidency College,

Madras; Edin. University; enrolled as advocate of the Madras High Court, 1900; Secretary, Rule Committee, Madras High Court since 1908; Special Lecturer, Law College, Madras, 1902; Junior Professor, Law College, 1905; Ag. Principal, Law College, 1907–08 and 1912–14; Fellow of the Madras University and Member of the Syndicate; Councillor of the Madras Corporation; President, Provincial Co-operative Bank; Director, United India Life Assurance Co.; President, Madras District Educational Council; *Publ.*: Criminal Procedure Code, Criminal Law of India. *Address:* Gilchrist Garden, Harrington Road, Chetput, Madras.

SYMONS, Major-General T. H., O.B.E., I.M.S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras; *b.* 1872; Officer Commanding, Hospital Ship Madras, 1915–18; Offg. Surgeon-General, 1921; *Club:* Junior Naval and Military Club. *Address:* 82, Mount Road, Madras.

THANGAVELOO PILLAI, T. C., B.A., Bar.-at-Law; Rao Sahib (1923); M.L.C. [Trichinopoly cum Srirangam N.-M. Urban]; Council Secretary; *b.* 12 June 1879; *Educ.:* Rangoon College; Middle Temple, London; served with British Red Cross in Southampton, 1914–15; Advocate of the High Court. *Address:* 68, Little Market Street, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.

THANIKACHALA CHETTIYAR, O., Rao Bahadur (1923); M.L.C. [Madras City N.-M. Urban]; Attorney-at-Law, Madras High Court, and Partner, Short, Bewes & Co.; *b.* Dec. 1874; *Educ.:* Christian College and Law College, Madras; Councillor, Corporation of Madras; President, Muthialpet High School; Trustee, Pachaiyappa's Charities; Member, Town Planning Trust; Vice-President, Vysia Kula Beri Chettimar Sangam. *Address:* 305, Linghi Chetti Street, Madras.

THOMAS, EDWARD FRANCIS, B.A. (Oxon); C.I.E. (1922); I.C.S.; Acting Director of Industries since 25 Nov. 1922; *b.* 30 June 1880; *Educ.:* St. Paul's School and Trinity College, Oxford; Secretary, Board of Revenue Separate Revenue, 1915–17; service in Indian Army Reserve, 1917; Collector of Malabar, 1919–21.

THORNTON, E. L. R., I.C.S., Bar.-at-Law; *b.* 1870; *Educ.:* Marlborough College and King's College, Cambridge; Indian Civil Service, 1891–1916; Collector, Trichinopoly and Madura, District Judge, Trichinopoly and South Kanara. First Class in Bar Final (Inner Temple), 1910, enrolled as Advocate, Calcutta High Court, 1915, Madras High Court and Hyderabad Courts, 1916; *Publ.*: Interludes; *Pol.:* English Liberal; *Club*: National Liberal Club, London, E. I, United Service Club, London. *Address*: Beachborough, Adyar, Madras.

THUMMONSINGH HAZARI, M., Rao Sahib (1892); Retired Civil Surgeon and Registered Medical Practitioner; *b.* 1846; *Educ.:* Government Medical College, Madras; Hospital Assistant in Madras Native Infantries, 1864–78; Assistant Surgeon, Tinnevelly, 1882; Lecturer and Assistant Surgeon, Prince of Wales' Medical School, Tanjore, 1883; Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Salem, 1885; Medical Examiner, Madras University, 1889; District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Mangalore, 1889; Nominated Member, Dr. Abraham's Investigation Committee on Leprosy, London; D.M. & S.O. at Cuddapah, Madura, Chittoor, and in Kistna Dt., 1894–99; President, Medical Graduates' Association, for several years; during the late War re-appointed after retirement, as Civil Surgeon and Medical Officer, Central Jail, Cannanore, 1915–1919. *Address:* Choolai, Madras.

TIREMAN, H., M.L.C. (Nominated); Ag. Chief Conservator of Forests; *b.* 1871; *Educ.*: Malvern and Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill; *Address:* c/o The Imperial Bank of India, Mount Road, Madras.

TIRUMALAI PILLAI, V., President of the Madras Corporation since 1921; *b.* 1866; *Educ.:* The Doveton Protestant College and Presidency College, Madras; enrolled as a Solicitor of the

Madras High Court, 1892; a Director of the Egmore Benefit Society from 1897; and Chairman of its Board of Directors from 1908; Trustee of the Pachaiyappa's College from 1905 and President of Charities Trustees from 1919; In charge of Chengalvaraya Naicker's Institute from 1919; Councillor, Madras Corporation for over 15 years; was Hony. Secretary of the Cosmopolitan Club and the Union Club; was the Conductor of the Suguna Vilas Sabha. *Address:* Richmond House, Egmore, Madras.

TIRUVENKATA ACHARYA, C. R., Rao Bahadur (1917); Diwan Bahadur (1924); Chief Judge, Presidency Court of Small Causes, Madras, since 1921; *b.* Nov. 1868; *Educ.:* Government College, Kumbakonam, and Presidency College, Madras; Vakil, High Court, Madras, and Advocate, Chief Court, Mysore, Judge, City Civil Court, Madras, 1912; District and Sessions Judge, 1920, *Club:* Cosmopolitan Club, Madras. *Address:* "Sita Vilas," Mylapore, Madras.

TIRUVENKATA ACHARYA, SITA, Kaisar-i-Hind Medal (Second Class). (1918); *e.d.* of the late Sir V. Bashyam Iyengar; *b.* 1871; Hon. Secretary, Ladies' Recreation Club, Madras, 1911–16. *Address:* "Sita Vilas," Mylapore, Madras.

TODHUNTER, Lady ALICE JANE, O.B.E. (1919); *m.* 1901, the Hon'ble Sir Charles George Todhunter, K.C.S.I., (*q.v.*); awarded Kaisar-i-Hind (Gold) Medal, 1922.

TODHUNTER, Sir CHARLES GEORGE, K.C.S.I. (1921); Member of Governor's Executive Council, Madras, 1919–24; *s.* of late Charles Franklin Todhunter, Christchurch, New Zealand; *m.* Alice, O.B.E., K-i-H., *d.* of late Captain Charles Losack, 93rd Highlanders; *Educ.:* Aldenham; King's College, Cambridge; Members' Prizeman, Cambridge University, 1888; entered I.C.S., 1890; served in Madras as Assistant Collector; Registrar, High Court; Deputy Commissioner, Salt, Abkari and Customs; and Secretary, Board of Revenue, 1898–1902; on special duty in connexion with re-organization of customs and excise arrangements in Kashmir, the Central Provinces, and the Central India States; Secretary, Indian Excise Committee; Collector of Customs and Inspector-General of Excise and Salt to the Government of India, 1902–10; Additional Member, Imperial Legislative Council, 1910–12; returned to Madras and served as Collector, 1912–15; Secretary to Government, 1915–16; Member, Board of Revenue, 1916–19; Chief Secretary to Government, 1919; *Club:* East India United Service.

TRAVANCORE, His Highness SIR RAMA VARMA, MAHARAJA OF; G.C.S.I. (1888), G.C.I.E. (1903); assumed the title, 1885; *b.* 25 Sep. 1857; *Educ.:* Trivandrum; Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, London; Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, London; Fellow of the Madras University; Officer De L' Instruction Publique. Honorary Colonel, Tenth Battalion, 3rd Madras Regiment; Salute 21 guns; His administration has been characterised by continued progress and prosperity and it witnessed the establishment of a Legislative Council, the institution of a Popular Assembly, the introduction of free primary education, the construction of a system of railways and the completion of the Kodayar irrigation project. *Address:* Palace, Trivandrum, Travancore.

TROTTER, The Honble. Mr. VICTOR MURRAY COUTTS, M.A.; Chief Justice of the High Court of Madras, 1924; *b.* 12 May 1874; *o.c.* of Alexander Trotter, of Newcastle-on-Tyne and London, Merchant; *m.* 1905, Dorothy, *e.d.* of late G. W. Godfrey; two *s.* two *d.*; *Educ.:* St. Paul's School; (Captain, 1891–93); Balliol College, Oxford (Scholar); 1st class Classical Moderations, 1895; 1st class Lit. Hum., 1897; Hertford University Scholar, 1895; Eldon Law University Scholar, 1898; Deputy Professor of Greek, Liverpool University, 1898; Lecturer in Law of

Evidence to the University of Oxford, 1910; called to the Bar (Inner Temple), 1901; joined North-Eastern Circuit, 1902; Puisne Judge, Madras, 1915-24; *Publ.:* Mayne on Hindu Law and Usage, 9th edition, 1922; *Clubs:* Madras, Adyar, Ootacamund. *Address:* High Court, Madras.

TYAGARAJA AYYAR, T. S., B.A., B.L., Diwan Bahadur (1923), District and Sessions Judge, since 1919; *b.* 14 Jan. 1870; *Educ.:* Govt. College, Kumbakonam and Law College, Madras, Vakil, High Court, Madras, 1893-99; District Munsif, 1899-1913; Sub-Judge, 1913-19; Rao Bahadur, 1921. *Address:* Trichinopoly.

TYAGARAYA CHETTI, Sir P.; *Kt.* (1920); Diwan Bahadur (1919); M.L.C. [Madras City Non-Muhammadan]; first elected President of Madras Corporation; *b.* 27 Apr. 1852; has been associated with the Council of the Madras Corporation for nearly 40 years; keenly interested in Civic affairs; sat in Pre-Reform Council as the representative of the Madras Corporation for more than one term; leader of the Non-Brahman movement; has a long record of public work to his credit. *Address:* Tondiyarpet, Madras.

TYLER, HENRY HEWEY FRANCIS MACDONALD, C.I.E. (1919); Collector of Kistna since 1921; *b.* 13 Feb. 1877; *m.* 1920, Winifred Judith Grimke-Drayton; *Educ.:* St. Columba's College, Rossall School and Selwyn College, Cambridge; entered I.C.S., 1901; served in Godavari and Vizagapatam Agencies, 1905-09; Manager, Vizianagram Samasthanam, 1909-11; Deputy Commissioner, Salt Department, 1907 and 1911; Secretary, Board of Revenue, 1912-15; Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1915-21; served with 9th Gurkhas in India and Mesopotamia, 1915-17; Political Officer, Mesopotamia, 1918-20. *Address:* Masulipatam, Kistna Dt.

UMAMAHESWARAM PILLAI, T. V.; Pleader and President, Taluk Board, Tanjore; *Educ.:* Saint Peter's College, Tanjore, and Law College, Madras; Member, District and Taluk Boards and Municipal Council, Tanjore; Member, District Educational Council; Director, Karanthattankudi Dravida Co-operative Society, Ltd., and Legal Adviser, Merchants Bank, Ltd., Tanjore; the District Central Banking Union, Tanjore; President, Karanthai Tamil Sangam, Tanjore. *Address:* Karanthattankudi, Tanjore.

UPPI, K., M.L.C. [Malabar cum Anjengo Muhammadan Rural]; Landlord; *b.* 1892; *Educ.:* Brennen College, Tellicherry and Muhammadan College, Madras; member of the Ilfatul Islam Sabha, an Educational Society of Kottayam. *Address:* Kuttuparamba, North Malabar.

USMAN, MUHAMMAD, B.A.; Khan Sahib (1920); Khan Bahadur (1921); Landlord and Medical Practitioner. *b.* 1884; *Educ.:* Madras Christian College; Councillor, Corporation of Madras, since 1913; Hon. Presidency Magistrate, 1916-20; Member of the Senate of the Madras University since 1921; Member, Town Planning Trust, since 1921; Chairman, Committee on the Indigenous Systems of Medicine, 1921-23; Member, Publicity Board, 1918 and 1921-22; Member, Cinema Board, since 1921; Hon. Secretary, Muthialpet Muslim Anjuman, Madras, since 1913; Hon. Visitor, Government Muhammadan College, since 1919; Member, Madras Excise Licensing Board, since 1922; Received Kaisar-i-Hind (Silver) Medal, 1923; Sheriff of Madras, 1924; and member of several public bodies. *Address:* "Hakim Munzil," Popham's Broadway, Madras.

VARADARAJULU NAYUDU, T., B.A., B.L.; Rao Bahadur (1916); *b.* 27 Nov. 1863; *Educ.:* Presidency College, Madras; Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras, 1916-17 and 1917-19; District Judge, 1917; Additional Sessions Judge, Bellary, 1919; District Judge, Anantapur, 1920; retired, 1920; Councillor, Corporation of Madras, since Nov. 1920; Chairman, Standing Committee on Education, Corporation of Madras, since Nov. 1921; Member,

District Educational Council, since 1922; Vice-President, Madras Social Service League, 1916–19; Secretary, Madras Social Service League, since 1920; Secretary, All-India Social Service League, 1923. *Address:* The "Ashramam," 24, Harris Road, Pudupet, Madras.

VASUDEVA RAJA OF KOLLENGODE, Raja (1901); C.I.E. (1915); *b.* 8 Oct. 1873; *Educ.:* Victoria College, Palghat; Fellow of the Madras University; Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1906–12; Member, Students' Advisory Committee; Hon. Visitor, Queen Mary's College, Madras and Agricultural College, Coimbatore; Member, Madras Publicity Board, 1919–23; Member, Council of State, 1922–23; Temporary member of the Executive Council, Madras, November 1923—April 1924. Recipient of a medal for work done as member of the Recruiting Board during War, and of a certificate for help rendered in raising War Loan; conducts a High School at Kollengode and contributes towards the maintenance of a Girls' High School at Kollengode; owns extensive forests and cultivable lands. *Address:* Kollengode, S. Malabar.

VAZHAPILLY, The Rt. Rev. MAR FRANCIS, D.D.; *b.* 18 May 1878; nominated Bishop of Philadelphia and Vicar Apostolic of Trichur on 5th April 1921; consecrated at Trichur by His Excellency Pietro Pisani, Delegate Apostolic, on 6th July 1921; *Address:* Catholic Bishop's House, Trichur.

VEDACHALAM AYYAR, A., Rao Bahadur (1918); *b.* April 1866; *Educ.:* Madras Christian College; Deputy Collector, 1901–12; Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, 1913–19; Acting Registrar of Co-operative Societies, 1919–20; Joint Registrar, 1920–21; Acting Registrar, 1921; retired; President, Provincial Co-operative Union. *Address:* 33, Nammalwar Street, Georgetown, Madras.

VELLINGHIRI GOUNDER, V. C., M.L.C., Coimbatore [N.-M. Rural]; Mirasdar; *b.* 1882; *Educ.:* Coimbatore College; Hony. Secretary to the Coimbatore Agricultural Association; Visitor to the Central Farm and Central Jail, Coimbatore; Hony. First-Class Magistrate, 1920. *Address:* Vellakinar Post, Coimbatore Dt.

VENKATACHALAM, C., B.A., B.L.; Rao Bahadur (1910); Diwan Bahadur (1916); Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Godavari, since 1902; *b.* 29 Sep. 1865; *Educ.:* Government Arts College, Rajahmundry; Law Class, Presidency College, Madras; sometime Vice-President, Rajahmundry Taluk Board; Municipal Councillor. *Address:* Rajahmundry.

VENKATACHALAM CHETTI, S., M.L.C. [Madras City N.-M. Urban], Merchant; *b.* 1888; Trustee of many charities; member, District Secondary Education Board and Corporation of Madras; *Pol.* Independent Nationalist. *Address:* 43, Strotten Muthia Mudali Street, Madras.

VENKATANARAYANA NAYUDU, J., B.A., B.L.; Rao Sahib (1920); Diwan Bahadur (1923); Inspector-General of Registration since Jan. 1922; *b.* 9 Nov. 1875; Tahsildar, 1908; Land Records Superintendent, 1909; Revenue Officer, Record of Rights, 1910; Deputy Collector, 1913; Special Settlement Officer, 1918; Director of Land Records, 1919; Collector and Dt. Magistrate, 1921; *Publ.:* Students' Manual of the History of England; Chain Survey Manual for Revenue Subordinates. *Address:* Post Box No. 59, G.P.O., Madras.

VENKATAPATI NAYUDU, G., Rao Sahib (1919); Councillor, Corporation of Madras, 29th Division; *b.* 1892; *Educ.:* Christian College, Madras; Member of the Committees of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Panjrapole, Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Victoria Gosha Hospital, Society for the Protection of Children, Tuberculosis

Institute, National Indian Association, Victoria Technical Institute, Muhammadan Female Aid Charity Fund, Victoria Public Hall, Madras, and Indian Pasteur Institute, Coonoor. Has travelled extensively in Europe. *Address:* "Hanover House," Harleys Road, Kilpauk, Madras.

VENKATAPATI RAJU, SREE PUSAPATI CUMARA, B.A.; M.L.C. [Vizagapatam Dt. N.-M. Rural]; Mokhasadar; President, Taluk Board, Vizagapatam, since 1919; *b.* 1884; *Educ.:* Christian College, Madras; Vice-President, District Educational Council, Vizagapatam, since 1921; President, Co-operative Credit Society; President, District Congress Committee, Vizagapatam, 1921. *Address:* Kottam, Vizagapatam Dt.

VENKATARAMA AYYAR, L. D., Rao Bahadur (1910); Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., since Oct. 1915; *b.* 14 Mar. 1869; *Educ.:* S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly, and College of Engineering, Madras; Retired 14 Mar. 1924. *Address:* 98, Big Street, Triplicane.

VENKATARAMA AYYAR, M., Diwan Bahadur (1923); Assistant Commissioner, Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Madras, 1922; Acting Deputy Commissioner, Northern Division, Waltair, 1924; *b.* 1869; *Educ.:* St. Peter's College, Tanjore; entered Salt Department, 1890; Assistant Inspector, 1893; on special duty in connexion with the extension of salt manufacture in the Presidency, 1918–19; Hony. Secretary, "Victory Memorial Fund," 1919–21. *Address:* Waltair.

VENKATARAMAN, T. S., Rao Sahib (1920); Government Sugarcane Expert since 1921; *b.* 1884; *Educ.:* Presidency College, Madras; *Publ.:* Several articles in the Agricultural Journal of India and a bulletin of the Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa; edited the Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union for about two years. *Address:* Agricultural College, Lawley Road, P.O., Coimbatore.

VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR, C. V., M.L.C. [Coimbatore N.-M. Rural] since 1920; *b.* 12 Feb. 1873; *Educ.:* Coimbatore College, Presidency College, Madras Law College; enrolled as High Court Vakil, 1897; retired from practice, 1918; sometime Member of local boards and Chairman of municipal council; Hon. First-class Magistrate, 1918–20; Is President of the Secondary Education Board; Member of the Dt. Board; and Elementary Educational Council, Member of the Board of Industries under State Aid to Industries Act. *Address:* "Dharma Vilas," Coimbatore.

VENKATARAMA SASTRI, T. R., B.A., B.L., Advocate-General, Madras; *b.* 1874; *Educ.:* Kumbakonam College; Vakil of the Madras High Court; President, Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society, Ltd.; *Pol.:* Madras Liberal League. *Address:* New Place, Mylapore, Madras.

VENKATARAMIAH, WILLIAM LAUGHTON, B.A., B.L., Rao Bahadur (1910); Diwan Bahadur (1920); *b.* 31 Aug. 1861; *Educ.:* Madras Christian College; High Court Vakil, 1891; Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, 1901–1914; District and Sessions Judge, 1914–1919; retired, 1919; Ex-Member, Berhampur Municipal Council and Ganjam District Board; Vice-President, Kallikota College Committee, 1905–1914; Lay Trustee, St. Stephen's Church, Berhampur, 1901–1914. *Club:* Cosmopolitan. *Address:* "Arni House," Berhampur, Ganjam Dt.

VENKATA RANGAYYA, P., Rao Sahib (1920); *b.* 1875; Member, Landing and Shipping Dues Committee since 10 years at Masulipatam; Member, Civil Supplies Committee, 1919–20; Hon. Bench Magistrate since 1919; Municipal Councillor for 3 years since 1919; has constructed a hostel at a cost of Rs. 10,000 in Masulipatam for boys of his community and is managing it with free boarding and lodging to poor students; M.L.C. (nominated, 1921). *Address:* Masulipatam.

VENKATARANGA REDDI, C., B.A., B.L., M.L.C. (Kurnool N.-M. Rural); Rao Bahadur, 1919; High Court Vakil, Kurnool; *b.* 1877; *Educ.:* Christian

College, Madras; President, Taluk Board, Kurnool, 1915–20; President, District Board, Kurnool, 1920–23; elected M.L.C., 1920, and re-elected 1923. *Address:* High Court Vakil, Kurnool.

VENKATARATNAM NAYUDU, Diwan Bahadur R., M.A., L.T.; *b.* 1862; *Educ.:* Madras Christian College; was Principal, Mahboob College, Secunderabad, 1899–04; Principal, P.R. College, Cocanada, 1905–19; Vice-President, Taluk Board, Cocanada, and Member, District Board, Godavari, 1905–11; Member, Cocanada Municipal Council, 1912–18; nominated M.L.C., 1921–23; awarded Kaisar-i-Hind (Gold) Medal, 1923; Member, Senate and Syndicate, Madras University; *Publ.:* Message and Ministrations. *Address:* Pithapuram, Godavari district.

VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU, Sir K., *Kt.* (1923); Rai Bahadur (1917); M.L.C. (Godavari N.-M. Rural); *Educ.:* Madras Christian College; High Court Vakil; a leading member of the Kamma community; visited England as Member of Non-Brahman Deputation and gave evidence before the Joint Committee of Parliament; Minister for Development, 1920–23. *Address:* "Moore's Gardens," Nungumbaukam, Madras.

VENKATASUBBA RAO, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M., B.A., B.L.; Puisne Judge, Madras High Court, since Nov. 1921; *b.* 18 July 1878; *Educ.:* Madras Christian College; High Court Vakil, 1903; Election Commissioner, 1921 and 1922. *Address:* "Albany," College Road, Nungambaukam.

VENKOBA RAO, Diwan Bahadur T., District Superintendent of Police (St. Thomas' Mount, Chingleput); *b.* 1869; *Educ.:* Presidency College, Madras; entered Police Department as Fourth-class Inspector, 1891; gradually rose to the rank of District Superintendent of Police; was in charge of "Tinnevelly Conspiracy," Ashe Murder Case, etc.; was awarded King's Police Medal. *Address:* "Chintamani," Edward Elliot's Road, Mylapore, Madras.

VENUGOPAL CHETTI, V., B.A., I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Nellore (now on leave); *b.* 1869; *Educ.:* Madras University and Christ's College, Cambridge; joined I.C.S., 1890; Asst. Collector, Kistna, 1891; District Judge, Chingleput, 1906; District Judge, Nellore, 1919; *Publ.:* "Inscriptions of Nellore District" (in collaboration with Mr. A. Butterworth, I.C.S.); adaptations of "Nagananda" and "Malati-Madhava" in Tamil; Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare in Sanskrit; *Club:* Cosmopolitan, Madras. *Address:* Nellore.

VERNON, H. A. B., B.A. (Hon.) (Oxon), I.C.S., Collector of Coimbatore; *b.* 1874; *Educ.:* Clifton, St. John's, Oxford; entered I.C.S.; Assistant Collector and Magistrate, 1905; Secretary, Board of Separate Revenue, 1910; Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor, 1911; Secretary to Marine Committee, 1913–23; Collector and District Magistrate in various districts, 1913–23; Acting Third Member, Board of Revenue; Fellow of the Zoological Society of London; *Publ.:* Note on Salt Manufacture in Italy; *Club:* East India Club; R.A. Club; Madras Club. *Address:* Coimbatore.

VIJAYARAGHAVACHARIAR, C., of Salem; *b.* 1852; *Educ.:* Presidency College, Madras; elected member, Madras Legislative Council, 1895–1901; elected Member, Imperial Legislative Council, 1913–16; President, Nagpur Indian National Congress, 1920. *Address:* "Arama," Salem.

VIJAYARAGHAVA ACHARYA, T., Rao Bahadur (1914); M.B.E. (1919); Diwan Bahadur (1921); Commissioner for India, British Empire Exhibition, since June 1922; *b.* 27 Aug. 1875; *Educ.:* Presidency College, Madras; appointed to Provincial Civil Service by competition, Apr. 1898; Revenue Officer, Madras Corporation, 1912–17; Secretary, Board of Revenue, 1917; Deputy Director of Industries, 1918; Diwan of Cochin, 1919–22; acted twice as President of the Madras Corporation; was Hon. Secretary of the Madras Exhibition, 1915 and 1919; awarded Kaisar-i-Hind (Gold) Medal, 1917; Hon. Secretary, Indian Officers' Association, Madras, April 1912—Mar.

1919. *Address:* Imperial Secretariat, Delhi.

VIJAYA REGHUNATHA DURAI RAJA, B.A.; Regent, Pudukkottai, since Oct. 1922; eldest *g.s.* of the late Raja of Pudukkottai and the brother of the present Raja (*q.v.*); *b.* 17 Apr. 1872; *Educ.:* H.H. the Raja's College, Pudukkottai, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and Presidency College, Madras; Deputy Collector, Chittoor, 1896–97; Councillor, Pudukkottai State, 1898–1908; Diwan of Pudukkottai, 1909–22. *Address:* Palace, Pudukkottai.

VISWANATHA MENON, K.; Editor, *Justice*, since 1921; *b.* Mar. 1892; *Educ.:* Sircar High School, Trichur, and Maharaja's College, Ernakulam; was on the editorial staff of the *Times of India* for two years; Sub-Editor of the *West Coast Reformer*, Calicut, for one year. Employed in Messrs. Thacker Spink's Printing Works, Calcutta, for nearly five years, acting at the same time as Calcutta Correspondent to several Indian newspapers, including *Justice*. *Address:* "Eastnook," Marshall's Road, Egmore.

VISVANATHA SASTRI, C. V., B.A., B.L.; Rao Bahadur (1 Jan. 1918); District and Sessions Judge, South Arcot; *b.* 1871; *Educ.:* Presidency College and Law College, Madras; enrolled High Court Vakil, 1895; District Munsif, 1897; Sub-Judge, 1912; Acting District and Sessions Judge, 1919; City Civil Judge of Madras, 1920; Member of Civil Arrears Committee, 1922; Nominated to the Civil Justice Committee, 1924; *Publ.:* Commentaries on the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908; Estates Land Act, etc.; *Club:* Cosmopolitan, Madras. *Address:* Cuddalore N.T.

VURGESE, GEORGE THOMAS, Rao Bahadur (1902); Diwan Bahadur (1916); *b.* 17 July 1855; *Educ.:* Maharaja's College, Trivandrum; Headmaster, B.G.M. High School, Calicut, 1878–84; joined Revenue Department, 1884; Special Deputy Collector for registration of janmam titles, 1895–1901; Treasury Deputy Collector, Malabar, 1901–13; retired, 1913; Vice-President, Malabar Dt. Board, since 1913 with a short break in 1922; President, Bench of Magistrates, Calicut, 1913–22; President, Dt. Soldiers' Committee, 1919–23; Vice-President and Treasurer, Malabar Relief Fund; President, Board of Management, Malabar Church Council, S.I.U.C.; President, Y.M.C.A., Calicut. *Address:* Calicut, Malabar Dt.

WADSWORTH, S., B.A., I.C.S., Secretary, Board of Revenue, Land Revenue, Madras; *b.* 1888; *Educ.:* Jesus College, Cambridge; joined the I.C.S., 1913; served in North Arcot, Nellore, Chittoor and Godavari districts; Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 1918–19; Acting Secretary, Revenue Department, and Acting Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor, 1919; Secretary, Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), 1922. *Address:* c/o Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54 Parliament Street, London, S.W. 1.

WALLACE, EDWARD HAMILTON, M.A. (*Glas.*); B.A. (*Oxon*); I.C.S.; District Judge since 1911; *b.* 13 May 1873; *Educ.:* Glasgow University and Balliol College, Oxford; joined the service, 1896; District and Sessions Judge, 1911; Puisne Judge, Chief Court, Mysore, 1912–14; Offg. Judge, High Court, July 1923. *Address:* "Cathedral Gardens," Mount Road, Madras.

WALLACE, WILLIAM WOOD, M.A. (Yale); B.D. (Yale); Principal, American College, Madura, since 1923; *b.* 15 Feb. 1868; *Educ.:* Hamilton College, U.S.A., and Yale University; Fellow of the Madras University, 1916–17 and since 1922. *Address:* American College, Madura.

WALLER, Rt. Rev. EDWARD HARRY MANSFIELD, M.A. (Cantab); Bishop of Madras since 1 Jan. 1923; *b.* 8 Dec. 1871; *s.* of late Rev. Dr. Waller, Principal, St. John's Hall, Highbury; *m.* Irene Juliana Louisa Doudney; *Educ.:* Highgate School; Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; ordained, 1894; Tutor, St. John's Hall, 1893; Assistant Chaplain, 1894; Vice-Principal, St. Paul's Divinity School, Allahabad,

1897; Principal, 1903; Principal, Jay Narayan's School, Benares, 1907; Secretary, C.M.S., United Provinces, 1909; Secretary, C.M.S. (Indian group), 1913; Canon of Lucknow, 1910–15; Bishop of Tinnevelly, 1915–22; *Publ.:* Commentary Revelation in Bishop's Commentaries for Indian Church. *Address:* Sullivan's Gardens, Royapetta, Madras.

WALSH, E. P., I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Guntur; *b.* 1875; *Educ.:* Trinity College, Dublin; joined I.C.S., 1899; served in various districts of the Presidency; Special Commissioner of Enquiry under High Court, 1912; Special Judge, Malabar Tribunal, 1922; District Judge, Guntur, 1923; *Club:* Madras. *Address:* Guntur.

WOOD, C. E., M.L.C. (Madras Chamber of Commerce and Industries); Senior Partner, Parry & Co., Madras; *b.* 1877; served under Ministry of Munitions, London, 1917–18; was on the Industrial Accounts Committee, Government of Madras, 1919; Retrenchment, Finance and Public Works Enquiry Committees, 1923; President, Imperial Bank of India (Madras Board), as also of Madras Chamber of Commerce; M.L.C., 1923–24; Director of various companies; *Club:* Oriental Club, London. *Address:* Somerford, Adyar, Madras.

YAHYA ALI, M.A. (Hons.), B.L., M.L.C. [East Coast M. Rural]; Vakil and Chairman, Municipal Council, Vellore, since June 1921; *b.* 23 Aug. 1893; *Educ.:* Presidency College, Madras, Nizam's College, Hyderabad (Deccan) and Law College, Madras; Member, Local Boards, District Educational Council and District Soldiers' Committee; Elected as Member of the Council of affiliated colleges of the University of Madras, 1923; President of the District Secondary Education Board, 1923; Member of the Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Council, 1923–24; Member of the Local and Municipal Advisory Committee, 1924; Member of the Select Committee on the Madras Irrigation Bill. *Address:* "Mufti Munzil," Nellore.

YUSSUFF ALI SAHIB, MIR, Khan Sahib (1907); *b.* 15 Sep. 1855; *Educ.:* Army Regimental School; joined the 30th Madras Native Infantry, 1873; Havildar Major, 1888; Jamadar, 1889; Subadar, 1890; was on active service in III Afghan War, 1878–80; and Burmese War, 1886–89; was directly recruited as Police Inspector, Armed Reserve; suppressed two fituris at Nayagarh and Dolobhadi in 1894 and 1897, respectively; received six medals, two Military, one King's Police Medal, Darbar Medal and a gold medal for personal bravery. *Address:* Kalasi Street, Russellkonda, Ganjam Dt.

ZACHARIAH, GEORGE, B.A.; Rao Sahib (1919); Darbar Medal, 1911; Indian War Loan Certificate, 1917; *b.* 22 July 1862; *Educ.:* C.M.S. College, Kottayam, Raja's College, Ernakulam and Christian College, Madras; Headmaster, B.G.M. High School, Calicut, 1886–98; Secretary, Municipal Council, 1898–1921; President, Municipal Council, Tiruvalla, since 1922; Vice-President, Y.M.C.A., Calicut, 1896–1921; Secretary, Malabar District War Funds Committee, 1914–18; Member, Municipal Council, Calicut, 1887–98; Member, Malabar Christian College Council, 1920–21; Hon. Financial and Corresponding Secretary, M.T. Syrian Christian Evangelistic Association since 1921 President, Malankara Industrial and Mercantile Co., Tiruvalla, since 1920; Provisional Director, State-aided Bank, Travancore, 1925. *Address:* Kurial, Tiruvalla, Travancore.

ZAMORIN, PADINHARE KOVILAGATH KUTTUNNI alias MANAVIKRAMA RAJA, ZAMORIN OF CALICUT; *S.* 1915; *b.* Oct. 1847. *Address:* Mankavu Palace, Chalapuram P.O., South Malabar.

ZYNULABIDEEN, B.A.; Shifa-ul-mulk (1911); Medical Practitioner; *b.* 1861; *Educ.:* Madras Christian College; Hon. Presidency Magistrate, 1911–15; Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1913–16; Sheriff of Madras, 1916. *Address:* "Hakim Manzil," Popham's Broadway, Madras.

Travellers' Bungalows with Trunk and Branch Roads.

Twenty Trunk Roads (4,178·6 m.) and 620 branch roads (16,333·7 m.) are described below.

These Trunk Roads are maintained by Government under G.O. No. 347 L., dated 9th April 1920. They pass through more than one district while branch roads are generally confined to a single district. All the Trunk Roads are arranged alphabetically with reference to the name of the town from which the road starts while branch roads are arranged under each district. Details are also given about the nature of the accommodation available in the Travellers' Bungalows situated on these roads. The distance noted after the village is calculated from the starting point in each case.

The abbreviations used in this section are—

r.s. = Railway station; R. 1 = One room; R. 2 = Two rooms; B. 1 = One bath room; B. 2 = Two bath rooms; H. 1 = One hall; F. = Furnished; S. 1 = One stable; 4·5 m. = 4 miles 5 furlongs.

The amount noted within brackets is the charge for a single person for a day.

Trunk Roads [20=4,178·6 m.]

1. Chittoor to Cuddalore 137·5 m.

As far as Tirukkoyilur the road is metalled and bridged with the exception of 3 streams after Vellore; it is fit for motors. Thence to Panruti the road is sandy and difficult at all times. From Panruti to Cuddalore the road is metalled and bridged and fit for motors. CHITTOOR DISTRICT—Chittoor * (r.s., R. 3, B. 2, F., As. 8). Naraharipet* 9·4 m. NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT—Vellore* (r.s.) 21·7 m; Kaniyambadi (r.s., R. 2, S. 1, F., As. 6) 29·7 m.; Vallam (R. 2, H. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 33·4 m., cross the Kannamangalam river unbridged; Vannunkolam 37·1 m., cross the Naganadi river unbridged; Kunnathur 50·6 m.; Polur (r.s., H. 1, B. 1, S. 1, As. 6) 52·3 m.; Kalasapakkam 58·2 m., cross the Cheyyar river unbridged; Tiruvannamalai (r.s.) 73·3 m.; Kallari 83·3 m., cross the Pennar river unbridged. SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT—Tirukkoyilur (r.s., H. 1, R. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 93 m.; Tiruvennanallur 107 m.; Arasur* (H. 1, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 4) 112·2 m.; Panruti (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) 121·5 m.; Nellikuppam (r.s.) 130·7 m.; Cuddalore * (r.s.) 137·5 m.

2. Chittoor to Kurnool 220·5 m.

As far as Rayachoti the road is metalled and sufficiently bridged to be practicable for carts at all seasons; it is fit for motors except between Sorakayalapeta and Kalakada. Thence to Cuddapah the road is a good metalled one and fit for motors. Remainder of the road is metalled and for the most part bridged and practicable at all seasons; it is fit for motors up to Kurnool. CHITTOOR DISTRICT—Chittoor* (r.s., H. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12); cross the Puthalpet river unbridged; Puthalpet (r.s., H. 1, R. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 6) 10 m.; Damalcheruvu (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 6) 21·6 m.; Pileru (r.s., H. 1, B. 2, F., As. 6) 36·7 m., cross the Panchanadi river, the Bahuda and Sateyarathi rivers unbridged; Kalakada 52 m. CUDDAPAH DISTRICT—cross the Talliyava river unbridged. Sumbappalli 57·7 m.; Rayachoti (R. 2,

* Petrol Depot.

B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 8) 65·1 m.; Chitluru 72·3 m.; Guvvalacheruvu 81·5 m., cross Hills 3·3 m., ghat section; Cuddapah (r.s., H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, F., Re. 1) 97·5 m.; Patturu (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, As. 8) 111 m., cross Vokkileru river, unbridged; Maidukuru 117·2 m., branch road leads to Proddatur 13 m.; Chintakunta 121·3 m.; Duvvuru (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, As. 8) 126·4 m. KURNOOL DISTRICT—Chagalamarri (H. 1, R. 1, S. 2, F., As. 8) 135·4 m., cross the Bhavanasi and Vakileru rivers, unbridged; Allagadda (R. 1, B. 2, F., As. 8) 150 m., cross 1 stream unbridged but fordable; Erraguntla 159·7 m.; Deepaguntla (R. 4, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 167·6 m.; Nandyal (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 174 m.; Mulasagaram 174·7 m., a branch road leads to Nandyal, 2 miles; Panem (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 183·7 m., cross 1 stream unbridged but fordable; Tammarajupalli 192·7 m. (ghat difficult for motors near Tammarajupalli) cross 4 streams all fordable; Somayazulapalli 198·7 m.; Bugga (Kalva) (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 200·4 m.; Narnuru (H. 1, R. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 210·7 m.; Kurnool (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., Re. 1) 220·5 m.

3. Coimbatore to Ootacamund, 56 m.

The road is metalled and bridged practicable at all seasons; it is fit for motors. COIMBATORE DISTRICT—Coimbatore* (r.s., H. 1, R. 3, B. 4, F., Re. 1); Gudalur 10·7 m.; Mettupalaiyam (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 21·7 m. NILGIRIS DISTRICT—Coonoor * (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) 42·7 m.; Wellington 45·7 m.; Ootacamund* 56 m.

4. Gudalur to Calicut, 77·1 m.

The road is metalled and bridged; practicable at all seasons. It is fit for motors. NILGIRIS DISTRICT—Gudalur (R. 1, B. 1, F., Re. 1); Nadghani 9·6 m., road near Nadugani ghat on the way to Nilambur is breached indefinitely. MALABAR DISTRICT—Edakara (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8) 23 m.; Nilambur (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 31 m.; Manjeri (R. 2, S. 1, B. 2, F., As. 8) 47 m.; Nediyiruppu 53·5 m.; Kondotti R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 59·5 m., cross the Beypore river by railway bridge; Feroke 72 m.; Calicut * 77·1 m.

5. Gudalur-Vayitri-Calicut, 83·5 m.

The road is metalled and bridged throughout. As far as Vayitri it passes over undulating hilly ground and there is hardly any portion perfectly level. The road is metalled and bridged and fit for motors. NILGIRIS DISTRICT—Gudalur (R. 1, B. 1, F., Re. 1); Devala 10·4 m.; Pandalur 14·4 m.; Cherambadi (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) 21·7 m.; Choladi bridge 24·5 m. MALABAR DISTRICT—Meppadi (R. 2, F., As. 8) 34·5 m.; Vayitri* (H. 1, R 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 44·5 m.; Lakkiti* (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) 47·5 m.; Puthuppadi (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 57·7 m.; Tamarasseri* (R. 3, B. 2, F., As. 4) 64·7 m.; Makkuttam 72·3 m.; Calicut * (r.s., R. 4, B. 4, S. 1, F., Re. 1) 83·5 m.

6. Hospet to Mysore Frontier, 58·4 m.

The road is metalled and gravelled and possible for motors. A few streams are bridged. BELLARY DISTRICT—Hospet (R. 2, B. 2, H. 1, S. 4, Re. 1); Narayanadevarakeri 7 m.; Belahalu 17·4 m., cross Hagari unfordable occasionally. in rains always sandy; Ulavatti 24 m., cross 3 large nalas unbridged; Nandibevur 33·7 m.; Harpanahalli (R. 2, F., As. 12) 43·7 m.; Teligi 55·7 m., cross 3 streams unbridged; Dugavatti 58·4 m.; then Mysore State.

7. Kurnool-Palasamudram-Bangalore, 214·5 m.

The road is metalled and fit for motors except at unbridged rivers and nalas. KURNOOL DISTRICT—Kurnool (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F, Re. 1); Chinna Thekuru (R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 9·6 m.; Veldurti (r.s., H. 1, R. 1, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 22 m.; Dhone (r.s., H. 1, R. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 33·3 m., cross a nala unbridged; Yenigamarri 43 m., cross several nalas unbridged but fordable; Pyapali (H. 1, R. 1, B. 2, S. 1, F.,

* Petrol Depot.

As. 8) 48·6 m. ANANTAPUR DISTRICT —Cross a nala unbridged; Gooty (r.s., H. 2, R. 2, B. 2, S. 4, F., As. 8) 60·2 m., cross the Pogarur vunka and Pennar unbridged; Pamidi (r.s., R. 2, B. 1, F., As. 8) 71·7 m.; Garladinne (r.s., R. 2, As. 8) 79·7 m., cross Thadakateru river causeway; Anantapur (r.s., R. 2, S. 3, F., As. 8) 90·2 m., cross Raptad stream causeway; Maruru (R. 2, S. 2, As. 8) 104 m., cross several small streams unbridged; Dadaleru 116 m., cross the river Palativanka unbridged; Chennekotapalli (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 119·5 m.; Gutturu 126·5 m.; Penukonda (r.s., R. 2, S. 3, F., As. 8) 133·5 m.; Palasamudram (R. 3, B. 2, F., As. 8) 146·7 m., cross the Kushavatti river near Kodur 154·3 m., unbridged; and thence to Bangalore* 214·5 m.

8. Kurnool to Guntur, 239·3 m.

The road is metalled as far as Ongole and practicable at all seasons, there being only two unbridged rivers, one of which the Musi is in the NELLORE DISTRICT and will be unfordable during the rainy season. The road is fit for motors. KURNOOL DISTRICT—Kurnool (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., Re. 1) Narnur (H. 1, R. 1, B.12, S. 2, F., As. 8) 9·6 m.; Bugga (Kalva) (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 20·4 m.; Somayazulapalli 21·6 m., cross 4 streams all fordable. Thammarazupalle 27·6 m., cross 1 stream unbridged but fordable; Panem (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 36·6 m.; Mulasagaram 45·6 m.; Nandyal (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 47 m.; Gazulapalli (r.s., R. 2, B. 1, As. 8) 56·6 m.; Tunnel bungalow (R. 1, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 69·4 m.; Diguvemitta (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 74·5 m.; Kistamchettipalli 78 m.; Giddalore (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 81·5 m.; Thalicherla (R. 1, B. 2, F., As. 8) 89·7 m.; Cumbum † (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 102·1 m. NELLORE DISTRICT—Tadivaripalle 115·1 m.; Patapad (H. 1, B. 2, F., As. 4) 127·5 m.; Podili 140·4 m.; Uppalapadu 150·6 m., cross the Musi river unbridged 150·6 m. GUNTUR DISTRICT—Santanatulapadu 161·6 m. Ongole (r.s., R. 2, B. 2. F., As. 8) 169·4 m.; from Ongole to Guntur 239·3 m., please see the road Madras to Rambha below.

9. Madras to Bangalore, 22·7 m.

The road is metalled and fit for motors and two rivers excepted bridged throughout and is practicable at all seasons. This is one of the best routes. Madras* (r.s.). CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT—Poonamallee* 12·4 m.; Sriperumbudur (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 24·3 m.; Raja Chattram 39·3 m.; Bali Chetti Chattram (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 50·1 m. NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT—Ocheri Chattram 58·1 m.; Ranipet (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 12), 70·6 m.; Vellore (r.s.) 86·6 m.; Pallikonda (R. 2, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 99·6 m.; Tottalam 107·5 m.; Ambur (r.s., H. 1, B. 2, F.) 117·5 m.; Vaniyambadi (r.s.) 127 m.; Nattarampalli 137·5 m. SALEM DISTRICT—Bargur (r.s., R. 1, B. 2, F., As. 12) 149·1 m.; Krishnagiri (r.s., R. 3, B. 3, F., As. 12) 160·6 m.; Kurubarahalli (R. 1, B. 1, As. 4) 168·1 m.; Sulagiri (R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 12) 178·1 m.; Hosur (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) 193·1 m. MYSORE STATE frontier 191·5 m.—Hebagod 209 m.; Banglore,* 221·7 m.

NOTE.—There is also another road to Bangalore via Palmaner which branches off from Ranipet. It is metalled and fit for motors except between Venkatagiri and Palmaner. NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT—Ranipet (r.s., R. 2, B. 2. F., As. 12) 70·6 m.; CHITTOOR DISTRICT—Naraharipet 83·6 m.; Chittoor (r.s., R. 3, B. 2, F., As. 8) 93·2 m.; Venkatagiri 106·2 m.; Palmaner (H. 2, B. 1, F., As. 6) 117·6 m.; MYSORE STATE—Marimakulapalli 127·2 m.; Rappalmadugu 140·7 m.; Alliyattumbahalli 152·7 m.; Tama 159·7 m.; Kolar 163·3 m.; Narasapura 173·6 m.; Mugubala 182·2 m.; Hoskote 190·6 m.; Krishnarajapura 198·4 m.; Bangalore 206.

10. Madras-Coimbatore-Calicut, 454·4 m.

The road is metalled and bridged throughout; practicable at all seasons. The road is fit for motors. From Madras to Vellore, please see the Trunk Road, Madras to Hospet

* Petrol Depot. † This bungalow is 4 miles away from the road.

below. NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT—Vellore * (r.s.) 86·6 m., Pallikonda* (R. 2, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 99·6 m.; Tottalam* 107·5 m.; Ambur * (r.s., H. 1, B. 2, F.) 117 m.; Vaniyambadi * (r.s.) 127 m.; Nattarampalli * (r.s.) 137·5 m. SALEM DISTRICT—Krishnagiri (r.s., R. 3, B. 3, F. As. 12) 160·6 m.; Kaveripatnam (R. 1, B. 1, As. 4) 166·3 m.; Karimangalam 174·4 m.; Dharmapuri (r.s., H. 2, R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 12) 187·4 m.; Adamankottai (H. 2, B. 2, F., As. 12) 192·2 m.; Toppur (H. 2, B. 2, F., As. 12) 204·4 m.; Pusarippatti 212·7 m.; Omalur (R. 2 B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12) 219·6 m.; Salem* (r.s.) 229·3 m.; Macdonald's Choultry (r.s.) 243·5 m.; Sankaridrug (r.s., H. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) 253·3 m. COIMBATORE DISTRICT—Bhavani (H. 1, R. 3, B. 3, S. 3, F., As. 8) 270 m.; Sittodu (H. 1, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 4) 274·1 m.; Perundurai (r.s., R. 2, S. 1, F., As. 4) 283·5 m.; Chengapalle (R. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 295·6 m., cross 2 nalas fordable; Avanashi (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) 306·6 m.; Karumattampatti (R. 2, As. 4) 316·3 m.; Coimbatore* (r.s., H. 1, R. 2, B. 3, F., Re. 1) 333 m., cross 2 streams, unbridged; Madukarai (r.s.) 341·3 m., cross 1 stream unbridged; Valayar (r.s., R. 3, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 348·1 m. MALABAR DISTRICT—Kanyikod (r.s.) 356·5 m., Palghat* (r.s., R. 3, F., Re. 1) 364·5 m.; Thuppanad 377·5 m.; Kumarambathur 390·4 m.; Nattukal (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8) 399·4 m.; Angadipuram (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., Re. 1) 409·4 m.; Malapuram 423 m.; Kondotti (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 437 m., cross Beypore river by railway bridge; Feroke 447·5 m.; Calicut.* (r.s., R. 4, B. 4, S. 1, F., Re. 1) 451·4 m.

11. *Madras to Cape Comorin (Great Southern Trunk Road), 454·4 m.*

From Madras to Trichinopoly the road is metalled and practicable at all seasons except between Villupuram and Tholudur where it is partly gravelled. Thence to Cape Comorin it is metalled or gravelled and bridged throughout, with the exception of the Vaigai river. The road is fit for motors from Ongur to Villupuram, Veppur to Tholudur, Ammapettai to Manapparai, Dindigul to Madura in parts only, and Madura to Ponnakudi. Madras* (r.s.) CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT—St. Thomas' Mount (r.s.) 8·4 m., pass Pallavaram at 11·2 m. and Vandalur (r.s., R. 1, B. 1, F., As. 8) at 19·3 m.; Gudavancheri (r.s., H. 2, B. 2, F., As. 12) 23 m.; Chingleput * (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 35·1 m.; at 38·6 m., cross the Palar river unbridged; Karungali (r.s., H. 2, R. 2, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8) 48 m.; Acharapakkam (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 58·3 m. SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT—Ongur 64 m.; Tindivanam 76 m., Kutteripet 82 m.; Vikravandi (r.s., H. 2, B. 2, S. 1, As. 4) 91 m.; Villupuram (r.s., R. 3, B. 1, S. 3, F., As. 8) 99 m.; Arasur (H. 1, B. 1, S. 2. As. 4) 107 m., cross the Gudelam river unbridged; Ulundurpet (H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) 122 m., cross the Mayar and Manimukthanadi rivers unbridged; Kaludur 141 m.; Tholudur 150 m., cross Chinnar, unbridged. TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT—Valikandapuram 158 m.; Toramangalam* (H. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 165 m., cross the Odar river fordable at all seasons; Padulur 175 m., cross a stream; Samayapuram* (H. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 189 m., cross the Coleroon and the Cauvery rivers, bridged; Trichinopoly (r.s.) 200·2 m. Ammapettai 209 m., cross the Chithanatham river, unbridged 214 m.; Manapparai (r.s., H. 1, R. 1, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 222 m. MADURA DISTRICT—Ayalur (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 8) 242·4 m.; Vadamadura (r.s.) 248 m., cross the Santhanavarthani river, unbridged 255·3 m.; Dindigul* (r.s. R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., Re. 1) 258·3 m.; Ammayanayakanur (Kodaikanal Road (r.s. R. 4, B. 5, S. 2, F., As. 8) 273 m.; Andipatti R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 283 m.; Samayanallur (r.s.) 290·3 m.; Madura * (r.s., R. 6, B. 6, S. 1, F., Re. 1) 299·5 m.;

* Petrol Depot.

Tirumangalam (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 312 m.; Kalligudi (r.s.) 322 m. RAMNAD DISTRICT—Virudupatti (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., Re. 1) 337·7 m.; Vachakarapatti 346·3 m., cross the Konnaseri river by a raised causeway; Sattur * (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., Re. 1) 354·7 m., a metalled road 24¾ miles long runs from here to Srivilliputtur; cross a few small nalas, unbridged. TINNEVELLY DISTRICT—Koilpatti (r.s., R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8) 368 m. A metalled road 9½ miles long runs to Ettiyapuram; Idaiseval 376 m.; Kayattar (R. 4, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 386 m.; Pandarakulam 397·3 m.; Tinnevelly bridge (r.s., R. 6) 402·7 m.; Palamcottah* (R. 3, B. 3, S. 2, F., Re. 1) 404·7 m.; Ponnakudi 413·3 m.; Nanguneri* (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re, 1) 423·7 m.; Vallivur 433·3 m.; Panaikudi 438·1 m.; Cape Camorin (Travancore State) 454·5 m. (The direct road to Cape Camorin from Panaikudi is only a branch road *via* Palavur and Karungulam. This main road goes through Nagercoil (Travancore State) and is about 24 miles).

12. *Madras to Hospet (Madras to Bombay Trunk Road), 391·7 m.*

The road from Madras to Vellore is metalled and fit for motors and is bridged; from Vellore to Anantapur the road is metalled or gravelled and bridged. From Anantapur to Gooty the road is metalled and fit for motors. Thence the road is metalled as far as Bellary. The remainder of the road is metalled and bridged up to Hospet and is fit for motors. Madras * (r.s.), CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT—Poonamallee* (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 12·4 m.; Sriperumbudur * (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 25·4 m.; Raja Chattram * 39·6; Balchetty Chattram * (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 50·1 m. NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT—Ocheri Chattram 58·1 m.; Ranipet * (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 12) 70·6 m., Vellore * (r.s.) 86·6 m. at 90 m., pass the Katpadi * Railway Station, CHITTOOR DISTRICT—Naraharipet H. 2, R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12) 99·1 m.; Chittoor * (r.s., R. 3, B. 2, F., As. 8) 108·5 m.; Venkatagiri 121·5 m.; Palmaner (H. 2, B. 1, F., As. 6) 123 m.; Lingapuram 142·5 m.; Punganur 153·1 m., cross 2 nālas, one of which near Madanapalle in the 155th mile is bridged and the other is fordable; Madanapalle * (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., Re. 1) 168·1 m., Angallu 174·7 m.; Vepurikota 190·1 m. cross two streams unbridged; ANANTAPUR DISTRICT—Chinkatamanapalli 196·1 m.; cross Papaghni stream; Tanakallu (r.s., R. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 191 m.; Kadiri (r.s., R. 3, S. 2, F., As. 8) 205 m., cross a river, unbridged; Malakavemula (r.s.) 216 m.; Mudigubba (r.s., H. 2, B. 2, F., As. 12) 225·4 m.; Dampetla 237·3 m., cross the Chitravati river, unbridged; Sanjivapuram 250 m.; Anantapur (r.s., R. 2, S. 3, F., As. 8) 262 m., Kudair (R. 1, B. 1, S. 2, F., As. 8) 275 m., cross Pennar river, unbridged; Uravakonda (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8) cross unbridged stream at 297·1 m. BELLARY DISTRICT—Paramadevanahalli (R. 2, F., As. 8) 343·7 m., cross the Hagari river unbridged; Bellary (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., Re. 1) 352·7 m.; Kudatini (r.s., R. 2, F., As. 8) 364·5 m.; Gadiganuru (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8), 376·7 m.; Papinayakanhalli (r.s.) 384·7 m.; Hospet (R 2, B. 2, H. 1, S. 4, F., Re. 1) 391·7 m.; then Nizam's frontier.

Madras to Ootacamund.

(*a*) *Via* Krishnagiri and Bangalore * 407·1 m.—vide items Nos. 9 and 16.

(*b*) *Via* Palmaner and Bangalore * 391·2 m.—vide *Note* under item Nos. 9 and 16.

NOTE.—From Tippakadu to Ootacamund there is an alternative road described below.

Tippakadu; Musinagudi * (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) 4·2 m.; Sigur 10·2 m.; Kalhatti * (R. 2, B. 2, S. 4, F., Re. 1) 16·3 m.; Ootacamund * (r.s., R. 4, B. 2, S. 2, F., Rs. 2) 22·4 m.

* Petrol Depot

(c) *Via* Salem, Coimbatore * and Mettupalaiyam * 389 m.—vide items Nos. 3 and 10.

13. *Madras to Rambha (Great Northern Trunk Road), 683·5 m.*

The road as far as Nellore is metalled and practicable at all seasons except the Swarnamukhi in 69·1 m. where the river is unbridged. The road between Nellore and Guntur is metalled but is impassable during freshes in Pennar (109·1 m.) the Paleru (168·3 m.), the Musi (172·5 m.) and the Gundalacamma (191·6 m.) rivers. From Ongole to Kovvur the road is metalled but unfordable during the freshes in Tammileru, Yerracalva and Rallamadugu rivers; thence to Rajahmundry it is practicable except during the rains. From Rajahmundry to Rambha, the road is metalled and bridged throughout with the exception of a few rivers which are unfordable during freshes. The road is fit for motors between Doravari Chattram and Venkatachalam Chatram (except at Swarnamukhi river), Mupavaram and Yenamadala, Mangalagiri and Gannavaram, Ellore and Nallacherla and between Pangidi and Tuni. After Chicacole the road is fit for motors. Madras * (r.s.) CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT—Thulakan Chattram 11 m., Puduvoyal (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1) 22 m.; Gummudipundi (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 26·6 m.; Arambakkam (r.s.), 36·6 m. NELLORE DISTRICT—Tada (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1), 43·3 m.; Sulurpeta (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 49·4 m.; Doravari Chattram (r.s.) 61 m,; Naidupet (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 67·4 m.; cross the Swarnamukhi river unbridged; Vojili (R. 1, As. 4) 75·1 m.; Gudur (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 84·1 m., cross Pambaleru river twice, Venkatachalam Chattram (H. 2, B. 2, S. 1 F., As. 4) 98·1 m.; Nellore * (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 4, F., Re. 1. 107·4 m., cross the Pennar river (108·6 m.) unbridged by the anicut; Kovur (R. 1, B. 2, F., As. 4) 112·2 m.; Kommapalaiyam 128·5 m.; Vulavapalla 118·4 m.; Kavali (r.s., R. 2, H. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 140·4 m.; Tettu 150 m., cross the Manneru river unbridged 161 m.; Singarayakonda (r.s., R. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 4) 164 m., cross the Paleru river in 168·3 m., unbridged; GUNTUR DISTRICT—Tanguturu (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 169·2 m.; Ongole (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 182 m., cross Musi River unbridged; Velampalle (R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 191·4 m., cross the Gundalakamma unbridged; Medarametla (R. 1, B. 2) 197·3 m.; cross 6 nalas fordable; Mupavaram 206 m., cross seven nalas unbridged, but fordable; Maruturu 216·4 m., cross several small nalas unbridged, but fordable, the Ogeru stream not bridged, all provided with causeways; Chilakalurpet (R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 224 m., cross by a causeway one nala unbridged, but fordable; Ganapavaram 227·2 m.; Yenamadala 240 m.; Guntur (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., Re. 1) 250 m.; Mangalagiri (r.s., R. 3, B. 2, F., As. 8) 262·6 m, cross the Kistna river about ¾ mile broad. Passable by road under anicut March to June only. KISTNA DISTRICT—Bezwada * (r.s., R. 4, B. 4, F., Re. 1) 281·6 m., cross within the town limits, the Ellore and the Ryves canals, bridged, cross further away, (1) Budameru, bridged, and (2) the Ellore canal unbridged, but provided with a ferry boat; Gannavaram (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., Re. 1) 295·5 m., road to Perikidu metalled. Perikidu (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 309 m.; cross Tammaleru unbridged; Ellore * (r.s., R. 2, F., Re. 1) 321 m., Bhimadole (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) 333 m.; Nallajerla (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) 345·6 m., cross the Yiratkalva river, unbridged; Yernagudem 353·7 m.; Pangidi (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) 365·1 m.; cross Rallamadugu river, fordable; cross the Godavari at Kovvur ferry. GODAVARI DISTRICT—Rajahmundry * 375·2 m.; Rajanagaram (H. 1, B. 2, F., As. 8)

* Petrol Depot.

385·3 m.; Jaggammapeta (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 398·7 m., Dharmavaram 411·1 m.; Annavaram (R. 2, S. 4, F., As. 8) 425·1 m.; Tuni (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 436·5 m. VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT—Nakkapilli 448·6 m.; Ellamanchili (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 12) 461·6 m.; Kasimkota (r.s.) 473·6 m.; Anakapalle (r.s., R. 3, B. 3, S. 5, F., As. 12) 476·6 m.; at 477·6 miles road to Vizagapatam;* Subbavaram (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 12) 488·1 m.; Sontyam (R. 2, As. 12) 501·1 m., Chittivalasa (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 12) 514·5 m., cross the Gosthani river unbridged; Pusapatirega (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) 526·2 m.; Kopperla 528·7 m.; cross the Kandivalsagedda, unbridged at 532 m.; Jagannadarajapuram (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F.) 543·7 m., cross the Budumurugedda, river unbridged; Chilakapalam (R. 1, B. 1, S. 3, F., As. 12) 549·7 m. GANJAM DISTRICT—Chicacole (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) 554·7 m., cross river, unfordable in rains, boats available; Narasannapeta (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) 568·7 m.; Kotabommali R. 1, B. 2, F., As. 4) 578·7 m.; Tekkali (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) 595·5 m.; Kasibugga (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) 605·5 m.; Haripuram 614·5 m.; Kanchili (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) 626·1 m.; Cross Bahadu river bridge collapsed, Ichchapur (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) 638·1 m.; Berhampur (r.s., R. 3, B. 3 F., Re. 1) 653·1 m.; Chatrapur (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) 667·5 m., cross the Rushykulya river unbridged; Ganjam 672·5 m.; Rambha (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F.) 683·5 m.; Kallikote (r.s., R. 1, B. 1, F. As. 12).

14. Mangalore to Mercara, 85·1 m.

The road is metalled, fully bridged and fit for motor traffic. Mangalore * (r.s.) Feringipet * (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 9 m.; Panemangalore * (R. 2, B. 2 F., As. 8) 16·1 m.; Mani * (B. 1, R. 1, S. 1, F., As. 4) 22·3 m.; Puttur * (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 31·2 m.; Madnur or Kavu (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 41·5 m.; Jalsoor (R. 2, B. 1, S. 2, F., As. 8, 47·4 m.; Sullia (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8, 52·5 m.; Aranthod (R. 1, B., 1, S. 1, F.) As. 4) 59·8 m.; Sampaje (R. 2, B. 2, S) 2, F., As. 8) 65·7 m. Length of road in South Kanara 66·7 m. Motor Bus runs from Mangalore to Mercara.

15. Masulipatam to Munagala (Hyderabad Road), 110 m.

The road is metalled throughout and fit for motors. KISTNA DISTRICT—Masulipatam (r.s., H. 1, R. 4, B. 2, F. Re. 1); Gudur 6·4 m.; Nidumole (H. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) 9 m.; Pamaru (H. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) 15·7 m.; Vuyyuru (R. 3, B. 3; S. 2, F. Re. 1) 24 m; Kankipaud (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) 31 m.; Bezwada * (r.s., R. 4, B. 4, F., As. 8) 42 m.; Ibrahimpatnam 53·6 m.; Kanchincherla (R. 2, B. 2, F., Re. 1) 62·6 m., cross the Kusara river unbridged; Nandigama (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) 72·3 m., Nawabpeta 77·1 m., Sher—Muhammadpeta (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) 89·1 m., cross the Paleru river unbridged; Kumarabanda (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) 101·1 m.; Munagala (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2. F., Re. 1) 110 m.; then Hyderabad State.

16. Ootacamund-Gudalur-Bangalore, 185·2 m.

From the foot of the hill to Tippakadu the country traversed is almost entirely covered with heavy jungle. Thence to Gundlupet the road is rather rough. From Gundlupet to Seringapatam, it is good, metalled and bridged throughout. Thence to Bangalore the road is metalled or gravelled and, with the exception of the Netravati river bridged throughout. It is fit for motor except between Tippakadu and Gundlupet. NILGIRIS DISTRICT—Ootacamund* (r.s., R. 4, B. 2, S. 2, F., Rs. 2), Paikara * (H. 2, R. 3, B. 3, S. 4, F., Re. 1 12 m.; Naduvatam * (R. 2, B. 2, S. 4, F. Re. 1) 21·4 m.; Gudalur (R. 1, B. 1, F., Re. 1) 31 m.; Tippakadu 42 m. Mysore State—Bandipur 49·4. m.

* Petrol Depot.

Gundlupet 61·2 m.; Begur 71·3 m.; Sindahalli 79·1 m.; Kadakola 88·6 m.; Mysore * (N.S.) 97·6 m.; Seringapatam 107·2 m. Mandya 124·6 m.; Maddur 136 m.; Byrapatam 145·5 m.; Closepet 155·2 m.; Biddadi 165 m.; Kengeri 175·7 m.; Bangalore * 185·2 m.

17. Ramabhadrapuram to Tikkarapada, 93·7 m.

The road is metalled and for the most part bridged and is practicable for carts all the year round. VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT.—Ramabhadrapuram; Bobbili 10 m., cross the Sitanagram river unbridged; Parvatipur (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., Re. 1) 25 m., cross the Janjhvati or Alamanda river; Komarada 35 m.; Jidipeta 46·6 m.; Rayagadda 55·7 m.; Komatlapeta 61·4 m., cross the Nagavali river unbridged; Jangiribadi 65·7 m.; Balaga 76·7 m., cross three nalas unbridged; Bissemkatack 85·7 m., cross two nalas unbridged; Tikkarapada 93·7 m.

18. Satyamangalam to Kollegal (Mysore frontier Road), 72 m.

The road is difficult between Banari and Dimbam. Hassanur to Lokkanahalli is a forest road. Lokkanahalli to Kollegal is mostly a gravelled road, but fit for motor traffic in fair weather. COIMBATORE DISTRICT—Satyamangalam * (R. 2, B. 2, F., Re. 1) cross 5 streams unbridged; Banari Chattram (R. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8) 8·2 m., cross a nala unbridged; Dimbam (R. 2, B. 1, F., As. 8) 17·3 m.; Hassanur (R. 1, B. 2, unbridged. Gaddesal (R. 6, C. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 21·2 m.; cross 2 nalas F., As. 8) 28·2 m.; Bailur (H. 1, R. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 41·2 m.; Odayarpalaiyam 45 m.; cross 6 nalas unbridged; Lokkanahalli (R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 56·4 m., cross 1 small stream unbridged. Kollegal (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 72 m.

19. Trichinopoly to Coimbatore, 129 m.

It is an excellent road metalled and with the exception of the Amaravati river bridged throughout; practicable at all seasons. The road is fit for motors from Paramatti. TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT—Trichinopoly (r.s.); Allur (r.s.) 8 m.; Kamanarakampalaiyam 16·2 m., cross 2 nalas; Lalapet 29·1 m.; Manavasi 37·5 m., cross the Amaravati river being bridged; Karur * (R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 47·7 m.; Paramatti 59·7 m; COIMBATORE DISTRICT—Vellakkovil 73·2 m.; Kangayam (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 84·7 m.; Koilpalaiyam 94·7 m.; Palladam (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., Re. 1) 105·6 m.; Sulur 117·5 m.; Coimbatore * (r.s., H. 1, R. 2, B. 3, F., Re. 1) 129 m.

20. Vizianagram to Kundayi (Central Provinces Boundary), 211 m.

The road is metalled throughout and all the smaller streams are bridged; practicable at all seasons. This is the best road from the Coast of Jeypore. As far as Nowrangpur the road is fit for motors. VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT—Vizianagram (r.s.), cross Gajapatinagar river unbridged; Gajapatinagram (R. 2, B. 2, S. 5, F., Re. 1) 13·4 m., cross a river unbridged; Burjavalsa (R 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 8) 32 m., cross the Kottakki and Saluru rivers unbridged; Saluru (R. 2, B. 2, S. 5, F., Re. 1) 44 m.; Sunk, (R. 2, F.) 58 m.; Pottanghi 72 m., Sembiliguda 86 m., Koraput 100 m. Jeypore 114 m.; Borigumma (R. 3, B. 2, S. 2) 128 m., cross the Indravati river unbridged; Nowrangpur 141 m.; Pappadahandi (H. 1, R. 2, S. 2) 148·4 m.; Dobugam 159 m., cross 1 nala; Bijapuru (H. 1, R. 2, S. 2) 168 m., cross 1 nala the Bhaskari river and the Nagi river; Ummarakota (H. 1, R. 2, S. 2) 179 m.; cross 2 nalas; Behada (H. 1, R. 2, S. 2) 187 m.; Raighar (H. 1, R. 2, S. 2) 196 m.; Kundayi (H. 1, R. 2, S. 2) 211 m., then Central Provinces.

* Petrol Depot.

Branch Roads [625 = 16,333·7 m.]

Anantapur District [15 = 519·2 m.]

Anantapur (r.s., R. 2, S. 3, F., As. 8) to Tadpatri (r.s., H. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 8) 33·4 m., partially mettalled, gravelled and bridged, practicable at all times.

Bondaladinna to Gooty 39·5 m. The road is first sandy and then metalled. Bondaladinna, cross the Penner river, unbridged; Chukkalur 11·3 m., cross 2 streams, bridged and 2 unbridged, fordable; Vemulapadu 21·4 m.; Jakkulacheruvu 32·3 m.; Gooty (r.s., H. 2, R. 2, B. 2, S. 4, F., As. 8) 39·5 m.

Chowlur to Somandapalli 24·3 m. This is the road from Bangalore; Chowlur (54·7 m. from Bangalore); Hindupur (r.s., R. 2, S. 4, F., As. 8) 8·1 m.; Malagur (r.s.); Somandapalli 24·3 m.

Gantwarpalli to Mamilapalli 57·4 m., road metalled and well-shaded by trees as far as Koduru, thence a fair-weather road over hard and gravelly soil, neither metalled nor bridged but generally practicable for carts in ordinary monsoon weather. Gantwarpalli; Koduru 7·4 m.; Kottacheruvu 33·6 m., cross the Parur Venka, unbridged; Dharmavaram (r.s., R. 2, B. 1, S. 3, F., As. 8) 50·6 m., cross one stream unbridged; Mamilapalli 57·4 m.

Kadiri (r.s., R. 3, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) to Pulivendla (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) 28·3 m.

Kadiri to Rayachoti (Cuddapah district) 43·6 m., road gravelled throughout and all small streams bridged. Kadiri (r.s., R. 3, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8), cross the Mandavi, Papaghni and Kushavati rivers, unbridged; Rayachoti (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., Re. 1) 43·6 m.

Kambaduru to Kalyandrug 17·1 m. The road is gravelled. Kambaduru; Daisrimpalli 9·1 m.; Kalyandrug (H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 8) 17·1 m.; Gundlapalli (Bellary district) 31·5 m.

Kodikonda to Madakasira 43·1 m., a fair-weather road, impracticable in the rains; Kodikonda, cross the Chitravati river, unbridged; Chilmatur 4·3 m.; Hindupur (r.s., R. 2, S. 4, F., As. 8) 21·1 m., cross the Kushavati, Penneru dam Jaimangalam rivers, unbridged; Madakasira (H. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 43·1 m.

Madakasira to Kalyandrug 56 m., cross one stream, unbridged; Madakasira (H. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8); Amrapur (H. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 24·6 m.; Kalyandrug (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 56 m.

Mamilapalli to Rayadrug 60·3 m., cross the Penner and some streams, unbridged. Road gravelled but not bridged as far as Kalyandrug, thence unmade, but generally practicable in the rains; Kalyandrug (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 8) 38·2 m.; Rayadrug (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 60·3 m.

Penukonda (r.s., R. 2, S. 3, F., As. 8) to Madakasira (H. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 26 m., cross the Penner river, unbridged. Partially bridged and metalled, remainder gravelled, generally practicable for carts at all seasons.

Roddam to Kottacheruvu 27·4 m., a fair-weather road, metalled only in places, impracticable in the monsoon; Roddam, cross the Penner river, unbridged; Penukonda (r.s.) 12 m., cross the Vengaparu stream, unbridged; Kottacheruvu 27·4 m.

Uravakonda (H. 1, R. 1, B. 1, S. 2, F., As. 8) to Guntakal (r.s.) 21·3 m.; Chippigiri (Bellary district) 30·7 m. Road partially gravelled.

Yellanuru to Chukkulur 19·1 m. Cart-track only and numerous unbridged streams and nalas have to be crossed. Yellanuru, cross the Chitravati river unbridged; Sanagalagudur 8·7 m., cross the Penner river unbridged; Chukkulur 19·1 m.

Yellanuru to Gandaluru (Cuddapah) 12 m., a made road as far as Kondapuram station, beyond that a track practicable in the dry season only.

Arcot (North) District
[23 = 524·6 m.]

Alangayam (R. 1, F., As. 8) to Vaniyambadi (r.s.) 11·3 m. Metalled and bridged, practicable at all seasons.

Ambur (r.s., H. 1, B. 2, F.) to Satghar 12·1 m., cross the Periya Godda river, unbridged; road metalled.

Gudiyattam (r.s., H. 2, R. 1, B. 1, S. 2, F., As. 12) to Grove's tank 22·4 m., cross the Chittoor river, bridged; road metalled and bridged, practicable at all seasons.

Kuppam to Venkatagirikota 21 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors. Kuppam (r.s.); Venkatagirikota (H. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 6) 21 m.

Jalarpet (r.s.) to Nattarampalli 6 m. Metalled and bridged, practicable at all seasons.

Mailpatti (r.s.) to Lalapettai 8 m.; road metalled and practicable at all seasons.

Pennathur to Tiravannamalai (r.s.) 10·4 m., road metalled, fit for motors.

Polur to Arkonam 77·5 m., metalled except between Conjeeveram and Arkonam where it is partially gravelled; Polur (r.s. H. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As, 6); Settupattu 16·1 m.; Wandiwash (H. 1, B. 2, F., As 8) 34·4 m.; CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT—Conjeeveram (r.s R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 59·4 m.; Maclean's Choultry 67·4 m., cross the Kambamkal and Pollam rivers, unbridged; Arkonam (r.s., R. 2. B. 2, F., As. 8) 77·5 m.

Polur to Sholinghur 51 m., road metalled and gravelled and practicable at all seasons; Polur (r.s., H. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6); Arni (H. 1, R. 2) 16·4 m.; Timiri 27·4 m., cross the Palar river, unbridged; Ranipettai (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 12) 35·6 m.; Sholinghur (r.s., R. 2, S. 3, F., As. 6) 51 m.; Pallipet (Chittoor district). 65·5 m.

Ranipet to Lalapet, 44·4 m. The road is metalled, and fit for motors and bridged except over the Ponnay river and thence it is metalled and bridged. Ranipet (r.s., R. 2, B, 2, F., As. 8), cross the Ponnay river by causeway; Karnampet, 8·5 m.; Latteri 19·5 m.; Pudupettai 26·2 m., cross one stream unbridged, fordable; Gudiyattam (r.s., H. 2, R. 1, B. 1, S. 2, F., As. 12) 34·4 m. Lalapet 44·4 m.; Nayakkaneri (Chittoor district), 53·5 m.

Settupatti to Mudikuppam, 58·7 m. The road is metalled or gravelled and fit for motors except between Kaniyambadi and Pallibonda. Setupatti; Vinnamangalam 9·4 m.; Arni (r.s., H. 1, R. 2) 15·4 m., cross Kamandala nala, by stone dam; Chittra Chavadi 26·2 m.; Kaniyambadi (r.s., R. 2, S. 1, F., As. 6) 30·7 m.; Pallibonda (R. 2, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 46·7 m., cross the Palar and Mudikuppam rivers, unbridged; Mudikuppam 58·7 m; Baipagaripalli (Chittoor district) 66·7 m.

Tandarambattu to Kottakulam 11·2 m., gravelled and practicable at all seasons.

Tandarampattu to Tiruvannamalai (r.s.), 10 m., metalled and practicable at all seasons.

Timiri to Kaveripakkam (R. 2. B. 2, F., As. 8) 17·1 m., cross the Palar river, unbridged; road metalled and bridged except over the Palar.

Tiruppattur (r.s., R. 2, F., As. 8) to Alangayam (R. 1, F., As. 8) 18·6 m., cross a branch of the Pambaiyar river unbridged, road metalled and bridged, practicable at all seasons.

Tiruppattur to Vaniyambadi 14 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors. Tiruppattur (r.s., R. 2, F., As. 8); Vaniyambadi (r.s.) 14 m.

Tiruvannamalai (r.s.) to Avalurpet 14 m., metalled and practicable at all seasons.

Tiruvannamalai (r.s.) to Kanji 14 m., cross the Cheyyar river, unbridged; road metalled and partly gravelled, practicable at all seasons.

Vettavalam to Chengam, 37·6 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors. Tiruvannamalai (r.s.) 16 m.; Kottakulam 32·2 m.; Chengam 37·6 m.; Singarappet (Salem district) 49·7 m.

Wallajapet to Nilakantrapet 7·1 m., metalled and bridged.

Wallajapet to Wallaja Road (r.s.) 3 m., metalled and bridged.

Wandiwash to Arni 26 m. This is the best road between Vellore and

Pondicherry being metalled and bridged throughout; Wandiwash (H. 1, B. 2, F.); Pernamallur 14 m.; Arni (H. 1, R. 2) 26 m.

Wandiwash to Ranipet 38·7 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors. Wandiwash (H. 1, B. 2, F., As. 12), cross a stream, unbridged; Tiruvattur (H. 2, B. 2, F., As. 12) 12 m.; Maicheri 24 m., cross the Palar river unbridged; Ranipet (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 12) 38·7 m.

Arcot (South) District [27 = 563·1 m.]

Ammapettai to Tindivanam 67·7 m. The road is metalled or gravelled and fit for motors up to Puduchattram and from Cuddalore to Tindivanam. Ammapettai (R. 2, F., As. 8) cross the Vellar river unbridged; Puduchattram 11·4 m., pass Alapakkam Railway Station; Jonagan Choultry 19 m.; Cuddalore* (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) 28·5 m. (French Territory—Pondicherry * 41·6 m.); Kiliyanur 56·6 m.; Tindivanam (r.s., H. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., Re. 1) 67·7 m.

Asanur to Elavanasur (H. 1, R. 3, S. 1, As. 4) 7 m. Road partly gravelled, practicable at all seasons.

Chendur to Mailam 2·4 m. Road gravelled, practicable at all seasons.

Cuddalore* (r.s.) to Kandamangalam 10 m. Cross the Mallatur, Penur and Gadilam rivers, unbridged.

Cuddalore to Kilakuppam 67·6 m. The road is metalled or gravelled and fit for motors. Cuddalore* (r.s., R. 2 B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1); Chavadi 12·2. m.; Kurinjipadi (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 4) 19·4 m., cross the Gadilam river, unbridged; Tirukkoyilur (r.s., H. 1, R. 2, F., As. 8) 28·4 m.; Vriddhachalam (R. 3, B. 3, S. 3, F., As. 8) 38 m.; Veppur (H. 1, B. 1, As. 4) 53·4 m.; Hanumandal (H. 1, B. 1) 65 m.; Kilakuppam 67·6 m.; Talaivasal* (Salem District) 80 m.

Govindarajapet to Vikkiravandi 49·7 m. The road is gravelled or metalled. Govindarajapet; Settiyatoppu (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 7·6 m.; Vadaguttu 20 m., cross the Gadilam and Vadaguttu rivers unbridged; Panrutti (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) 31·3 m.; Villianur (r.s.) 38·3 m.; Vikkiravandi (r.s., H. 1, B. 1, S. 1, As. 4) 49·7 m.

Kallakurichi (H. 2, R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12) to Kachirayapalayam 8 m., road partially gravelled, practicable at all times.

Mangalam to Elavanasur (H. 1, R. 3, S. 1, As. 4) 5·4 m. Gravelled in parts, practicable at all seasons.

Merkanam to Gingee 38·5 m. This road is metalled and fit for motors. Merkanam (H. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., Re. 1); Brahmadesam 12 m.; Tindivanam (r.s., H. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., Re. 1) 22 m., cross 2 streams fordable; Devanur 29·4 m.; Gingee (H. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., Re. 1) 38·5 m.; Pennathur (North Arcot District) 52 m.

Mayar river to Kallakurchi (H. 2, R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12) 17·4 m. Cross one stream, unbridged; road nearly all gravelled and practicable at all seasons.

Nellikuppam* to Valatti 53·4 m. The road is either metalled or gravelled. Nellikuppam (r.s.) cross the Pennar river unbridged; Rampakkam 10 m., pass Koilanur; Villupuram* (r.s., R. 3, S. 3, F., As. 8) 22 m. cross 6 streams unbridged; Nemur 33·4 m.; Gingee (H. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., 1) 44·6 m.; Valatti 53·4 m., cross the Cheyar river, unbridged; Chetpet (North Arcot District) 61·4 m.

Panruti to Manalurpet 37·2 m. Road sandy difficult at all times as far as Tirukkoyilur, thence partly gravelled and practicable for carts at all seasons; Panruti (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) cross the Malattar river, unbridged; Arasur* (R. 1, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 4) 9·3 m.; Tiruvennanallur 14·5 m.; Tirukkoyilur (r.s., H. 1, R. 2, F., As. 8) 28·5 m.; cross the Penner river, unbridged; Manalurpet 37·2 m.

Pennathur to Avalurpet 6 m., Gravelled, practicable at all seasons.

* Petrol Depot.

Peria Sevalai to Villupuram 15·1 m., cross the Penner and Malattar rivers, unbridged. Road partly gravelled, impracticable in the rains; Peria Sevalai (H. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 4); Tiruvennanallur 2·2 m.; Villupuram * (r.s., R. 3, S. 3, F., As. 8) 15·1 m.

Pondicherry to Ariyalur 33·7 m. As far as Villupuram the road is metalled or gravelled; the Verahanadi river is unbridged. Pondicherry* (r.s.), cross the Verahanadi river unbridged; Kandamangalam (r.s.) 10 m.; Koliyanar 20 m.; Villupuram* (r.s., R. 3, S. 3, F., As. 8) 23·7 m.; Ariyalur 33·7 m., cross the Pambai river unbridged; Vettavalam (North Arcot District) 46·2 m.

Pondicherry to Merkanam (H. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., Re. 1) 19·7 m. Gravelled and practicable at all seasons.

Pondicherry (r.s.) (French territory) to Papanapet 23·3 m. Cross the Verahanadi river, unbridged. Road partly gravelled, impracticable in the rains.

Pondicherry to Vellimedu 36·4 m. The road is metalled or gravelled except between Devanur and Vellimedu and fit for motors. Pondicherry*; Vanur (R. 5, F., As. 8) 9·4 m.; Mailam (r.s.) 20·4 m.; Devanur 30·4 m.; Vellimedu 36·4 m.; Wandiwash (North Arcot District) 46·4 m.

Puduchattram to Porto Novo (r.s., H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., Re. 1) 4 m. Gravelled and practicable at all seasons.

Jonagan Choultry to Kullan Chavadi 4·4 m.

Tindivanam (r.s., H. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., Re. 1.) to Vellimedu 8·7 m. Road metalled and practicable at all seasons.

Toludur to Korayur 22 m. This road runs along the left bank of the Vellar; it is metalled and gravelled but heavy though practicable at all seasons; the river is fordable below the anicut; Pelandurai Anicut (R. 2, S. 3, F., As. 8) 21 m.; Korayur 22 m.

Tyagadurgam to Tiruvannamalai 34·5 m. Cross the Penner river, unbridged; otherwise road bridged throughout but only gravelled from Manalurpet to which place traffic in the rains is very difficult; Manalurpet 18·2 m.; Tiruvannamalai (North Arcot District) 34·5 m.

Ulundurpet to Chinna Salem 31·1 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors. Ulundurpet (r.s., H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, F., Re. 1); Tyagadurgam 14·7 m.; Kallakurchi (H. 2, R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12) 22·3 m.; Chinna Salem 31·1 m., cross the Vasistanadi river; Talaivasal* (Salem District) 40·3 m.

Villupuram * (r.s., R. 3, S. 3, F., As. 8) to Mambalapattu 9·6 m. Road gravelled, not practicable in the rains.

Virapperumanallur to Peria Sevalai (H. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 4) 8·5 m. Road gravelled.

Vriddhachalam to Tirukkoyilur 39·4 m. The road is metalled or gravelled and fit for motors. Vriddhachalam (R. 3, S. 3, F., As. 8); Mangalam 9·4 m.; Kiranur or Ulundurpet (H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, F., Re. 1) 13·4 m., cross the Gadilam and Sushanadi rivers, unbridged; Peria Sevalai (H. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 4) 25·4 m.; Tirukkoyilur (r.s., H. 1, R. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 39·4 m.

Bellary District [16 = 457·6 m.]

Adoni (r.s., R. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) to Siruguppa (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 25·6 m. Gravelled and the small nalas, bridged; practicable for carts at all seasons; cross the Hagari river, unbridged.

Alur to Nagaladinne 49·7 m. The road is metalled and possible for motors. Alur (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, As. 8); Hulabid 3·4 m.; Adoni (R. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) 16·4 m., cross two unbridged nalas; Yemmiganuru 36·6 m., cross several nalas, unbridged; Nagaladinne 49·7 m.

Aspari to Madhavaram 30·4 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors. Aspari (r.s.) cross 6 nalas, unbridged, fordable. Adoni (r.s., R. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) 13·5 m., cross 3 nalas, unbridged, fordable; Madhavaram 30·4 m.

Bellary to Siruguppa 34·4 m. The road is metalled throughout. Bellary (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., Re. 1) cross several nalas, unbridged; Dammuru 11·4 m.

* Petrol Depot.

Sanavasapuram 18 m., cross several nalas bridged; Tekkalakota 26·4 m. cross several nalas mostly bridged; Siruguppa (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 34·4 m.

Chippigiri to Alur (R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 13·3 m. Road metalled and bridged.

Chippigiri to Juggali (Kurnool District). A made road as far as Nancherla (r.s.), thence metalled and bridged.

Gundlapalli to Bellary 33·4 m. The road is metalled and possible for motors. Gundlapalli; Erragunta 10·2 m.; Bommanahalu 22 m. Bellary (r.s., B. 2, F., Re. 1) 33·4 m.

Harpanahalli (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) to Huvinohadagalli (R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 16·2 m. A very fair road, practicable at all seasons.

Harpanahalli (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) to Kudligi (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F.) 28 m. Possible for motors; cross the Chinna Hagri river, unbridged and Ainahalli vanka.

Hirehal to Aspari 52·4 m. The road is metalled. Hirehal; Bellary (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., Re. 1) 12 m. cross 3 nalas bridged; Moka 23·4 m.; cross the Hagari river unbridged; Halaharvi 32·6 m. cross several small nalas; at 39 m. pass Alur; Hoturu 45·1 m.; Aspari (r.s.) 52·4 m.; Potakalamari (Kurnool District) 61 m.

Hospet to Sovenahalli 34 m. The road is metalled and is possible for motors. Hospet (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, H. 1, S. 4, F., Re. 1) cross the Tungabhadra channel bridged; Bellahunisi (R. 2, B. 2, F., Re. 1) 12·3 m., cross the Chinna Hagri river and three nalas unbridged; Hampasagaram (R. 4, B. 4, F., As. 8) 26 m., Sovenahalli 34 m.

Kudatini to Hospet 39·4 m. Partially metalled and bridged, practicable for carts at all seasons; Kudatini (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8); Yethinabatti (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 12·6 m.; Ramandrug (R. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) 26·4 m., cross one river, unbridged; Hospet (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, H. 1, S. 4, F., Re. 1) 39·4 m.

Kudatini to Kampli 20 m. The road is metalled and possible for motors. Kudatini (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) Daroji (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., Re. 1) 8 m. cross 2 nalas unbridged; Kampli (R. 3, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 20 m.

Kudligi to Gowripur 23·4 m. Road partly metalled not bridged it is practicable for carts at all seasons; Kudligi (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F.); Chilkanahalli (R. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 12 m.; Gowripur 23·4 m

Rachamari to Halvi 15·4 m. Metalled but not bridged.

Rayadrug to Kuderu 41 m. A very good gravelled road practicable at all seasons; Rayadrug (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8), cross the Hagari river unbridged; Gundlapalli (Anantapur District) 16 m., cross the Penner river, unbridged; Kuderu (R. 2, B. 1, S. 2, F., As. 8) 41 m.

Chingleput District [16 = 320·1 m.]

Chingleput * (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) to Covelong 20 m. Metalled and bridged, practicable at all seasons.

Chothupakam to Cheyur 14 m. Metalled and bridged, practicable at all seasons.

Cortelliyar river to Puthur (Chittoor District) 43·4 m. Cross the Arni river, unbridged. Road metalled and all smaller streams, bridged; Uttukotai 18·4 m.; Nagalapuram (R. 2, B. 1, S. 2, F., As. 8) 28 m.; Puthur (Chittoor District) (r.s, R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 6) 43·4 m.

Karunguli (r.s., H. 2, R. 2, B. 3, S. 1, F., As. 12) to Nelvaye 7 m. Metalled and practicable at all seasons.

Karunguli (r.s., H. 2, R. 2, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8) to Tirukalikundram (R. 1, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 8) 13 m. Road metalled and partially bridged, practicable at all seasons; cross the Palar.

Madurantakam to Kandadu (South Arcot District) (r.s.) 26 m. Road in good order.

Punjetti to Pulicat 16 m. Cross the Arni river, unbridged. Road metalled

* Petrol Depot.

except last 4 miles. Practicable at all seasons; Ponneri (r.s.) 5 m.; Pulicat 16 m.

Poonamallee to Ramanjeri 27·7 m. The road is metalled or gravelled and practicable at all seasons as far as Tirupachur (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8) 19·4 m.; Poonamallee (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8); Korattur (R. 1, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 8·1 m., cross the Kuvam at Periyakuppam unbridged; Tiruvallur (r.s.), 16 m., cross the Korttalaiyar river unbridged; Ramanjeri 27·7 m., cross 2 streams unbridged; Tirutani (Chittoor District) 47·7 m.

Puduvoyal (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1) to Arni 4 m. Bridged and metalled throughout.

Red Hills to Velliyur (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, As. 8) 13·4 m. Bridged and metalled throughout.

Sadras to Balchetty Chattram 47·2 m. The road is metalled. Sadras * (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8); Tirukallikundram* (R. 1 B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 9 m.; Chingleput * (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 18 m.; Attur 22·4 m.; Walajabad (r.s.) 31·4 m.; Nazarathpet 36·7 m.; Conjeeveram (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 40 m. Balchetty Chattram (R. 2, B. 2, S 2, F., As. 8) 47·2 m.

St. Thomas' Mount (r s.) to Avadi 11·2 m. A made road, practicable at all times; St. Thomas' Mount (r.s.); Poonamallee * (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 6 m.; Avadi (r.s., H. 1, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 11·2 m.

Tiruvottiyur to Puduvoyal 21 m. Cross the Cortelliyar and Arni rivers, unbridged. A fair-weather tract only, unmetalled and unbridged except for the last four miles.

Vandalur to Tiruvallur 26 m. Cross the Malapadu tank surplus unbridged. Road metalled and partially bridged not practicable at all seasons; Vandalur (r.s., R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8); Padappai 4 m.; Sriperumbudur (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 14 m., cross the Cooum river, unbridged; Tiruvallur (r.s.), 26 m.

Wallajabad to Sunkwar's Choultry 11 m. Cross the Tenneri tank surplus channel, unbridged. Road metalled, not practicable at all seasons.

Walajabad to Vandalur 18·6 m. Cross three small streams, unbridged. Road metalled not practicable at all seasons, Orakadam 10 m.; Vandalur 18·6 m.

Chittoor District [23 = 509·4 m.]

Angallu to Gurramkonda 12·6 m. Gravelled road with steep switchy tracks and rather dangerous turns; passable for motors. Angallu; Gurramkonda (R. 3, B. 2, S. 3, F., Re. 1) 12·6 m.; Chinna Mandem (Cuddapah District) 22·6 m.

Baipagaripalli to Palmaner 8 m. The road is metalled and passable for motors. Baipagaripalli; Palmaner (H. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 8 m.

Chittoor (r.s.) to Aragonda 12·3 m. Cross one stream, unbridged. First part metalled, rest gravelled.

Chittoor (r.s) to Airala 15 m. Cross two streams, unbridged. Road first metalled and then gravelled.

Chittoor to Nagari 35·6 m. Cross the Nagari and Poiney river, unbridged. The latter river is unfordable in the wet season. Road metalled or gravelled and practicable at all seasons; Chittoor (r.s., H. 1, R. 2, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 12); Pallipattu 25·3 m.; Nagari 35·6 m.

Chittoor (r.s.) to Penumuru 13·6 m. Cross the Poiney river, unbridged. Road not in good order.

Chittoor (r.s.)—Paradarami (H. 1, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8)—Swamireddipalli 16 m.; Part of Chittoor to Gudiyattam Road.

Gurramkonda (R. 3, B. 2, S. 3, F., Re. 1) to Cuddapah Border 7 m. The road is motorable. Part of Road to Royachoti.

Kandlamadugu to Kandukur 22 m. Road gravelled and motorable.

Madanapalle (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., Re. 1) to Madanapalle taluk boundary 7 m. Road motorable.

Madanapalle to Piler 35·6 m. Cross the Bahuda and Pinchanadi rivers, unbridged. This road is metalled

* Petrol Depot.

throughout and practicable for carts at all seasons. Madanapalle (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., Re. 1); Chinna Tippasamudram (R. 2, B. 2, F., Re. 1–8) 8·2 m.; Vayalpad (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 12·6 m.; Kaligiri (r.s.); Piler (r.s., H. 1, B. 2, F., As. 6) 35·6 m.

Nayakneri to Venkatagirikota 12 m. The road is in fair order. Nayakneri (H. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8); Venkatagirikota (H. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 6) 12 m.

Pallipet to Puttur (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 6) 15·1 m. Road is in a very bad condition.

Punganur to Kallur 34 m. The road is unbridged at Tsadum. Parts of road rough and stony.

Punganur to Ramasamudram 14 m. Road motorable.

Puthalpet to Pellakuru 69 m. The road is metalled throughout and bridged with the exception of the rivers mentioned. Puthalpet (r.s., H. 1 R. 1, B. 2, S. 2 F., As. 6); Gadanki 10·5 m., cross the Swarnamukhi river, fordable; Chandragiri (r.s., R. 3, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8), 23·1 m., recross the Swarnamukhi river, unbridged; Tirupati (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 6) 34 m.; the river crossing across Rallakalva, 3 miles from Renigunta, is very difficult for motors. Renigunta 40 m.; Virapaidu 50·7 m., Kalahasti (r.s.) 58·5 m.; Pellakuru 69 m. Nellore District—Nayudupet (r.s., H. 2, R. 2, S. 2, F., As. 4) 77·4 m.

Pudi (r.s.) to Chandragiri (r.s. R. 3, B. 3, S. 2, F., As. 8) 17·4 m. This road crosses two rivers the Swarnamukhi river, and its tributary unbridged. It is difficult for motors. Pass Tirupati (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 6) 9·4 m.

Tiruttani to Karakambadi 36·5 m. The road is metalled or gravelled and fit for motors throughout though there are some difficult crossings at various streams. Tiruttani (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 6); cross the Nandi and Khushasthali rivers unbridged, both fordable. Nagari (r.s.) 11 m.; Puttur (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 6) 20 m.; Vadamala 28 m., cross a nala and Swarnamukhi river unbridged; Renigunta (r.s.) 33·4 m.; Karakambadi 35·6 m.; Mamunduru (r.s.) 43 m.; Balipalli (Cuddapah District) 46 m.

Tiruttani (r.s.) to Ramkrishnarajapet 12·7 m. Cross the Tiruttani river, unbridged. Road is in fair order but somewhat difficult for motors.

Tiruvallam (r.s.) to Chittoor (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12) 23·6 m. Metalled and bridged. Practicable at all seasons.

Vayalpad (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) (Chittoor District) to Gurramkonda (R. 3, B. 3, S. 3, F., Re. 1) 10·4 m. Gravelled and practicable all the year round.

Venkatagirikota to Palmaner 25 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors throughout. Venkatagirikota (H. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 6); Baireddipalle 10·4 m.; Palamaner (H. 2, B. 1, F., As. 6) 23·2 m.

Yerpedu to Venkatagiri (r.s.) 16·5 m. Cross two streams unbridged. Road metalled.

Coimbatore District [38=1,121·7 m.]

Anamalai* to Pollachi* (r.s., R. 5, B. 4, S. 1, F., Re. 1) 8 m. Road bridged and metalled, practicable at all seasons.

Bhavani (H. 1, R. 3, S. 3, F., As. 8) to Girikakandi 45·5 m. Road fair up to Andiyur and passable in fair weather up to Chellampalaiyam. Thence to Girikakandi it is a forest road. Andiyur (R. 1, B. 1, F., As. 8) 12 m.; Chellampalaiyam (H. 1, B. 2. S, 2, F, As. 8) 16 m.; Girikakandi 45·5 m.

Bhavani to Samballi 29·1 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors only to Ammapet. Ammapet to Sambapalli is only an earthen road. Bhavani (H. 1, R. 3, S. 3, F., As. 8): cross 5 streams usually fordable. Ammapet 13·6 m.; Nerinjipettai (R. 1, As. 4) 16·2 m.; cross several streams; Samballi 29·1 m.; Cholappadi * (Salem District) 34·1 m.

Bhavani to Satyamangalam 33·5 m. Road good and passable at all seasons of the year but has a number of

* Petrol Depot.

unbridged gaps which sometimes become impassable for short periods during floods. Bhavani (H. 1, R. 3, S. 3, F., As. 8); Attani 14·6 m.; Satyamangalam (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., Re. 1) 33·5 m.

Bilur to Ajjipuram 23 m. Cross the Odanthorai and several smaller streams, unbridged. The road is neither metalled nor bridged; (unmaintained). Bailur (H. 1, R. 1, 2, S. 1, F., As. 8); Porase Goundenpalaiyam 8·2 m.; Ajjipuram 23 m.

Cheyur to Gobichettipalaiyam 23·1 m. Road is a metalled one and is good at all seasons of the year; Nambiyur 10·6 m.; Kurumandur 15·4 m.; Gobichettipalaiyam (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 8) 23·1 m.

Coimbatore * (r.s., H. 1, R. 2, B. 3, F., Re. 1) to Boluvampatti 13·5 m. Cross the Noyyel river, unbridged; river fordable; road metalled up to Iruthupallam but has a number of unbridged gaps.

Coimbatore to Puliyampatti 29·4 m. Road metalled and partially bridged; Coimbatore* (r.s., H. 1, R. 2, B. 3, F., Re. 1); Siravanampatti 6·5 m.; Annur (H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, F., Re. 1) 19·7 m.; Puliyampatti 29·4 m.

Coimbatore to Sundapati 32·2 m. Cross the Bhavani river, unbridged, at Sundapati. A good fair-weather road as far as Tadagam; then a bridle-path for the next 8 miles, then 6 miles very difficult to Gopanari beyond which the path is only practicable for foot passengers; Coimbatore* (r.s., H. 1, R. 2, B. 3, F., Re. 1); Tadagam 12·2 m.; Gopanari 26·2 m.; Sundapati 32·2 m.

Danayakkankottai to Bennari Chattram (R. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8) 10 m. A fair-weather track only. Cross the Bhavani river, unbridged, seldom fordable (unmaintained).

Danayakkankottai to Satyamangalam 12·6 m. Cross the Bhavani river, unbridged. Partly maintained as a gravelled road from Kottamangalam. The river near Kottamangalam is seldom fordable; Kottamangalam (R. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8) 4·6 m.; Satayamangalam (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., Re. 1) 12·6 m.

Dali to Palladam 37·1 m. Metalled road, good and practicable at all seasons of the year; Udamalpet * (R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 7·1 m.; Periyapatti (H. 1, R. 2, F., As. 4) 19·7 m.; Manthiripalaiyam (R. 1, B. 1, F., As. 4) 29·7 m.; Palladam (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F. Re. 1) 37·1 m.

Dharapuram to Palladam 28 m. The road is metalled and bridged almost throughout and practicable at all seasons. Dharapuram (H. 3, R. 3, B. 4, S. 3, F., As. 8) cross the Amaravati river, unbridged; Palladam (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) 28 m.

Dharapuram to Perundurai 41 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors. Dharapuram (H. 3. B. 2, S 3, F., As. 8); Udiyur (R. 1, B. 1, F., As. 8) 12 m.; Kangayam (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 20 m.; Chennimalai 32·7 m.; Perundurai (r.s., R. 2, S. 1, F., As. 4) 41 m.

Dharapuram to Satyamangalam 6·81 m. The road is metalled and bridged and fit for motors. Dharapuram (H. 3, B 2, S. 3, F., As. 8), Maniagaram 7·3 m.; Koyilpalaiyam 20·1 m.; Tiruppur (r.s., R. 2, S. 3, F., As. 4) 31·5 m., cross the Noyyel river, bridged; Avanashi (R. 2, B. 2, S 2, F., Re. 1) 32·4 m.; Pulliyampatti (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8) 55·1 m., cross the Bhavani river by a bridge; Satyamangalam (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., Re. 1) 68·1 m.

Erode * (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) to Bhavani (H. 1, R. 3, S. 3, F., As. 8) 8·6 m. Metalled and bridged, practicable at all seasons.

Kangayam to Kodumudi 23·2 m. Road passable; Kangayam (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8); Muttur 12·2 m., cross the Noyyel river unbridged. Kodumudi 23·2 m.

Kangayam to Mettupalaiyam 50·7 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors but most of the streams are unbridged; Kangayam (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8). cross 2 nalas, unbridged;

* Petrol Depot.

Nachipalaiyam 10·3 m., cross one stream fordable; Tiruppur (r.s. R. 2, S. 3, F., As. 4) 18 m., cross Noyyel river, bridged; Avanashi (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) 25·7 m., cross 2 nalas unbridged and 3 bridged; Annur (H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, F., Re. 1) 37·7 m., cross 12 nalas, unbridged; Mettupalaiyam (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 50·7 m.

Kavundappadi to Bhavani 9 m. metalled, with unfordable streams during the rains; Kavundappadi (H. 1, B. 1, F.); Bhavani (H. 1, R. 10, S. 3, F., As. 8) 9 m.; Edappadi (Salem district) 25 m.

Kaveripuram to Kollegal 57·6 m. Forest road up to Ajjipuram; thence to Kollegal, fit for motors in fair weather. Kaveripuram* (R. 1, As. 4), cross the Palar river and 6 nalas, unbridged; Jatalapatti or Pottaiyenpalaiyam 8·4 m., cross 6 nalas, unbridged; Nadukkaval 15·6 m., cross the Palar river unbridged, three times; Gerikakandi 24·2 m., cross many nalas, unbridged; Ramapuram (R. 3, B. 2, S. 1, As. 8) 33·6 m., cross 3 streams, unbridged, fordable; Ajjipuram 37·6 m.; Hanur (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 42·6 m., cross one stream, unbridged, fordable; Singanallur (H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, As. 4) 49·7 m., cross a river, bridged; Kollegal (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 57·6 m.

Madattukulam to Pollachi 27 m. The road is metalled throughout and fit for motors and bridged. Madattukulam (R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8); Udamalpet (R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 9 m.; Gomangalam (R. 1, F., As. 4) 16·4 m.; Pollachi* (r.s., R. 3, B. 2, As. 8) 27 m.; cross the Coregoar river; Kolinjampara (Malabar district) 41 m.

Malayampalaiyam to Satyamangalam 52·7 m. The road is a good one, metalled, fit for motors and partially bridged. Malayampalayam (R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 4); Erode* (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 13 m., cross 3 nalas, unbridged, fordable; Kavundappadi * (H. 1, B. 1, As. 4) 27·7 m.; Gobichettipalaiyam) R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 8) 36·7 m., cross a nala, unbridged; Kasipalaiyam 43·7 m., cross the Bhavani river bridged and two streams, unbridged; Satyamangalam (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F. Re. 1) 52·7 m.

Mettupalaiyam to Satyamangalam 28 m. Metalled; the Bhavani and other large streams are bridged; road is practicable at all seasons; Mettupalaiyam* (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, 2 F., As. 8); Sirumugai (H. 1, R. 2, F., As. 8) 6·6 m.; Ayyampalaiyam (H. 1, R. 1, B. 1, F.); Satyamangalam (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., Re. 1) 28 m.

Mulanur (H. 1, B. 1, F., As, 8 to Vellakovil (R. 2, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8) 15·2 m. Road good and passable at all times of the year, cross the Amaravati 7 m., unbridged.

Padiyur to Kunnattur 15·2 m. Road metalled and partially bridged, practicable at all seasons; Padiyur, cross the Noyyel river, unbridged, 3·4 m.; Uttukuli (r.s.) 6·6 m.; Chengappalli 10·2 m.; Kunnattur 15·2 m.

Perundurai to Erode 11 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors. Perundurai (r.s., R. 2, S. 1, F., As. 4), cross 1 stream, unbridged; Erode* (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 11 m.

Perundurai (r.s., R. 2, S. 1, F., As. 4) to Kunnattur 12 m. Road partly gravelled, practicable at all seasons.

Perundurai to Satyamangalam 31·6 m. Road fairly good, passable by carts at all seasons of the year; Perundurai (r.s., R. 2, S. 1, F., As. 4); Siruvallur 11·7 m.; Kurumandur 20·6 m.; Satyamangalam (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., Re. 1) 31·6 m.

Podanur* (r.s.) to Coimbatore* (r.s., H. 1, R. 2, B. 3, F., Re. 1) 4·1 m. Metalled and bridged throughout; practicable at all seasons.

Pollachi to Chikka Gasenur 87·4 m. As far as Gudalur the road is metalled and fit for motors and bridged; from thence to the foot of the hill there is merely a fair-weather cart-track. Pollachi* (r.s., R. 3, B. 2, S. 1, F., Re. 1); Kinnathukadavu Chattram (R. 1, F., As. 4) 11·4 m.; Coimbatore* (r.s., H. 1, R. 3, B. 4, S. 4, F., Re. 1) 25·4

* Petrol Depot.

m.; Gudalur 36·4 m., cross two nalas, unbridged, fordable; Sirumugai (H. 1, R. 2, F., As. 8) 50 m., cross the Bhavani river and some nalas, unbridged; Danayakkankottai 59 m., cross the Mayar river and some nalas, unbridged; Gazelhatti (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 8) 69 m., cross one stream, fordable; Tallamalai (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 75 m.; Chikka Gasenur 87·4 m.

Pollachi to Mingara 13·4 m. Road metalled; Pollachi* (r.s., R. 5, B. 4, S. 1, F., Re. 1); Mingara 13·4 m.; Kollengode* (Malabar district 21·4 m.)

Pollachi to Perundurai 65·2 m. Road metalled throughout and passable at all seasons of the year; Pollachi* (r.s., R. 5, B. 4, S. 1, F., Re. 1); Negamam 9·4 m.; Palladam (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., Re. 1) 31 m.; Tiruppur (r.s., R. 2, S. 3, F., As. 4) 39·6 m.; Kunnattur 53·2 m.; Perundurai (r.s., R. 2, S. 1, F., As. 4) 65·2 m.

Ponachi Saddle to Pollachi 20·7 m. Road metalled; Ponachi Saddle; cross the Auliyar river, bridged, and several smaller streams, unbridged; Pollachi* (r.s., R. 5, B. 4, S. 1, F., Re. 1) 20·7 m.

Pulliyampatti (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8) to Nambiyur 11·5 m. Road rough in places but passable by carts all the year round.

Samballi to Kaveripuram* (R. 1, As. 4) 7·1 m. Earthen road, not maintained.

Sulur to Karumattampatti (R. 2, As. 4) 5·3 m. Metalled and bridged, practicable at all seasons.

Udamalpet to Chinna Dharapuram 48·7 m. The road is metalled but unbridged and fit for motors. Udamalpet* (R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8); Karattoluvu (R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 10 m.; Dharapuram (H. 3, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 8) 24 m., cross the Amaravati river and nalas, bridged; Nilambur 29·7 m.; Mulanur (H. 1, B. 1, F., As. 8) 37·6 m., cross the Amaravati river, bridged; Chinna Dharapuram 48·7 m., cross the Amaravati river bridged; Tumbivadi (Trichinopoly district) 58·7 m.

Vellakkovil to Erode 30·1 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors but unbridged; Vellakkovil (R. 2, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8); Muttur 7·6 m., cross the Noyyel, unbridged; Erode * (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 30·1 m., cross the Cauvery river, unbridged; Sankaridrug (Salem district) 43·2 m.

Cuddapah District [16 = 666·1 m.]

Balipalli to Gundalaru 117·1 m. Fit for motors between Tippalur and Chilamumkuru. The road is metalled or gravelled and practicable at all seasons. Balipalli (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 8), cross the Genjana river, unbridged; Koduru (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., Re. 1) 13·1 m., cross the Mushtiyar and Gundalageru rivers, unbridged; Orampad 23·1 m.; Utukuru 33·4 m.; Rajampeta (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, As. 8) 36 m., cross the Cheyar river, unbridged; Nandalur (r.s., R. 1, B. 1, S. 2, F., As. 8) 42·2 m.; Vontimitta (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 53·1 m.; Bakarpet (r.s.), 58·6 m., cross the Buga river, unbridged; Cuddapah (r.s., H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, F., Re. 1) 69·2 m., cross Vallur Vanka, unbridged; Tappetla 80·3 m., cross the Papaghni river, unbridged; Tippalur 89·1 m.; Yerraguntla (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, As. 8) Chilamamkuru 97·1 m., cross one stream, unbridged; Yamavaram 105·4 m.; Gundaluru (H. 1, B. 1, F., As. 4) 117·1 m., cross the Chitravati river, unbridged; Bondaladinna (Anantapur District) 126·4 m.

Chinna Mandem to Porumamilla 93·3 m. The road is metalled but the Penner and Sagiler rivers are impassable in heavy flood. The road is fit for motors. Chinna Mandem; Rayachoti 10 m. (from Rayachoti to Cuddapah please see Trunk Road Chittoor—Kurnool), cross the Penner river, unbridged; Siddhout (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, As. 8) 53 m.; Reddipalli 62·4 m. at 4½ m., cross the Sagiler river on a causeway; Badvel (R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 73·7 m.; Payalagunta 84·1 m.; Porumamilla (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 8) 93·3

* Petrol Depot.

m., Kalasapad 103·2 m., cross Sagileru, unbridged; Allinagaram (Kurnool district) 107·6 m.

Gopavaram to Yerraguntla 48·1 m. Road metalled and practicable at all seasons, except when the Penner is in flood. Gopavaram; Badvel (R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 4·3 m.; Hotumadagu 14·3 m.; Maidukuru 28·3 m., cross the Kundar river, unbridged; Proddatur 40·3 m., cross the Penner river, unbridged; Yerraguntla 48·1 m.

Guramkonda to Sonepoy 31·2 m. Cross one large stream, unbridged. A metalled road practicable as far as Kalkada, thence a mere track, but over hard soil and practicable at all times; Kalkada 14·2 m., cross two streams, unbridged; Sonepoy (H. 1, B. 1, F., As. 4) 31·2 m.

Kodur to Gudur 44·7 m. Cross the Ganjam and Venkatagiri rivers and two small streams, unbridged. This road leads from Kodur into the Nellore district by the Changalati Kanama pass. Mere track in Cuddapah district. From Venkatagiri to Gudur the road is a good one and is partially bridged. Kodur (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., Re. 1). NELLORE DISTRICT—Venkatagiri (r.s.) 20 m.; Gudur (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 44·7 m.

Patur to Porumamilla 23·4 m. Cross the Sagiler river, unbridged. Road made up to the end of the pass but a mere track beyond it; Jangamrazpalli pass 7·6 m.; Porumamilla (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 8) 23·4 m.

Porumamilla to Umalvada (Kurnool district) 16 m. Partly metalled and gravelled; Porumamilla (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 8), cross the Sagiler river, unbridged; Umalvada 16 m.

Proddatur to Duvvuru 10·6 m. Cross the Kundar river, unbridged. A mere track.

Proddatur to Narnur (Kurnool district) (R. 3, S. 2, F., As. 8) 75 m. Mere track.

Pulivendla (R. 2, B. 2, F., Re. 1) to Muddanur (r.s., R. 1, B. 1, S. 2, As. 8) 22·6 m., cross three feeders of the Papaghni river. This road is metalled and bridged and fit for carts in the dry season.

Pullampet to Podalakam 43 m. Cross the Pulangar, Gunjama and Venkatagiri rivers, unbridged. This is a road leading into the Nellore district by the Rapur pass. A made road exists as far as Chitvel, but is not maintained; thence to the foot of the pass a rough track. Thence a fair-weather track to Rapur. Then to Gudur there is a good made road partially bridged; Chitvel 11 m. NELLORE DISTRICT—Rapur (H. 1, R. 2, S. 2, F., As. 4) 25 m.; Podalakum 43 m.

Rayachoti to Balapanur 60·1 m. The road is metalled. Rayachoti (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., Re. 1), cross the Mandwa river and several nalas, unbridged; Lakkireddipalli 9·5 m.; Surup Agraharam 21·2 m., cross the Papaghni river and a stream, unbridged; Vempalli 33 m., cross one large stream, unbridged; Vemula 42·3 m., cross two large streams, unbridged; Pulivendla (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) 51·4 m., cross two large streams, unbridged; Balapanur 60·1 m., cross one large stream, unbridged; Yellanuru (Anantapur district) 74·7 m.

Rayachoti to Rajampet 34·3 m. Road gravelled throughout; practicable at all seasons. Rayachoti (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., Re. 1) 43·6 m.; Sonepoy (H. 1, B. 1, F., As. 4) 14·5 m., cross the Cheyar river, unbridged; Rajampet (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 34·3 m.

Vaimpalli to Cuddapah (r.s., H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, F., Re. 1) 27 m. Cross the Papaghni river, unbridged. This road is metalled but not bridged and is practicable for carts at all seasons.

Vontimitta (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) to Kuruguntapalli 11 m. Mere track, not maintained.

Vontimitta (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) to Siddhout (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 7·7 m. Cross the Penner river, unbridged. Road gravelled and bridged.

Ganjam District [25 = 737·3 m.]

Billipadra to Gulleri 32 m. Road metalled. Cross the Bodanei river, and some small streams, unbridged.

Russellkonda (R. 3, B. 3, F., As. 8) 17 m.; Kullada 21 m.; Galleri 32 m.

Baruva to Kanchilli (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) 6 m. A metalled road.

Berhampur to Dharampur 80 m. The road is metalled as far as Pipalaponka, thence earthen; it is bridged with the exception of the Jhoro river. It is fit for motors till Pipalaponka. Berhampur (r.s., R. 3, B. 2, S. 3, F., Re. 1); Hingelli (R. 1, B. 2, S. 2. F., As. 12) 14·4 m.; Aska (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) 25 m.; Jannivilli (H. 1, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 35 m., cross the Jhoro river, unbridged; Surada (R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 12) 47 m.; Pipalaponka 55 m.; Korada 64 m., cross 3 nalas, unbridged; Digi 70 m., cross 1 stream, unbridged, fordable; Dharampur 80 m.

Bomali to Palkonda 24 m. Road metalled; Jalmoru (R. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 7 m., cross the Vamsadhara river, unbridged; Saribujjili (R. 1, B. 1, As. 8) 14 m.; Palkonda (R. 2, B. 2, S. 5, F., As. 8) 24 m.

Bugada (R. 1, B. 2, As. 4) to Ballairu 12 m. Cross the Baghuna river, unbridged; a fair-weather track only.

Calingapatam to Chintada 15·5 m. Metalled and bridged and fit for motors; Calingapatam (R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8); Gara (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 4) 5·4 m.; Bairi 10·4 m.; Chintada 15·5 m.

Calingapatam to Parlakimedi 34·4 m. The road is metalled throughout and bridged with the exception of the Vamsadhara river. Calingapatam (R. 2, B. 2, S.2, F., As. 8), cross the Vamsadhara river, unbridged; Narasannapet (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 7 m.; Saravakota 19 m.; Karasavada 29 m.; Parlakimedi (R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 12) 34·4 m.

Chicacole to Calingapatam 17 m. Metalled and bridged and fit for motors. Chicacole (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12); Gara (R. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 4) 12 m.; Calingapatam (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 17 m.

Ganjam to Tickaballi 91 m. The road is metalled and bridged with the exception of the Mahanadi river at Aska. Fit for motors. Biridi Gopalpur 8·4 m.; Purushottapur (R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 18·4 m., Boyarani (R. 1, B, 2, F., As. 8) 29 m., cross the Mahanadi river, unbridged; Aska (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) 35 m.; Gangupur (R. 1, B. 2, F., As. 8) 49 m.; Russellkonda (R. 3, B. 3, F., As. 8) 60 m.; Mojjagada (R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 68 m.; Durgaprasad (R. 1, B. 2, F., As. 4) 77 m.; Tickaballi 91 m.

Gopalpur to Digupudi 27·2 m. Metalled and bridged and fit for motors; Gopalpur; Berhampur (r.s., R. 3, B. 3, S. 3, F., Re. 1) 9 m.; Digupudi (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 27·2 m.

Gopalpur to Purushottapur 18 m. Metalled and bridged; Gopalpur; Narendrapur (R. 1, B. 2, As. 8) 3½m., cross the Rushikulya river, unbridged; Purushottapur (R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 18 m.

Hiramandalam (R. 1, B. 2, F., As. 8) to Karasavada 7 m. Cross the Vamsadhara river, unbridged.

Humma to Purushottapur 16 m. Road metalled and bridged.

Kalingia to Pohkiribund 64·4 m. The road is metalled throughout and is bridged. Kalingia; Udayagiri (R. 2, S. 2) 4·4 m.; Raika (R. 2, S. 2) 18·4 m.; Dharampur (R. 2, S. 2) 29·4 m.; Nuagam 36·4 m.; Balliguda (R. 9, S. 2, F.) 46·4 m.; Baracoma 53·4 m.; Pohkiribund 64·4 m.

Kottapalli to Parlakimedi (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 12) 36 m. Road metalled.

Kotturu to Parlakimedi 17 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors from Haddubagi. Kotturu (R. 1, B. 2, F., As. 8), cross the Vamsadhara river, unbridged; Haddubagi (R. 1, B. 2, F.) 8 m.; Parlakimedi (R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 12) 17 m.

Mojjagada to Birakote 10 m. This road is unmetalled.

Naupada to Hiramandalam 26 m. Cross the Vamsadhara river, unbridged, 6 miles from Katlapad. Naupada (r.s., R. 1, B. 2, S. 2, As. 4); Jembore 9 m.; Katlapad 20 m.; Heremandalam (R. 2, B. 1, S. 2, F., As. 8) 26 m.

Naupada (r.s., R. 1, B. 2, S. 2, As. 4) to Parlakimedi (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 12) 24 m. Road metalled and bridged, practicable at all seasons. The two

places are now connected by a light feeder railway.

Pattikonda to Haruva 3 m. Bridged and metalled, practicable at all seasons.

Pundi to Maliyaputtu 20·4 m. Road metalled and bridged and fit for motors; Bendi (near Pata Tekkali) 3·4 m.; Maliaputiu 20·4 m.

Sonnapur to Kurchilli 77 m. The road is metalled throughout and bridged with the exception of the Godahaddo and Mahanadi rivers. The road is fit for motors. Girisola 6 m.; Chikati 16 m., cross eleven nalas and two streams, unbridged; Digupudi (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F. As. 8.) 30 m., cross the Godahaddo river, unbridged, Serugada 40 m.; Aska (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) 49 m., cross the Mahanadi river; Ballipadra (R. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 4) 59 m.; Bugada(R. 1. B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 4) 67 m., Kurichi 77 m.

Tintelgada to Bellurgaon 22 m. Cross the Bodanai river, unbridged. Road metalled and practicable.

Tintelgada to Kalikatta 15 m. Cross the Baroda and Salingi rivers and several hill streams, unbridged.

Udayagiri to Balliguda 42 m. The road is good. Kusadandy 10 m.; Sarangodo (R. 2, S. 2) 21 m.; Kurtilli (R. 2, S. 2) 32 m ; Balliguda 42 m.

Godavari District [17=571·4 m.]

Amalapuram * to Cocanada * (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., Re. 1) 32 m., at 16 m., Yedurlanka, cross two large branches of the Godavari and a creek at Annampalli, unbridged. Road partly bridged but metalled throughout.

Amalapuram to Pedda Gannavaram 8·6 m. Bridged and metalled through out.

Balabhadrapuram to Korukonda 20·4 m. Bridged and metalled, practicable at, all seasons; Ballabadrapur (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8); Rajanagaram (H. 1, R. 1, B. 2, F., As. 8) 12 m.; Korukonda 20·4 m.

Cocanada to Jangareddigudem 78·5 m. Road metalled or gravelled and bridged with the exception of 3 large rivers and fit for motors. Cocanada * (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., Rs. 2); Samalkot (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 8 m.; Nallacheruvu (R. 2, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 4) 19·3 m.; Rajanagaram (H. 1, B. 2, F., As. 8) 26 m.; Rajahmundry* (r.s.) 36·1 m., cross the Godavari river, unbridged; Tallipudi 52·1 m.; Gopalapuram 62·5 m.; Koyelagudam (R. 4, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 70·5 m.; Jangareddigudem (R. 4, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 78·5 m.

Draksharama to Biccavole 15 m. Bridged and metalled; practicable at all seasons.

Draksharama to Medapad 15 m. Bridged and gravelled: Thapiswaram 12 m.; Medapad (r.s.) 15 m.

Jaggampeta (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) to Kothapalli 13·4 m. Bridged and metalled, practicable for carts at all seasons.

Jaggannadagiri* to Ramachandrapuram (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As, 8) 7·4 m. Fully gravelled along the canal bank.

Maredumilli* to Lakkavaram 24 m.; Maredumilli cross the Sileru river near Thulasipaka; Valamur 8 m.; Lakkavaram* 24 m.

Narasapur to Tuni 95·5 m. Up to Kotipalli the road is metalled or gravelled and fit for motors. Narasapur* (R. 1, B. 2, F., As. 8), cross the Vasista, a branch of the Godavari river; Nagaram 14 m., cross the Vainakyem, a branch of the Godavari, unbridged; Amalapuram * 24 m., cross the Godavari unbridged; Kotipalli 32·4 m.; Draksharamam 39 m.; Gollapalem 48 m., Cocanada* (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., Re. 1) 56 m.; Gollaprolu (r.s.) 70 m.; Arimpudi or Annavaram (R. 2, S. 4, F., As. 8) 84 m.; Tuni (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 95·5 m.; Nakkapalli (Vizagapatam district) 107·5 m.

Rajahmundry (r.s.) to Kothapalli 23 m. A made road practicable at all seasons; a branch from this leads to Rampa, 34 miles from Rajahmundry.

Rajahmundry* (r.s.) to Purushottapatnam 18 m. A river embankment fit for foot traffic.

* Petrol Depot.

Rajahmundry to Samalkota, 34 m. Bridged and metalled, practicable at all seasons; this road passes through Dowlaishweram and thence skirts the canal; Rajahmundry* (r.s.); Balabadrapur (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 16 m.; Samalkota (r.s., R. 6, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 34 m.

Rampa to Gortedu 58 m.; Maredumilli * (R. 1, B. 2 S. 2, As. 4) 18 m., cross the Pamuleru river at Kutuvara; Bodulu* (R. 1, B. 1, As. 4) 28 m.; Gortedu (Vizagapatam District) 58 m.

Rampa to Samagedda 28 m. (via) Kota (R. 1, S., F., As. 8) 16 m.

Samalkota to Jaddangi 37 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors. Samalkota (r.s., R. 6, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8); Jaggampeta, (R. 3, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 12 m.; Yeleswaram (R. 3, B. 2, S. 2, F., As., 8) 21 m.; Jaddangi (R. 2, B. 2, As. 8) 37 m.; Koyyuru (Vizagapatam District) 53 m.

Yeleswaram to Gortedu 63 m. The road is metalled as far as Addatigela and fit for motor; thence a jungle track. Yeleswaram (R. 3, B. 2, S. 2, F, As. 8); Addatigela (R. 1, B. 1, S. 2, As. 4) 16 m.; cross 1 nala unbridged; Rayapalli (R. 1, B. 1, As. 4) 26 m., cross a river, fordable; Samagedda 37 m., cross 5 nalas, unbridged, fordable; Gortedu (R. 1, B 2, S. 2, As. 4) 63 m.; cross 2 nalas unbridged, fordable; Dharakonda (Vizagapatam district) 84 m.

Guntur District [20 = 638·1 m.]

Bapatla (r.s., R. 3, B. 2, F., As. 12) to Guntur* (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., Re. 1) 31·4 m., cross the Tungabhadra drain, bridged, road metalled and good.

Chandvole to Ponnur (R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 6·4 m., road metalled.

Chinna Ganjam (r.s.) to Inkollu (R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 10·4 m.

Chintalacheruvu to Vinukonda 19·6 m. A metalled road fit for motors. Chintalacheruvu, cross the Gundalakamma river, unbridged also several nalas unbridged but fordable; Vinukonda (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 10·6 m.

Dachepalle to Tumarakod 12·6 m. Cross numerous streams, unbridged. Road metalled throughout. Dachepalle (R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8); Gurajala (R. 4, B. 2, F., As. 8) 6 m.; Tumarakod (R. 3, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8) 19·6 m.

Elchur to Krosuru 38·2 m. A metalled road; Narasaraopet (r.s., R. 4, B. 2, F., As. 8) 15·4 m., cross the Yadavalli Vagu, Isukapalem Vagu, Gollapadu Vagu, Mulakaluru Vagu and 23 small streams, unbridged; Sattenapalle (R. 3, B. 2, F., As. 8) 28·2 m., cross 5 small nalas, unbridged; Krossuru (R. 1, B. 1, F., As. 8) 38·2 m.

Guntur * (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., Re. 1) to Amaravati* (H. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 21 m., cross the Lam Vagu, Narukulla Vagu and several small nalas, unbridged. Road metalled but unbridged and practicable at all seasons.

Guntur to Piduguralla 39·1 m. The road is metalled and partly bridged. Guntur* (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., Re. 1); cross 9 nalas, bridged, and 7 nalas, unbridged; Madikondur (R. 1, B. 2., F., As. 8) 10·4 m., cross 8 nalas, unbridged, but provided with causeways; Sattenapalle (r.s., R. 3, B. 2, F., As. 8) 20·6 m., cross 10 nalas, unbridged; Razupalem 31·1 m., cross 8 nalas unbridged, fordable; Piduguralla (R, 1, B. 2) 39·1 m.

Intur (R. 1, B. 1, F., As. 8) to Ponur (R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 6 m. Road bridged and metallad.

Kottapatnam (R. 1, B. 1, As. 8) to Chimakur and Podili 23 m. A metalled road.

Medaramitta to Pondugala 77·5 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors. Medaramitta (R. 1, B. 2), cross a nala fordable; Addanki (R. 4, B. 2, F., As. 8) 6·4 m., cross one large and several small nalas unbridged; Kopperapadu 16·3 m., cross several small nalas unbridged and also a river; Velichur 26 m., cross by causeways several small and two large nalas, unbridged; Rompicherla (R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 35·2 m., cross several unbridged nalas; Nekarikallu (R. 4, F., As. 8) 47·5 m.;

* Petrol Depot.

Pidugurala 56·5 m., cross six nalas unbridged; Dachepalle (R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 69·5 m., cross the Nagerleru and Nulluvagu rivers and several small nalas, unbridged; Pondugala (R. 4, F., As. 8) 77·5 m.

Mummadavaram to Kollipura 90·4 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors between Vinukonda and Santamaglur. Mummadavaram *, cross the Kandeler river, unbridged; Vinukonda (r.s., R. 4, B. 2, F., As. 8) 12 m., cross 8 nalas provided with causeways; Savalapuram (r.s.) 18·2 m., cross the Konkeru stream and 7 small jungle streams, unbridged; Santamagaluru (r.s.) 28·2 m., cross several small streams, unbridged; Narasaraopet (r.s., R. 2, F., As. 8) 38·6 m., cross 6 nalas, unbridged; Satuluru 43·2 m., cross 3 large and several small nalas, unbridged; Phirangipuram (r.s., R. 1, B. 2, F., As. 8) 5·3 m.; Guntur* (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., Re. 1) 66·4 m., cross Nizampatam and Commamur canals, bridged, and 3 nalas, unbridged; Nandivelugu 80·4 m., cross the Kistna and its branch, and the Bank canal, unbridged, 7 nalas unbridged; Kollipura 90·4 m.; Ailur (Kistna district) 93 m.

Ongole to Addepalli 67·3 m. Road partly metalled. Ongole (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8); Ammanabrolu (r.s., R. 1, B. 2, F., As. 8) 9·5 m., cross the Gundalakamma river, unbridged; Chinna Ganjam (r.s.) 20·5 m., cross several spring channels, unbridged; Vetapalam 27·3 m., cross several spring channels, unbridged; Bapatla (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 12) 42 m., cross one large nala, unbridged, Tsandavolu 51 m., cross several small nalas and Nizampatam canal, unbridged; Addepalli 67·3 m., cross the Kistna river, unbridged, twice; Challapalli (Kistna district) 78·4 m.

Perala to Gurazala via Karempudi 76·4 m., cross the Kuppaganji Vagu twice, the Ogeru Vagu and the Romperu drain three times, by bridges or road dams. A metalled road. Perala (r.s.); Paruchuru (R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 11·4 m.; Chilakalurpet (R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 23·4 m.; Narasaraopet (r.s., R. 2, F., As. 8) 36·4 m.; Nekarikallu (R. 4, F., As. 8) 49·6 m., cross the Nagaleru and Yarravagu rivers and two small streams, unbridged; Gurazala (R. 4, B. 2. F., As. 8) 76·4 m.

Pidagurala (R. 1, B. 2, F., As. 8) to Gurazala (R. 4, B. 2, F., As. 8) 25 m., cross several small streams, unbridged. Metalled and always practicable.

Repalle to Nizampatam 16 m.; partially metalled; fair-weather road.

Tenali * (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) to Narakoduru 9·6 m. A metalled road.

Vetapalam (r.s.) to Santharavur 4 m., cross the Romperu channel. A fair-weather track, metalled and unbridged.

Vinukonda to Dachepalle 48 m. Cross the Naguleru (thrice), eighteen small streams and several small nalas, unbridged. A metalled road. Vinukonda (r.s., R. 4, B. 2, F., As. 8); Karempudi (R. 6, F., As. 8) 29 m.; Dachepalle (R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 48 m.

Vinukonda (r.s., R. 4, B. 2, F., As. 8) to Elchur 17 m. Good metalled road.

Kanara, South, District [41=978 m.]

Agumbe Ghaut road 57·1 m. From Mangalore to Agumbe in Mysore. Fully bridged, metalled; fit for motor traffic. Gurpur * (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) 10·3 m.; Mudabidri (H. 2, R. 4, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) 21·4 m.; Karkal * (R. 2, H. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) 32·3 m.; Ajekar* (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 6) 41·4 m.; Someshwar* (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 57·1 m. Motor bus runs from Mangalore to Someshwar.

Ariadka-Nettikalkatta road 13·7 m. Starts at 37·1 m. of Mangalore-Mercara road at 17·7 m. of Darbe Subramanya road. Earthen road, unfit for motors except during the driest season on account of unfordable streams. Bellare (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 10·3 m.

Belthangady-Navur road 7 m. At 37·4 m. of the Kodikal Ghaut road this road branches off. (See Kodikal

* Petrol Depot.

Ghaut road). Belthangady *; Navur (H. 1, R. 2, S. 1, B. 2, F., As. 6) 7 m.; Good fair-weather road for carts. From Navur there is a bridle-path to Kudirarmug, a sanatorium in Mysore.

Bisli Ghaut road 32·2 m.; branches off at 33·7 m. of the Manjarabad Ghaut road, where the mileage begins; partly metalled; unfit for motor traffic on account of eight unbridged streams, of which the Hosmata stream is unfordable for carts even in the dry season. Kunthur (R. 1, B. 1, F., As. 6) 9·5 m.; Kadaba* (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 18·4 m.; Kulgunda * (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 29·4 m.; mileage at frontier 32·2 m.

Brahmavar-Jannadi road 12·4 m. Gravelled, good fair-weather road for motors. Starts at 44·6 m. of the Coast road north at Brahmavar, crosses the Barkur river at 1·1 m.; and runs to Jannadi at 20·6 m. of the Someshwar-Koteshwar road. Brahmavar* (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12). From Jannadi 2·4 m. east is the Halady Bungalow.

Coast road north 81·3 m. Starts at Mangalore and goes to Karwar in North Kanara. Metalled; unbridged rivers at Kuloor 4·8 m., Pavanje 13·3 m., Mulki 18·4 m., Udiavar 33·3 m., Kallianpur and Bhadragiri at 41·6 m. to 42·3 m., Mabukal 46·4 m., Gangolli 60 m., Yedamavinahole 71·2 m., Hangarhole 74·3 m., where light cars only can be carried on boats at high tide only if previous arrangements are made with ferry contractor. Surathkal * (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12) 9·5 m.; Mulki* (H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) 18·3 m.; Padubidri * (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 21·7 m.; Kaup (R. 2, B. 1, S. 2, F., As. 6) 29 m.; Udipi* (H. 2, R. 1, B. 2, F., As. 10) 37 m.; Brahmavar * (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) 44·5 m.; Kota (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 51·5 m.; Coondapoor * (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) 59·7 m.; Kirimanjeshwar* (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 6) 69 m.; Byndoor (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 6) 76 m. Motor bus service from Mangalore to Coondapoor.

Coast road south 54 m. Starts at Mangalore, ends at Charvathur 54 m. about ½ mile from the Railway Station. Gravelled, unbridged at Netravati 2·3 m.; Talpadi 7·6 m.; Bangramanjeshwar 11·8 m.; Uppala 13·4 m.; Shire 18·7 m.; Kumbla 21·4 m.; Mogral 24·3 m.; Chandragiri 32·1 m.; Bekal 37·4 m.; Chittari 40·7 m.; Nileshwar 50 m.; Kariangod 52·4 m. Unfit for motors on account of the unbridged rivers. Runs parallel to the railway line. Kotekar (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8) 5·6 m.; Manjeshwar (r.s., H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12) 11·4 m.; Kumbla (r.s., H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12) 21·5 m.; Kasaragod (r.s., H. 2, R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) 29·1 m.; Bekal (R. 1, B. 1, F., As. 6) 37·7 m.; Hosdrug (r.s., H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) 45·3 m.; Charvathur (r.s., H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12) 54 m.

Darbe-Subramanya road 32·5 m. Starts at 31·7 m. of the Mangalore-Mercara road and stops at Subramanya. Earthen and unfit for motor traffic on account of innumerable streams. Barepaddy (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 10·5 m.; Panja (R. 1, B. 1, F., As. 6) 22·3 m.

Fulkeri Hosmar road 12 m. Starts at 31 m. of the Agumbe Ghaut Road and joins the Mudabidri-Naravi road at 12 m. Earthen road. Unfit for motor cars except during driest season when the Miyar stream at 3·8 m. becomes fordable. Padegudde (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 7·8 m.

Gundia-Kulgunda road 9·5 m. Starts at 57·7 m. of the Manjerabad Ghaut road and joins the Bisli Ghaut road at 28·1 m. near Kulgunda. Unfit for motors on account of many unfordable streams. Mostly earthen road. River crossing at Gundia is dangerous at all times.

Gurpur-Bajpe Road 4·2 m. Starts at 11·5 m. of the Agumbe Ghaut Road and meets the Mangalore-Kinnigoli road at 10·8 m. Fit for motor traffic. Gravelled road. Gurpur * (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12); Bajpe * 4·2 m.

* Petrol Depot.

Halady-Shankernarayana-Wandse Road 14 m. Starts near Halady at 17·6 m. of the Someshwar-Koteshwar road and ends at Wandse 14 m. Gravelled, unfit for motors on account of many minor streams and the unbridged rivers at Halady and Wandse. Halady * (R. 2, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) Shankernarayana * (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 2·4 m.; Ampar (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6).

Hebri-Kokkarne Road 10·4 m. Gravelled road; fit for motors in fair weather; Hebri * (R. 2, B. 1, S. 2, F., As. 6); Kokkarne (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 10 m.

Hiriadka-Sitanadi Road 23·4 m. Branches off from the Malpe-Udipi-Karkal Road at 8·4 m. with the same mileage continued. Unfit for motor traffic on account of unbridged streams at Puttige 9·5 m. and Shivapur in 16·7 m. Mostly earthen. Hariadka * (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 6); Perdoor * (R. 2, B. 1, S. 2, F., As. 6) 12 m.; Hebri * (R. 2, B. 1, S. 2, F., As. 6) 20·3 m. joins the Agumbe Ghaut Road at 53·6 m.

Hyder Ghaut or Hossangady Ghaut Road 20·3 m. Starts at Kandloor and goes to Nagar in Mysore. Partly metalled, fully bridged; fit for motors; Ampar (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 4·4 m.; Hossangady * (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 15·3 m.

Jalsoor-Subrahmanyar-Kulgunda Road 27·6 m. At 47·5 m. of the Mangalore-Mercara Road, this road starts and goes to Subrahmanya, a well-known place of pilgrimage. Earthen Road, unfit for motors on account of innumerable unbridged streams, Jalsoor (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12); Kandadka (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 8·2 m.; Guthigar * (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 17·3 m.; Kulgunda * (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 27·6 m.

Kalladka-Kanhangod Road 60·6 m. Mileage commences at Mangalore but the road actually takes off from the Mangalore-Mercara road at 18·5 m. Road ends at 68·4 m. on the Coast Road South 46·3 m. Partly metalled; bridged except at the Bevinja river at 52·4 m.; fair weather road fit for motors. Vittal (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12) 25·4 m.; Adkastala (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 34 m.; Badiadka (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 43·7 m.; Bevinga (R. 2, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 52·4 m.; Periya (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 60·6 m.

Karkal-Padubidri Road 17 m. Commences at Karkal but actually branches off the Agumbe Ghaut Road at 31·4 m. of latter road. Partly metalled road; Addya Bridge 15·7 m. has collapsed, hence not fit for motors except during dry season. Karkal * (H. 2, R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12); Belmon * (H. 1, R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 10·7 m.; Padubidri * (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 17 m.

Kasaragod-Jalsoor Road 31·3 m. Partly metalled, bridged, fit for motors. Kasaragod (r.s., H. 2 R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12); Muliyar (R. 2, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 10 m.; Adur (R. 2, F., As. 6); Jalsoor (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12) 31·3 m.

Katpady-Belmon Road 13·3 m. Starts at 32·5 m. of the Coast Road at Katpady and stops at 11·5 m. of Karkal-Padubidri road. Belmon * (H. 1, R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6).

Kodikal Ghaut Road 56·3 m. From Mangalore to Mudugere in Mysore. The road branches off at 14·6 m. of the Mangalore-Mercara Road and the mileage at the frontier is 56·3 m. The road is metalled, bridged and fit for motor traffic. The mileage is a continuation of that of the Mangalore-Mercara Road. Buntwal * (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) 16 m.; Punjalkatta (R. 2, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 12) 27·6 m.; Belthangady * (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) 36·7 m.; Charmady * (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) 49·1 m.; Gondalgudde (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 4) 54·3 m. Motor bus runs from Mangalore to Belthangady via Buntwal.

Kotekar-Pathur Road 13·1 m. Starts at 5·6 m. of the Coast Road South at Kotekar (r.s.). Ullal and meets

* Petrol Depot.

Panemangalore-Anekal at 13·3 m. Kotekar (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6); Kurnad (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F. As. 6). 9·7 m. Gravelled road fit for motors.

Kumbla-Perdal Road 10 m. Starts at Kumbla (r.s.) 21·5 m. of Coast Road South and ends at Badiadka at 43·9 m. of Kalladka-Kanhangod road. Gravelled, bridged, fit for motor traffic. Kumbla (r.s., H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, S., F., As. 12); Badiadka (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6).

Malpe-Udipi-Karkal Road 21·3 m. Mileage commences at Udipi and goes west to Malpe at 3·3 m. a port where steamers call regularly except during the monsoon months. The other mileage also starts at Udipi and goes eastwards to meet the Agumbe Ghaut Road at 34·3 m., 2 miles north of Karkal. Udipi * (H. 2, R. 1, B. 2, F., As. 10); Hiriadka (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 6) 8·4 m.; Bailur * (R. 2, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 15·4 m. Metalled, bridged, fit for motors. Motor bus runs from Udipi to Karkal.

Mangalore-Kinnigoli Road 18·3 m. Starts at Mangalore, cross Maravoor river in 6·8 m. and again Katil river 15·8 m.; Jangar platform maintained at Maravoor river; Katil river is fordable for cars only during dry season. Bajpe,* (H. 1, R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 10·7 m.; Kinnigoli * (R. 2, B. 1, S. 2, F., As. 6). Partly metalled.

Manjerabad Ghaut Road 61·4 m. From Mangalore to Hassan; branches off at 22·2 m. of the Mangalore-Mercara road; metalled, bridged except over the Kumardhari at 31·7 m.; fit for motor traffic. Mani * (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 22·3 m.; Uppinangady * (H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) 32·7 m.; Golithattu* (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 6) 41·4 m.; Shiradi (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) 53·4 m; Gundia * (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 58 m.; Mileage at frontier 61·4 m.

Manjeshwar-Vittal-Puttur Road 29·4 m. Mileage starts at Manjeshwar (r.s. H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12) but road actually begins at 12·7 m., of Coast road South. Good fair-weather road for cars, partly metalled. Anekal (H. 1, R. 1, B. 1, S. 2, F., As. 6) 10·5 m; meets Kalladka-Kanhangod Road at 27 m., 2 miles south of Vittal follows the Kalladka-Kanhangod Road northwards to 25·4 m., and then branches eastwards towards Puttur meeting the Mangalore-Mercara road 27·1 m., 3 miles north-west of Puttur. Vittal (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12); Puttur * (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12).

Mudabidri-Buntwal Road 16 m. Mileage begins at Mudabidri and ends at Buntwal 16 m. Partly metalled fully bridged. Good fair-weather road for motors. Mudabidri *(H. 2, R. 4, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12); Siddakatta (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 7·7 m.; Buntwal * (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) 16 m.

Mudabidri-Guruvainakere Road 21 m., begins at Mudabidri but actually goes off the Mudabidri-Buntwal Road at 0·5 m.; fully bridged. Mudabidri (H. 2, R. 4, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12); Venoor (R. 2, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 12 m. Ends at Guruvainakere at 35 m., on the Kodikal Ghaut Road, 2 miles west of Belthangady. Motor bus runs from Mudabidri to Belthangady.

Mudabidri-Naravi Road 14 m. Starts at 22·4 m. of Agumbe Ghaut Road; earthen, fit for motors during the driest parts when the innumerable streams are fordable except the Naravi river at 13·3 m. Mudabidri (H. 2, R. 4, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12); Aliyur (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 8·5 m.

Mulki to Mudabidri Road 17 m. Mileage starts at Mudabidri on the Agumbe Ghaut Road, but actually takes off at 19·8 m. Mudabidri (H. 2, R. 4, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12); Kinnigoli (R. 2, B. 1, S. 2, F., As. 6) 11·5 m; Mulki * (H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) 17 m. Motor bus runs from Mudabidri to Mulki.

Nagodi Ghaut Road 32·7 m. Starts at Byndur on the Coast Road at 74·7 m., and goes to Kallurkatta in Mysore. Partly metalled not fit for motors except during the dry season when the Varsahalla at 2·8 m., Halkal 12·6 m.

* Petrol Depot.

and Lakshmipur stream at the frontier are fordable. At 30·1 m. the Bennette branch starts and goes to Sagar in Mysore; the length of the Bennette branch is 4·3 m. Byndoor (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2. F., As. 6.) 76 m., of the Coast Road; Golihole (R. 2, B. 1, F., As. 6) 8 m.; Kollur* (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12) 16·6 m.; Nagodi* (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 25·3 m.; Hannur (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 2·2 m. on Benette branch.

Panathady Road 16·4 m. Starts at 66 m., of Kalladka-Kanhangod road, ends at Ballanthod at 21·4 m. Earthen road, unfit for motor service except during the driest season on account of many small streams. Iriya (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) m.; Kallar (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 16·4 m.

Panemangalore-Anekal Road 12 m. Starts at 16·1 m., of the Mangalore Mercara road, crosses the Nandavar stream at 0·2 m., and another stream at 6·7 m., both of which are unfordable except during driest season, joins Manjeshwar-Vittal-Puttur Road at 9·6 m. Earthen road. Panemangalore* (R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 12); Manjeshwar (r. s., H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12).

Puttur - Uppinangady - Guruvainakere Road 20·1 m. Starts at Puttur at 30·2 m., of the Mangalore-Mercara road. Partly metalled; fit for motors. At 8 m., the Kumardhari and Netravati rivers must be crossed on jangar platforms. Puttur* (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12); Uppinangady* (H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12); Nala (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 17·4 m. Road ends at Guruvainakere 2 m., west of Belthangady (see under Kodikal Ghaut Road).

Someshwar-Koteshwar Road 29·2 m. Begins at Someshwar (see under Agumbe Ghaut Road) and ends at 29·2 m., at Koteswar which is at 56·5 m. of the Coast Road North and 3½ miles south of Coondapoor. Gravelled road unfit for cars except during dry season when the Dhulyhole 1 m., Golihole 4 m., Halady stream 17·6 m., are fordable. Someshwar* (R. 2, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6); Albady* (R. 2, B. 1, S. 2, F., As. 6) 9·6 m.; Halady* (R. 2, B. 1, S, 1, F., As. 6) 18·1 m.

Souda Jannadi Road 1·5 m. Starts from Souda and meets Someshwar-Koteswar road at 19·5 m. Starts from the Southern bank of the Halady river and joins Someshwar-Koteswar road at 19·5 m. Earthern road unfit for motors.

Souda-Siddapur Road 8·4 m. Partly metalled road. Shankeranarayana* (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6). Starts on the northern bank of the Halady river unbridged and joins the Hyder Ghaut Road at 10·7 m.

Suratkal-Bajpe Road 8·4 m. Starts at 9·8 m. of Coast Road North and meets the Mangalore-Kinnigoli road at 10·1 m. Fit for motors in fair-weather. Earthen road.

Uppala-Karopady Road. Starts at 16·1 m., of Coast Road South from near the Kurchipalla (r.s.) and joins Manjeshwar-Vittal-Puttur Road at 15·3 m. Gravelled, fit for motors. Bayar (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 8·4 m.

Wandse-Halkal Road 10·4 m. Starts at Wandse and stops at Halkal on the Nagodi Ghaut Road at 13·3 m., of Nagodi Road. Partly metalled fair-weather road for motors; Wandse (R. 1, B. 1, F., As. 6) 0·3 m.; Jadkal (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12) 8·2 m.

Kistna District [25 = 536·6 m.]

Ailur to Masulipatam 23·2 m. The road is metalled and in good order except between the Kistna river and Nidamolu. Ailur, cross eight water courses bridged and two water courses not bridged; Nidumolu (R. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) 14·2 m.; Masulipatam (r.s., H. 1, R. 4, B. 2, F., Re. 1) 23·2 m.

Bantumilli to Kankipad 39·4 m. Unmetalled and partly bridged; Vadali (R. 1, B. 2, F., As. 8) 10·4 m.; Gudivada (r.s., Rs. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) 20·7 m.; Kankipad (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) 39·4 m.

* Petrol Depot.

Chellapalli to Masulipatam 16 m. The road is metalled. Chellapalli (H. 1, R. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8), cross eight nalas, unbridged; Masulipatam (r.s., H. 1, R. 4, B. 2, F., Re. 1) 16 m.; Masulipatam (Old Fort) 18·2 m.

Chintalapudi * (R. 3, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 8) to Ragavapur 6 m. A track across black cotton soil, difficult in rains.

Ellore to Kamavarapukota 22 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors. Ellore (r.s., R. 2, F., Re. 1); Kamavarapukota * (R. 1, B. 1, S. 2, F., Re. 1) 22 m.; Jangareddigudem (Godavari district) R. 4, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 34 m.

Ibrahimpatnam to Tiruvur (R. 1. B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 42 m. Road metalled, cross several small streams.

Jaggayyapet to Bonakallu 16 m. Road metalled; Jaggayyapet (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3 F., Re. 1); Chillakallu 2·7 m., cross the Muniyar river and several small streams; Bonakallu 16 m.

Kanchincherla to Kambampad 21·2 m. The road is good and bridged.

Kankipad (R. 4, B. 2, S. 4, F., As. 8) to Gannavaram * (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 8) 8·5 m., cross the Budameru Ryves canal, unbridged. Road partly metalled and partly sandy.

Khandavilli to Kakaraparru 14·4 m. Cross the Velpur canal and two drains, unbridged, Road partially bridged and gravelled.

Kolair Lake to Ellore * (r.s., R. 2, F., Re. 1). A good made road practicable at all seasons.

Kovur (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) to Polavaram (R. 3, B. 2, S. 2, As. 8) 17·4 m. Road partially gravelled and bridged.

Maruter to Nallacherla (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F. As. 8) 34 m. Bridged and gravelled, practicable at all times.

Maruter to Siddhantam 6·4 m. Partially bridged and gravelled, practicable at all seasons.

Masulipatam to Chintalapudi 76·3 m. The road is metalled except from a few miles before Kavitam up to Gudivada and between Perikidu and Ellore where it is earthen. Masulipatam; Kavitam (R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 12·7 m.; Gudivada (R. 1, B. 1, F., As. 8) 22·2 m.; Perikidu (R. 3, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 35·6 m., cross the Tumukru river, unbridged, fordable; Ellore * (r.s., R. 2, F., As. 8) 46·7 m., cross the Tumukru river unbridged, fordable; Vijayarayi 56·3 m.; Darmajigudem (H. 1, R. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 63·3 m.; Chintalapudi * (R. 3, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 8) 76·3 m.

Masulipatam to Mogalturru 37 m. This road passes along the sandy ridge and is practicable for carts throughout the year. But at times there is great difficulty in crossing the swamps and a back-water at Pedapatnam where there is only a palmyra raft ferry. Masulipatam (r.s., H. 1, R. 4, B. 2, F., Re. 1); Pedapatnam 12 m.; Pedagollapalem 24 m. cross three rivers, unbridged; Mogalturru 37 m.; Narasapur* (Godavari district) 43·5 m.

Masulipatam (r.s., H. 1, R. 4, B. 2, F., Re. 1) to Srikakulam (R. 1, B. 2, F., As. 8) 21·6 m., cross the Kistna canal. The road is metalled for the first 1½ miles beyond which it is a fair-weather track only.

Mogalturru to Rajahmundry 50·2 m. As far as Penukonda the road is metalled and fit for motors. After 8½ miles from Penukonda up to Karakaparru the road becomes a foot-path only. Thence first 9 miles gravelled road, afterwards a foot-path only to Vizeswaram. Mogalturru; Palakollu 13·1 m.; Penukonda 22·4 m.; Kakaraparru 31·2 m.; Vizeswaram 41·2 m., cross the Godavari river, bridged; Rajahmundry * (r.s.) (Godavari district) 50·2 m.

Muktyala to Sher Muhammadpeta (R. 4, B. 2, S. 4, F., As. 8) 8·6 m. Road metalled and always passable; cross Paleru river and several small streams, unbridged.

Nidadavole (r.s.), to Pangadi (R. 2 B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 8 m. Partially bridged, practicable for carts at all seasons.

* Petrol Depot.

Palakol to Akividu 23·4 m. Cross the Yenamadurru, unbridged. Road partially gravelled and bridged, difficult in the rains; Palakol; Bhimavaram (R. 3, B. 2, F., As. 8) 13 m,; Akividu (R. 3, B. 2, F., As. 8) 23·4 m.

Palakol to Doddipatla 9 m. The road is metalled and in good order.

Pamarru (H. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) to Gudivada (R. 1, B. 1, F., As. 8) 9·1 m. Cross a small drain unbridged. Road metalled and bridged.

Perikidu (R. 3, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) to Nuzvid (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 14·4 m. Cross ten small streams, unbridged; road metalled, all large streams, bridged.

Vadali to Kaikalur* (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 8) 12·3 m. Cross two irrigation channels, unbridged. Unmetalled but partly bridged.

Kurnool District [34 =799·3 m.]

Allinagaram to Cumbum 30·3 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors up to 5 miles after Cumbum; thence a cart track. Allinagaram, cross 1 stream unbridged but fordable; Nallaguntla 10·1 m.; Taticherla (R. 1, B. 2, F., As. 8) 14 m.; Mokshagundam 20·1 m.; cross the Gundlakamma river, bridged; Cumbum (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 30·3 m.; Tarlupadu (Nellore district) 41·2 m.

Atmakur (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) to Musalimadugu 12 m., cross the Bhavanasi river, unbridged. A mere track.

Atmakur to Nossam 71·6 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors. Atmakur (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8); Velgode (R. 1, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 11 m., cross Galeru, unbridged; Santajutur (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 18·6 m., cross Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal bridged; Cross Maddileru, unbridged; Nandyal (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 32 m.; Gospad 40·4 m.; Koilkuntla (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 53·6 m., cross several nalas, unbridged; Mayalur 62·5 m.; Nossam 71·6 m.

Banganapalle to Nandyal (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 17 m., cross the Kunderu river, unbridged. A mere track unmetalled and unbridged, impracticable during the monsoon.

Chagalmarri (R. 1, H. 1, S., F., As. 8) to Muthyalapad 5 m. Metalled road; cross Bhavanasi and two vagus unbridged.

Cumbum to Komarole 44·7 m. The road is metalled as far as Yerragundapalem and is fit for motors; thence road not in good repair. Cumbum (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8), cross several nalas, unbridged, Thokapalli (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8), 24·4 m.; cross Thigeleru. unbridged; Obulakkapalli 27·4 m.; Yerragundapalem (R. 2, B. 2, F. As. 8) 38 m.; Komarole 44·7 m.

Devanakonda to Pathikonda 11·3 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors. Cross 2 nalas, unbridged. Devana Pathikonda (H. 1, R. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 11·3 m.

Gadivemula to Atmakur (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 16·4 m. A mere fair-weather track. Hopeless in the rains.

Gadivemula to Gadithamadugu (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8) 19 m., cross several channels of the Kunderu river and the Tungabhadra river, unbridged. A fair-weather road only. Hopeless in the rains.

Gadivemula to Vemguntla 17 m., cross several channels of the Kunderu river and the Tungabhadra river, unbridged. A fair-weather road only. Hopeless in the rains.

Gooty (Anantapur district) to Aspari 31·4 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors. Gooty (Anantapur district), r.s., R. 2, B. 1, S. 2. F., As. 8); Jonnagiri 9 m.; Pattikonda (H. 1, R. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 22 m., cross the Hindri river, unbridged; Aspari (Bellary district) 31·4 m.

Govindapalli to Rudravaram 10 m. The road is metalled over the major length, fit for motors except over the unbridged nalas. Sirvel (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, As. 8) 3 m., cross 3 streams, unbridged; Rudravaram 10 m.

* Petrol Depot.

Koilkuntla (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) to Banganapalle 9 m. Metalled up to 3 miles, cart track 3 to 6 miles and metalled from 6 to 9, metal road from 3 to 6 under construction.

Kolimigundla-Yerragudi, 7 m. Metalled road, cross two or three minor vagus, unbridged.

Kurnool to Aspari (Bellary district) 51·3 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors; Kurnool (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., Re. 1), cross Kurnool-Cuddapah canal under a tunnel, Nagalapuram (R. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 10·6 m. (branch road 6 miles to Gudur from Panchakalpad 12 m.), Kodumur (H. 1, R. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 24·4 m., cross Hindri, unbridged Karivemula (R. 1, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 34·4 m., recross Hindri, unbridged; Aspari 51·3 m.

Kurnool to Dupadu 106 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors except between 56 m. and 86 m.; it passes through several unbridged rivers and nalas mostly fordable; Kurnool (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., Re. 1); Gadiditha-madugu (H. 1, R. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 9·6 m.; Nandikotkur (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 19·4 m.; Jupad (R. 3, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 28 m.; Kambalapalle (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F, As. 8) 36·4 m.; Atmakuru (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 43·4 m., cross the Bhavanasi twice and several nalas, unbridged; Bairluti (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 51·4 m.; Rollapenta (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8) 60·5 m.; Mantrala (R. 1, B. 1, F., As. 8) 67·4 m.; Nallaguntla 71·2 m., cross numerous nalas and a river, unbridged; Doranala (R. 2, B. 1, S. 2, F., As. 8) 86 m., cross 2 nalas, unbridged, fordable; Thokapalli (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 94·6 m.; Dupadu 106 m., cross the Davileru river and 2 nalas, unbridged, Mumaduvaram (Guntur district) 128·2 m.

Kurnool (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., Re. 1) to Gopalasingavaram 6 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors.

Markapur (r.s., R. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) to Vemalkota 6·4 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors. Cross Gandlakamma unbridged and Vemalkota tank supply channel, unbridged.

Nandikotkur (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) to Musali Madugu 16 m., cross the Bhavanasi river, unbridged. A track impracticable for carts in the monsoon.

Nandyal (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) to Mahanandy 10 m. A fair-weather track metalled for the first 3 m.

Nandyal to Moravakonda 42·4 m. A mere fair-weather track as far as Gadivemula, thence made and partially bridged to Moravakonda; Nandyal (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) cross the Kali river, unbridged; Gadivemula 14·4 m.; Paramanchala 23·5 m.; Nagatur (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8) 35·3 m.; Moravakonda 42·4 m.

Owk to Allagadda 34 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors except for 3 miles from Mukkumalla. Owk (H. 1, R. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) cross several nalas, unbridged, fordable; Mukkumalla 10·4 m., cross Paleru, unbridged; Koilkuntla (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 18·4 m., cross Kunderu, bridged; Kunderavagu, unbridged; Dornipad 26·1 m., cross Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, bridged; Allagadda (H. 1, R. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 34 m.

Panem to Ankireddipalli 47 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors Panem (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8); Banganapalli 17 m., cross Paleru, unbridged; Owk (R. 1, H. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 28 m., cross Owk tank surplus, unbridged; Kolimigundla 39 m., cross several nalas unbridged, but fordable; Ankireddipalli 47 m.

Pedda Anantapuram to Atmakur (R. 1, B. 1, S. 2, F., As. 8) 6 m. A difficult track.

Pyapalli to Gazulapalle 62·1 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors up to Dibakuntla except for 3½ m. from Tellapuri. Pyapalli (H. 1, R. 1, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8); Jaladurgam 13·5 m.; Pasupula 21·5 m., cross 2 streams, unbridged, fordable; Banganapalle 36·5 m., cross 2 unbridged nalas; Tellapuri 48·1 m., cross 1 stream, unbridged; Dibaguntla (R. 3, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 55·5 m., cross 1 stream bridged; Gazulapalle (r.s., R. 2, B. 1, As. 8) 62·1 m.

Pyapalli (H. 1, R. 1, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) to Girriguntla 16·4 m. A fair-weather track only.

Pyapalli (H. 1, R. 1, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) to Jonnagiri 12·4 m. Gravelled throughout and partly bridged, practicable at all seasons.

Sirvel (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, As. 8) to Yerraguntla 3 miles to meet the Chittoor road at Yerraguntla 159 m.

Somayazulapalli to Bethemcherla 10·4 m. A fair-weather track, metalled for the most part.

Tuggali to Nancherla. The road is metalled and fit for motors up to 1 mile beyond Maddikera. Peravali 3·4 m., cross several nalas, unbridged, all fordable. Maddikera (r.s., R. 1, H. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8); Nancherla.

Uyalavada to Bolapalli 40·4 m. Road partly metalled and gravelled. Remainder of the road is mere track, unmetalled and unbridged, impracticable for carts in the rainy season. Uyalavada; Giddalur (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 14 m., cross a branch of the Gundlakamma and Vampaler rivers, unbridged; Akuvid 28 m.; Bolapalli 40·4 m

Veldurti (r.s., H. 1, R. 1, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) to Somayazulapalli 18 m. A fair-weather track only.

Yennigammari to Kodumur (H. 1, R. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 23 m., cross two branches of the Hindri river, unbridged. A fair-weather track only.

Yerraguntla to Koilkuntla 12 m. cross the Kunderu river, unbridged. A mere track, practicable for carts in the dry season only.

Madras District.

Madras* to Ennur (Chingleput District), 11·3 m. This is a good gravelled road, bridged, and always practicable; it runs along the coast.

Madras District [13 = 431·5 m.]

Allinagaram to Melur 66·2 m. This road is metalled throughout. Allinagaram, cross the Vaigai river and 2 streams bridged; Andipatti (R. 3, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 11·3 m.; Usilampatti (R. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 23·3 m.; Checkanurni (R. 1, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 36 m.; Madura* (r.s., R. 6, B. 6, F., Re. 1) 48·6 m., Chittampatti* (R. 3, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 57·6 m.; Melur* (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 66·2 m.; Satura Singarakottai (Ramnad district), 79·2 m.

Ammayanayakkanur * (r.s.), to Palakanuth * 24 m. Road metalled and bridged; Shembatty* (R. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 9 m.; Palakanuth * (R. 2, B. 2, S. 4, F., As. 8) 23 m.

Batlagundu * (H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F. As. 8) to Pallapatti 11 m., metalled and bridged and practicable at all times.

Dindigul to Gudalur, 34 m. The road is metalled as far as Guziliamparai thence only gravelled. Dindigul* (r.s.), cross the Santhanavarthini river, unbridged; Eriodu* (R. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 13 m.; Koviloor 19 m., Guziliamparai 25·4 m.; cross 3 streams, unbridged; Gudalur, 34 m.

Dindigul to Yediyakota 27 m. This road is metalled and passable at all times; Dindigul * (r.s.); Yediyakota 27 m., Dharapuram (Coimbatore Dt.) 51·5 m.

Dindigul to Vedasandur 12 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors. Dindigul* (r.s.), cross and recross Kodavanar river, unbridged; Vedasandur*(R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8) 12 m.; Andipatti (Trichinopoly district) 23·3 m. Beyond Vedasandur, road not metalled and not passable in the rainy season.

Kottampatti to Palni 67·3 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors. Kottampatti (R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8); Nattam* (R. 4, B. 2, F., As. 8) 10·3 m, cross 3 streams, unbridged, fordable, Kanavoipatti (R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 17·5 m.; Sanarpatti 23 m., cross 2 streams unbridged fordable. Dindigul* (r.s.), 32·3 m., cross the Kodavanar and Margarai bridged; Palakkanuth* (R. 2, B. 2, S. 4, F., As. 8) 47·4 m.; Virupakshi* (R. 2, B. 1, S. 2, F., As. 8) 54·3 m., Palni* (R. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 67·3 m., cross the Shanmuganadhi and the Amaravati

* Petrol Depot.

rivers, bridged; Madathukulam (Coimbatore district) 82 m.

Madura to Kottampatti 31·1 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors. Madura * (r.s., R. 6, B. 6, F., Re. 1) cross the Vaigai river by an arched bridge; Chittampatti * (R. 3, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 9 m.; Melur * (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 17·1 m., cross 2 streams, unbridged, fordable; Kottampatti (R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 31·1 m.; Tovarankurichi (Trichinopoly district) 42·2 m.

Kuruvanuth to Dindigul 84·4 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors. Kuruvanuth, cross the Vaigai river, bridged; Gudalur (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 9·2 m.; Kambam * (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 14 m., Uttamapalaiyam * (R. 3, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 19·4 m., Chinnammanur 24·4 m., Allinagaram 39·4 m., Periyakulam * (R. 3, S. 2, F., As. 8) 47·4 m.; Devadanapatti (R. 1, B. 1, F., As. 8) 55·4 m.; Butlagundu * (H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 63·4 m., cross the Mutilapuram river, unbridged but fordable except during heavy floods; Shempati * (H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 75·4 m.; Dindigul* (r.s.) 84·4 m.

Palni to Thoppampatti 9 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors. Palni * (R. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As, 8); Thoppampatti 9 m., cross the Amaravati river, bridged; Dharapuram (Coimbatore district) 25 m.

Periyakulam to Kodaikanal 16 m. As far as the foot of the hills the road is good and practicable for wheeled traffic at all seasons; thence there is a bridle path leading to Kodai town. Periyakulam * (R. 3, S. 2, F., As. 8); Krishnama Naick's Tope (R. 3, S. 2, F., Re. 1); Shembaganur 13 m.; Kodaikanal * (R. 1, B 2, F., Re. 1) 16 m.

Tirumangalam to Sholavandan 15·3 m. Road metalled but unbridged; Tirumangalam (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8); Checkanurni * (R. 1. B. 2. S. 1, F., As. 8) 9 m., cross the Vaigai river, stone causeway at Melakkal, Sholavandan (r.s., R. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 15·3 m.

Tirumangalam to Srivilliputtur 34 m. Road metalled and fit for motors. Tirumangalam (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8); Kallupatti (R. 2, B. 1, S. 2, F., As. 8) 12 m; Nathampatti * (Ramnad district.) 24 m.

Malabar District [37=1,139·6 m.]

Angadipuram to Melattur 9 m. Bridged and metalled throughout, parcticable at all seasons.

Badagara (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) to Kuttippuram 9 m. Good road. Practicable at all seasons.

Cannanore to Kannoth 30·4 m. The road is metalled and bridged and fit for motors. Cannanore * (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1); Kudali 10·1 m.; Chavasseri 20·5 m.; Kannoth* 30·4 m.

Cannanore to Kakkat 56·3 m. From Kuttur to Pullur there is only a track across the frontiers of Malabar. Cannanore* (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1); Taliparamba (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 14 m., cross the Taliparamba river provided with a ferry boat; cross Vannathikadavu. Kuttur 29·5 m.; Puliyanur 43·1 m.; Kakkat 56·3 m.; Pullur (South Kanara district) 62·5 m.

Chavakkad (R. 1, B. 2, S. 2, As. 8) to Enamakkal (R. 1, B. 1, F., As. 8) 8·5 m. Unfit for motors.

Chavakkad to Nilambur 60·5 m. Road metalled and bridged except over Orampuram river, and fit for motors. Chavakkad (R. 1, B. 2. S. 2, As. 8); Kunnakulam 6 m. (in the Cochin State); Tritalla (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 8); 17·1 m.; cross the ferry, Pattambi (r.s., R. 2, B. 2. S. 1, F., As. 8) 20·1 m., cross the Pulamanthol river being bridged; Angadippuram 35·1 m., cross the Orampuram river unbridged; Pandikkad (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 44·5 m.; Wandur (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 52·5 m.; Nilambur R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 60·5 m.

Edappal to Betulpudiyangadi 13 m. Metalled and practicable at all seasons; Edappal, cross the Kuttippuram river,

* Petrol Depot.

unbridged; Kuttippuram (r.s.), 5·4 m.; Betulpudiyangadi 13 m.

Kalpatta to Cherambadi 39·5 m. The road is made and bridged; Kalpatta * (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8); Sultan's Battery* (R. 2, F., As. 8) 15 m.; Yeddadurai 23·1 m.; Cherambadi 39·5 m.

Kolinjampara to Manjeri 70 m. The road is metalled, fit for motors; and is also bridged with the exception of the river Thutha, and Anakayam; Kolinjampara; Palghat * (r.s., R. 3, F., Re. 1) 14 m.; Lakkiti * (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 29 m.; Ottapalam (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 35 m., Cherpulcheri (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8) 46 m., cross the Thutha river, unbridged; Angadipuram 56 m.; cross the Anakayam river fordable. Manjeri (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 70 m.

Kollengode* to Lakkiti 28·4 m. Road metalled and partly bridged; Kollengode (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8); Kunisseri 7·4 m.; Alattur* (H. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 12·4 m., cross the Mingara and the Ponnani rivers, unbridged; Lakkiti* (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 28·4 m.

Kollengode to Palghat 14 m. Road metalled and bridged, practicable at all seasons, Kollengode* (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F. As. 8); Tattamangalam 10 m.; Palghat * (r.s., R. 3, F., Re. 1) 14 m.

Kunisseri to Koduvayur* (H. 1, B. 1, S. 3, F., As. 8) 6 m. Partly metalled and bridged, practicable at all seasons.

Kunisseri to Palghat * (r.s., R. 3, F., Re. 1) 11 m. Cross the Palghat river, bridged. Metalled and practicable at all seasons.

Kothaparamba to Kavvayi 159·6 m. To Chaliam the road is a mere track running along the sea coast with a great number of unbridged backwater to be crossed and composed entirely of heavy sand and impracticable for carts. From Chaliam to Payyanur the road is good and practicable at all seasons, the unbridged rivers being crossed in boats; it is fit for motors between Chaliam and Payyanur. Kothaparamba* (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) at 4·1 m. pass Madilagam; Perinnanam 6 m.; Valapad (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, As. 8) 14·6 m., cross a backwater, and the Chetuvayi river, unbridged; Chetuvayi * (R. 2, B. 2), 22·5 m., cross the Chetuvayi river, unbridged; Chavakkad (R. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 29·1 m., cross a backwater; Manalkunam 35·6 m., cross the Veliyangod river, unbridged; Ponnani (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 44·2 m., cross the Ponnani river, unbridged; Kuttayi 49 m.; Tanur (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 58·2 m., Chaliam 71 m., cross the Beypore river, unbridged; Calicut* (r.s., R. 4, B. 4, S. 1, F., Re. 1) 78 m.; Elattur (Korapoya) (r.s.), 85·7 m, cross the Korapoya river, unbridged; Panthalayini (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 93·5 m., Tikkodi (r.s., R. 1, B. 1, As. 8) 99·4 m., cross the Moorat river, unbridged; Badagara (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 107·3 m.; Chombal 112·3 m.; Tellicherry* (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1. F., Re. 1) 121·7 m.; Cannanore * (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) 135·7 m., cross the Baliapatam river, unbridged; Pazhayangadi (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 149·4 m.,; Kavvayi 159·6 m., cross the Kavai river; Chandare (South Kanara District) 170·6 m.

Kothaparamba to Palghat 62·5 m. To the backwater beyond Kothaparamba this is a mere track over heavy sand and never used by carts. At Karupadana, the landing place on the east of the backwater the main road begins and thence to Palghat it is metalled and partially bridged; from Pattikad, the road is fit for motors. Kothaparamba, cross a backwater by ferry, COCHIN STATE; Karupadana 11·4 m., cross the Karavannur river, bridged; Trichur 21·4 m.; Pattikad 30·5 m.; cross 2 canals, bridged, MALABAR DISTRICT; Vadakkancheri (H. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 42·5 m.; Alattur* (H. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 49·5 m.; Palghat * (r.s., R. 3, F., Re. 1) 62·5 m.

* Petrol Depot.

Kunjamangalam to Kuttur 8 m., cross the Vannathikadavu river, unbridged. A fair-weather track, practicable in the dry season only.

Lakkiti to Ponnani 38·4 m. This road is metalled throughout and fit for motors and bridged with the exception of two rivers—the Pattambi aud the Ponnani, which are provided with ferries. Lakkiti * (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8); Vaniyamkulam 8 m.; Tritalla (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 8) 22·4 m; Ponnani (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 38·4 m.

Malappuram to Chaliam 27·1 m. Road is partly metalled and bridged, practicable beyond Parappanangadi only in the dry season; Malappuram, cross the Panambuzha river, unbridged; Chaliam 27·1 m.

Manjeri to Quilandi 50 m. Road metalled, practicable at all seasons, except for 10 miles beyond Arriakod where it is a mere track; Manjeri (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8); Arriakod 12 m. cross the Kodathay, Irvunji and Arriakod rivers, unbridged; Tamarasseri* (R. 3, B. 2, F., As. 4) 31 m.; Ulliyar 39 m. cross the Kaniyangod river, unbridged, by a ferry; Quilandi (r.s.) 50 m.

Manjeri (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) to Wandur (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 12·4 m. Metalled and fit for motors.

Mannarghat to Pandikkad 29 m. Metalled and bridged, practicable at all seasons and fit for motors; Mannarghat (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8); Alanallur 11 m.; Pandikkad (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 29 m.

Mundur to Cherpulcheri (R. 1. B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8) 19·4 m. Metalled and bridged and fit for motors.

Nedampoyil to Kunjamangalam. The road is metalled as far as Srikandapuram, about 5 miles beyond Irukkur, thence to near Taliparamba it is a mere track impassable in the rains; the remainder of the road is metalled. Metalled portions practicable at all seasons; Iritty * 12·4 m.; Irukkur * (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8) 23 m. cross two rivers, unbridged; Taliparamba (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 41 m., cross the Taliparamba river by ferry; Kunjamangalam.

Palghat * to Kondotti 72·3 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors. Palghat (r.s., R. 3. F., Re. 1); cross Paliampalli and several streams, all bridged, Thuppanad 13 m.; Mannarghat (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 34·7 m.; Angadippuram (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1. F., As. 8) 44·7 m. Malappuram 58·3 m.; Kondotti (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 72·3 m.

Panur to Kathirur 5 m. Gravelled and practicable at all seasons.

Parli (r.s.) to Mundur 3·4 m. Road metalled and bridged throughout, practicable at all seasons.

Pattambi (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) to Cherpulcheri (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8) 11·4 m. This road is practicable for carts at all seasons and fit for motors.

Perinkolum to Kuttuparamba 9·1 m. Well gravelled and practicable at all seasons; Panur 3·3 m.; Kuttuparamba* (R. 4, B, 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 9·1 m.

Ponnani to Manjeri 32·2 m. The road is metalled and bridged and fit for motors practicable at all seasons. Betulpudiyangadi 3·2 m.; Tirur (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 8·2 m. Malappuram 25·2 m.; Manjeri (R. 2, S. 1. F., As. 8) 32·2 m.

Sultan's Battery to Cannanore 85·1 m. To Manantoddy the road is bridged throughout and metalled, practicable at all seasons; thence to Cannanore the road is metalled throughout and all streams but the Mambaram river or backwater are bridged; road fit for motors. Sultan's Battery* (R. 2, F., As. 8); Panamarathukota 17 m.; Manantoddy* (H. 1, R. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 27·2 m.; Periya* 43·6 m.; Nedumpoyil* 54·6 m.; Kannoth 61·3 m, Kuttuparamba * (R. 4, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 69·1 m.; Cannanore* (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) 85·1 m.

Tellicherry to Chavasseri. Road well gravelled, practicable at all seasons and fit for motors. Tellicherry (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8); Kathiru, Kuttuparamba (R. 4, B. 2, S. 1. F. As. 8) 8·4 m.; Muttanur, cross the Merumpoya river, Chavasseri.*

* Petrol Depot.

Tellicherry to Manantoddy 48·5 m. Tellichery (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., Re. 1) cross the Periangolam river, unbridged, by ferry; Kuttipuram 15·6 m.; Kuttiyadi (R. 2, B. 2, S. I, F., As. 8) 21·2 m.; Koroth (R. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 34·2 m., cross 2 large streams, bridged; Tirurangadi 42·2 m., cross the Manantoddy river, unbridged; Manantoddy* (R. 2, H. 1, S. 2, F., As. 8) 48·5 m.

Tritalla to Tanur 25 m. Road metalled and passable. Tritalla (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 8); Kuttipuram (r.s., R. 2, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8) 8 m.; Tirur (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 19 m.; Tanur (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 25 m.

Trichur to Tritalla 32·4 m. Metalled and bridged, practicable at all seasons; Trichur to Vadakkancheri 11·5 m.; Shoranur (r.s.) 20·4 m.; Vattolikavu 27·4 m.; Tritalla 32·4 m.

Vadakkancheri to Kollengode 13 m. Metalled and bridged, practicable at all seasons and fit for motors, Vadakkancheri (H. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8); Vallangi 7 m., Kollengode* (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 13 m.

Vayitri to Manantoddy 27·2 m. Road bridged and metalled, practicable at all seasons and fit for motors; Vayitri* (H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, As. 8), at 6 miles pass Chundale Kalpatta (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 6 m., Panamaram 17 m.; Manantoddy* (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 27·2 m.

Vattolikavu to Pattambi (r.s.) 3·2 m. Metalled and bridged, practicable at all seasons. Cross the Ponnani river.

Nellore District [26 = 622·2 m.]

Darsi (H. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 4) to Addanki. (Guntur District) (R. 4, B. 2, F., As. 12) 20 m. Cross the Chilakaleru and Gundlakamma rivers, unbridged.

Dornal Hill to Pamur 36·6 m.; Bhata (H. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 4) 3·2 m,; Yepilagunta 10·7 m.; Nandipaud (R, 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 4) 13·6 m.; Duttalur (H. 1, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 4, 18·6 m.; Pamur (H. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 4) 36·6 m.

Gudur (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) to Dugarazapatam. Kota (R. 1, B. 2, S. 1, F.) 16 m. Chellakalva, an unbridged stream to be crossed at 15·7 m.

Gudur (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) to Rapur* (H. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 22 m. Chaganam (R. 1, B. 1, F., As. 4) 12 m. Metalled road, partially bridged. Cross the Venkatagiri river, unbridged.

Kaligiri to Singarayakonda 47·7 m. Cross several streams, unbridged road metalled; Kaligiri (H. 1, B. 2, F., As. 4); Kandukuru (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 38·7 m.; Singarayakonda (r.s., R. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 4) 47·7 m.

Kandukur (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) to Pamur (H. 1, R. 2, S. 2, F., As. 4). Chundi (R. 1, B. 2, S. 2) 16·2 m. Cross several unbridged streams. The Mopad project is by the side of the 33 m. of this road.

Kanigiri (H. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) to Chinna Arikatla 11·2 m. Cross 3 drainage streams, unbridged.

Kanigiri to Pamur; Kanigiri (H. 1, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 8); Pamur (H. 1, R. 2, S. 2, F., As. 4) 23 m.

Kavali to Udayagiri 50 m. Cross numerous streams, unbridged but all fordable. Road metalled; Kavali (r.s., H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8); Kaligiri (H. 1, B. 2, F., As. 4) 22 m.; Duttalur (H. 1, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 4) 42 m.; Udayagiri (R, 3, B. 2, S. 1, F., As, 8) 50 m.

Krishnapatnam* (R. 2, B. 2, F., Re. 1) to Nellore (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 4, F., Re. 1) 16 m. Road metalled and crosses Buckingham canal unbridged.

Nandavaram (R. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 4) to Udayagiri (R. 3, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 18·7 m. Nandipad (R. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 4) 12 m. Cross the Boggeru river, unbridged, not fordable during floods. Road gravelled and metalled, practicable at all seasons.

Nayudupet (r.s.) to Dugarazpatnam 20 m. Road metalled up to 15 m. only. Yellasiri (R. 1, B. 2, F., As. 4) 9·4 m.

Nayudupet (r.s., B. 2, R. 2, S. 1, F. As. 4) to Venkatagiri (r.s.) 22·4 m. Metalled road. Swarnamukhi river

* Petrol Depot.

to be crossed near Nayudupet and several unbridged streams.

Nellore* (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 4, F., Re. 1) to Gangapatam 14·6 m. Road metalled and bridged throughout.

Nellore to Iskapalli 22·2 m. It is bridged and metalled; Nellore* (r.s.); Allur (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 16·2 m.; Iskapalli (H. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 22·2 m.

Nellore to Kaluvoya 42 m. Few small streams unbridged. Nellore* (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 4, F., Re. 1); Podalakur 18 m., Kaluvoya (H. 1, B. 1, F., As. 4).

Nellore* to Kodur 14·2 m. Metalled road, good throughout.

Nellore* (r.s.) to Maipad* 14 m. Road metalled and good throughout.

Nellore to Dornal 61·4 m. Road metalled and fit for motors. Nellore* (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 4, F., Re. 1) cross the Penneru river by the anicut; Buchireddipalem (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 11·3 m.; Sangam 21·1 m. Nellurupalem* 32·2 m.; Cross the Boggeru river, unbridged at 36·4 m. Nandavaram (R. 1, B. 2, F., S. 2, As. 4) 41·7 m.; Marripad* (R. 1, F., As. 8) 49·7 m. cross stream, unbridged; Kandinayinipalle, 57·3 m., cross the Doranala Pass and one stream unbridged; Dornal 64 m. Gopavaram (Cuddapah District) 68·5 m.

Oollapaliem to Vemulapad, 59·4 m. A well-made road in good order. There are two unbridged rivers, Paleru and Nerallavagu; which are unfordable during floods. Oollapaliem; Kandukur (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 12 m.; Boganampad (H. 1, B. 2, F., As. 4) 28 m.; Kanigiri (R. 1, B. 2, F., S. As. 8) 42 m.; Vemulapad 59·4 m

Podili to Kurichedu 25·4 m. Cross the Mushi river, unbridged; Darsi (H. 1, B. 2, F., S. 2, As. 4) 12·4 m.; Kurichedu 25·4 m.

Ramapatnam to Alavalapad 39·2 m. A good metalled road; Tettu (r.s.) 3·2 m.; several unbridged streams. Kandukur (R. 2, S. 2, F.) 19·2 m.; Ponnulur 27·2 m.; Alavalapad 39·2 m.

Sangam to Kandukur 53·2 m. Up to Kaligiri road metalled and fair. Number of unbridged streams to cross. Thence to Kandukur metalled but not in good order. Two big streams to cross. Sangam (R. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8); Chirumana 9 m. cross 2 streams, unbridged, fordable; Kaligiri (H. 1, B. 2, F., As. 4) 17·2 m. cross 3 streams, unbridged, fordable; Bamanpalli 30·6 m., cross the Upputeru and Manneru rivers, unbridged, fordable except during floods; Kandukur (R. 2, S. 2, F), 53·2 m.

Singarayakonda (r.s., R. 3, B. 1, S. 2, F., As. 4) to Oollapaliem 4 m. A well-made road.

Tarlupadu to Potlapadu 28·1 m. A cart track, Tarlupadu (r.s.); Venkatapuram 7·5 m.; Indlacheruvu 20·1 m. cross 1 stream, unbridged, fordable, Potlapadu 28·1 m. cross some nalas, unbridged, fordable; Chintalacheruvu (Guntur District) 35·1 m.

Venkatachala's Chattram (r.s., H. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 4) to Kistnapatam* R. 2, B. 2, F., Re. 1) 16·6 m., cross the Nakkala Kalwa bridged. Road metalled and bridged.

The Nilgiri District [3 = 48·2 m.]

Gudalur to Bettamand 14·4 m. The road is metalled. Gudalur (R. 1, B. 1, F., Re. 1); Bettamand 14·4 m. Sultan's Battery* (Malabar District) 26·4 m.

Ootacamund to Tippakadu 22·4 m. The road is metalled or gravelled and not fit for motors. Seegur Ghat gradient too steep. Ootacamund* (r.s.); Kalhatti (R. 2, B. 2, S. 4, F., Re. 1) 8 m.; Sigur 12·2 m; Musnagudi (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) 18·2 m., cross the Mayar river unbridged; Tippakadu 22·4 m.

Wellington (r.s.) to Kotagiri* (Hotels available) 11·2 m. A metalled road fit for traffic at all seasons of the year.

Ramnad District [16 = 422·6 m.]

Amaravathi to Letchimipatnam 5 m. Road metalled.

Aruppukottai (R. 3, B. 4, S. 2, F., Re. 1) to Virudupatti (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., Re.

* Petrol Depot.

1) 11 m. Metalled and bridged and fit for motor traffic.

Kamudi to Kariapatti via Tiruchuli 28 m. Road gravelled till Tiruchuli, thence unbridged and trafficable only in dry weather, Kamudi; at 5 m., cross Gundar unbridged; Mandalamanikkam, Tiruchuli (R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) Kariapatti (R. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) 28 m.

Kamudi to Tiruppattur 57 m. Road metalled throughout but crosses two unbridged rivers Gundar and Gretamal in the 1st 3 miles. This portion of road trafficable in dry weather only. Thence to Manamadura the road is trafficable for motors at all seasons. At Manamadura crosses Vaigai causeway destroyed. Beyond to Tiruppattur road fully bridged and metalled and fit for motor traffic. Kamudi; Manamadura (r.s., R. 1, B. 2, S. 1, F., 24 m.; Sivaganga * (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) Re. 1) 35 m.; Tiruppattur 57 m.

Kattayur to Kanadikathan 6 m. and thence to Thirumayam 5 m. Road metalled and bridged and fit for motor traffic.

Madura to Rameswaram 105·5 m. Road is metalled and bridged up to Manamadura. At Manamadura and Pudukkota road crosses Vaigai unbridged and runs as far as Ramnad. Beyond Ramnad up to Pamban there is no road. Pamban to Rameswaram road metalled, Madura *; Manamadura (r.s., R. 1, B. 2, S. 1, F., Re. 1) 29·5 m.; Pudukkota 39 m.; Ramnad (r.s., R. 2, B. 2. F., Re. 1) 67 m.; Pamban (r.s., R. 3, B. 3, S. 2, F., Re. 1) 97·5 m.; Rameswaram 105·5 m.

Managiri to Devakotta 11 m. Road bridged and metalled. [A branch road (bridged and metalled) connects Karaikudi * with Managiri-Devakotta road.] A gravelled road branches from Tiruppattur-Managiri road at 3 miles from Tiruppattur and passes via Kunnakudi a famous shrine, to Kanadikathan. This crosses a river unbridged but fordable. Road fit for motor traffic.

Ramnad to Devipatnam 10 m. This is metalled and bridged but it has been considerably damaged in floods of 1922 and has not been fully restored.

Sattura Singarakottai to Sakkottai 33 m. Road fully metalled and bridged and fit for motor traffic at all seasons. Sattura Singarakottai; Tiruppattur 11 m.; Managiri (R. 1, B. 2, F., Re. 1) 21 m.; Karaikudi 24 m.; Kottayur 28 m.; Sakkottai 33 m.

Sivaganga * (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) Melur (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 16 m. of which 8 miles in Ramnad Dt. Road metalled and bridged.

Tenkasi (Srivilliputtur) Tirumangalam 88 m.; Road metalled and fit for motor traffic. Ramnad District, Southern frontier 33 m.; Cross three unbridged streams fordable except in floods; Rajapalaiyam (R. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) 44 m.; Srivilliputtur (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) 50 m.; thence Ramnad District frontier 64 m.; cross three unbridged streams fordable except in floods.

Tiruppattur to Singampuneri 15 m. Road metalled and fit for motor traffic. Palar river about 200 ft. wide unbridged but fordable except in floods.

Tiruppattur to Thirumayam (distance in Ramnad limits 7 m.). Road metalled and bridged and trafficable for motors at all times.

(There is also a metalled road 10 m. from Devakotta to Madura—Tondi road. This is bridged except the river at Devakotta.)

Tondi to Devakotta 25 m. Road merely an earthern track. Vattanam 5 m.; Nilamalagiamangalam 11 m.; Devakota 23 m. Road entirely unbridged, motor traffic impossible, cart traffic passable in dry weather.

Tondi to Madura (Madura District) 69·1 m. This road is metalled and all small streams throughout are bridged. The Vaigai river, which is unbridged, is impassable for carts during heavy freshes; otherwise the road may be said to be practicable at all seasons;

* Petrol Depot.

Thiruvadanai (R. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) 8 m.; Tiruvegampet 18·2 m.; Kaliyarkoyil 30 m.; Sivaganga (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) 41·4 m.; Paddamattur 49·6 m., cross the Vaigai river unbridged; Manalur 61·2 m., Madura * (r.s., R. 6. B. 6, F., Re. 1) 69·1 m.

Vembur to Parapati 32 m. The road is metalled and bridged and fit for motors. Aruppukottai (R. 3, B. 4, F., Re. 1) 13 m.; cross a branch of the Gundar river, unbridged, fordable except during floods; Kariyapatti (R. 1, B. 2, F., Re. 1) 25 m., Parapati 32 m.; Giruthamal and Vaigai rivers bridged; Madura * (Madura District) 42·2 m.

Salem District [59 = 1,158·7 m.]

Andapuram to Valayappatti (H. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8) 4·5 m. Partially metalled, practicable at all seasons.

Bagalur to Berigai 7·4 m.

Cholappadi to Bagalur 68 m. Up to Denkanikota the road is a mere footpath; beyond that station to Bagalur it is partially metalled and fit for motors from Kundukottai. Cholappadi (R. 1, B. 4, F., Rs. 1–8); Sidumanhalli 8 m., cross 4 streams fordable; Anchetti 26 m.; Kundukottai 37 m.; Denkanikota 42 m., cross Sanadkumara river bridged. Mattigiri 53·5 m.; Hosur (R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 12) 58 m., cross Chinnar river bridged; Bagalur 68 m.

Denkanikota to Krishnagiri 38 m. Cross the Pennar river, unbridged. Road fit for motors and practicable at all seasons; Kelamangalam 7 m.; Rayakota (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 12) 21 m.; Krishnagiri (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 12) 38 m.

Dharmapuri to Tiruppattur (North Arcot District), metalled and practicable at all seasons; Dharmapuri (r.s., H. 2. R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 12); Irumattur; Mattur, cross the Pennar river unbridged; Tiruppattur (r.s., R. 2, F., As. 8).

Dundukarampatti to Kakangarai (r.s.) 21·2 m. A gravelled road as far as Kaveripatnam, thence metalled; practicable at all seasons; Kaveripatnam (R. 1, B. 1, As. 4) 9·2 m.; Kakangarai (r.s.) 21·2 m.

Edappadi to Toppur 31 m. Road partly gravelled but not bridged; practicable at all seasons; Jalakantapuram 9 m.; Nangavalli (R. 1, B. 1, F., As. 8) 13·5 m,; Mechcheri 19·5 m.; Toppur (H. 2, B. 2, F., As. 12) 31 m.

Ettapur to Belur 5·1 m. Cross the Vasistanadi river, unbridged; road gravelled and practicable during the hot season.

Gangavalli to Manjani 3·6 m. Wholly gravelled and unbridged, but practicable at all seasons.

Harur to Mukkanur 17 m. Road partially metalled and bridged; practicable at all seasons; Harur (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8); Morappur (r.s.) 8·2 m.; Mukkanur 17 m.

Harur to Pennagaram 44 m. Metalled and practicable at all seasons; Mukkanur 16 m.; Dharmapuri (r.s., H. 2, R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 12) 25 m.; Pennagaram (R. 2, B. 1, F., As. 8) 44 m.

Harur (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8); Tirthamalai 9 m. Road partially metalled; cross the Varatar river, unbridged.

Hosur to Adamankottai 54·2 m. Road is good. Hosur (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12); Uddanapalle (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) 12·1 m.; Royakotai (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) 21·4 m.; Mahendramangalam (H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 26·1 m.; Palakodu (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 12) 37·6 m.; Sogathur 49·5 m.; Adamankottai 54·2 m.

Irumaipatti to Nainamalai. Partially metalled, but not practicable during the rainy season; Irumaipatti; Sendamangalam; Nainamalai.

Irumattur to Jendamedu 15·4 m. Cross the Pennar river, unbridged; road partly metalled and bridged, practicable at all seasons.

Iruthukotta to Thallai 18·4 m. Partially metalled, practicable at all seasons; Denkanikota 7 m.

* Petrol Depot.

Jedarpalaiyam to Tiruchengodu 27·4 m. A good road gravelled though not bridged, practicable at all seasons; Chitlandur 22 m.; Tiruchengodu (H. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) 27·4 m.

Kadattur to Buddireddipatti (r.s.) 3·2 m. A metalled road, practicable at all seasons.

Kallavi (r.s., R. 2, B. 1, S. 2, F., As. 8) to Karappatti 11 m. Cross the Kunnattur river unbridged. Gravelled road, practicable at all seasons.

Kambainallur to Anandur 6 m.

Kambainallur to Irumattur 4 m. Cross the Kambainallur river, unbridged; a gravelled road.

Kottapatti to Hanumatirtam (R. 2, S. 2, As. 4) 18·4 m. Cross the Pennar and Vanniyar rivers unbridged. Road gravelled up to near Tirthamalai, thence metalled, bridged and practicable at all seasons.

Krishnagiri to Maharajakadai 7 m. The road is metalled but not fit for motors. Krishnagiri (r.s., R. 3, B. 3, F., As. 12), Maharajakadai (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 7 m.; Kuppam (North Arcot district) 21·2 m.

Kundarapalli to Vepanapalli 10 m. A gravelled road, practicable at all seasons.

MacDonald's Choultry to Jalakantapuram 14·3 m. Partially metalled and bridged; the unbridged portions are impracticable during the rainy season; MacDonald's Choultry (r.s.); Chinnappampatti 8 m.; Jalakantapuram 14·3 m.

Masakalipatti to Edappadi. Road partially metalled and bridged and practicable in the dry season only as far as MacDonald's Choultry; thence metalled and practicable at all seasons, except the unbridged spots near Edapadi. Attiyampatti, cross a river and stream unbridged; MacDonald's Choultry; Edappadi, cross a stream and river, also unbridged.

Mohanur to Tiruchengodu 31·3 m. Cross the Tirumani river unbridged. Road partly metalled and bridged, practicable at all seasons; Paramatti 13 m.; Chitlandur 26 m.; Tiruchengodu (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) 31·3 m.

Mohanur to Valayappatti (H. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8) 8·6 m. Cross one stream 2 miles before Valayappatti, road partially bridged and metalled, practicable at all seasons.

Mohanur to Womianur 101·6 m. The road is metalled or gravelled and bridged and fit for motors from Namakkal. Mohanur, cross the Upar river unbridged; Namakkal * (H. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12) 12 m.; Munchavadi (H. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F.), 25·5 m.; Mallur 35·2 m.; Salem * (r.s.) 43·4 m.; Kuppanur 54·7 m., cross the Manjavadi Hill; Pedda Manjavadi 62·6 m.; Palliapatti (R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 71 m., Harur (R. 2, B, 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 80 m.; Hanumatirtham R. 2, S. 2, As. 4) 90·6 m.; Uttankarai (H. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 97·2 m. Womianur 101·6 m.; Tiruppattur (N. Arcot District) 115·6 m.

Naduvalur to Atur 7 m. Naduvalur; Atur * (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12) 7 m. Road gravelled or metalled and fit for motors.

Namakkal * to Konerippatti. A fair-weather road practicable at all seasons; Sendamangalam; Belukurichi; Koneripatti.

Omalur to Cholappadi 19·3 m. The road is metalled. Omalur (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12), cross Omalur W. river bridged; Mechcheri 10·1 m.; Cholappadi * (R. 1, B. 1, F., As. 8) 18·7 m., cross 7 nalas and the Cauvery river unbridged; Kaveripuram (Coimbatore district) 26·3 m.

Palakod (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12); Marandahalli (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 10 m. Bridged and partially metalled, practicable at all seasons.

Pallipalaiyam to Sankaridrug 11 m. The road is metalled but not fit for motors. Pallipalaiyam; Sankaridrug (r.s., H. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) 11 m.

Pallipatti to Karimangalam, 39·6 m. Road metalled as far as Tippanahalli, thence gravelled; bridged; practicable at all seasons; Palliyappatti (R. 2, B. 2,

* Petrol Depot.

F., As. 8) Tenkaraikotta, 5 m. cross the Kallar river unbridged; Chintalapadi 10 m.; Morappur (r.s.) 21 m.; cross the Kambainallur river unbridged; Tippanahalli 32·6 m.; Karimangalam 39·6 m.

Pallippatti to Mallapuram 16·6 m. Cross the Vanniyar river unbridged; the road is metalled as far as Tenkaraikotta, beyond which it is gravelled and bridged and is practicable at all seasons; Pallippatti (R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8); Tenkaraikotta 5 m.; Mallapuram (r.s., R. 3, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 16·6 m.

Papireddipatti to Mukanur. A gravelled road practicable in dry weather. Papireddipatti (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) cross the Vanniyar river, unbridged; Mallapuram (r.s., R. 3, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 10·4 m.; Kadattur; Mukanurpatti.

Pennagaram to Karimangalam 26·2 m. Partially metalled and bridged, practicable at all seasons; Pennagaram (R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8); Palakod (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) 18 m.; Karimangalam 26·2 m.

Puttur to Minnampalli. Gravelled as far Dattadripuram, beyond that a track only; Puttur; Dattadripuram; Minnampalli (non-maintained route).

Puttur to Vyappamalai 9 m. (non-maintained route).

Salem to Kadiyampatti 23 m. Good road up to Divattipatti 19 m. and fair from there to Kadiyampatti 23 m. Salem * (r.s); Omalur (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12) 10 m.; Divattipattai, 19 m.; Kadiyampatti (r.s., R. 5, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 23 m.

Salem to Nangavalli 21·2 m. Road gravelled and practicable at all seasons; Salem * (r.s.) 3·4 m. Taramangalam 14·2 m.; Nangavalli 21·2 m.

Sankaridrug to Omalur 21·4 m. Road metalled and fit for motors. Sankaridrug (r.s., H. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12), cross the Sarabanga river bridged; Chinnappampatti 14·4 m., cross 3 streams bridged; Omalur 21·4 m.

Sendamangalam to Kollimalai Hills 3·7 m. Partially metalled, practicable at all seasons.

Singarapettai to Krishnagiri 35 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors. The Pambar river is unbridged. Singarapettai; cross the Pambar river unbridged; Uttankarai (H. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 6 m.; Samalpatti (r.s.) 11 m., cross the Somenampatti river unbridged; Mattur (R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 12) 18 m.; Jagadevpalaiyam (R. 1, B. 1, As. 4) 28 m., cross 3 nalas bridged; Krishnagiri (r.s., R. 3, B. 3, F., As. 12) 35 m.

Singarapettai to Nattarampalli 27·6 m. Cross a branch of the Pambaiyar river unbridged; road partially metalled and bridged, practicable at all seasons; Tiruppattur (r.s., R. 2, F., As. 8) 17·4 m.; Pudupet 22·6 m.; Nattarampalli 26·6 m.

Sogatur to Papparapatti 6 m. Partially metalled practicable at all seasons.

Talaivasal to Pallipalaiyam 75·6 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors except between Malliyakarai and Namagiripettai; Talaivasal * (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 12) Atur * (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 12) 10·4 m.; Malliyakara 18·4 m., cross the Koneri, Narasingapuram and Mangalapuram rivers unbridged, fordable; Namagiripettai 36·4 m., cross 1 stream unbridged, fordable; Rasipuram 42·4 m.; Vyappamalai 50·5 m., cross the Tirumamiuthu river unbridged; Tiruchengodu (H. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) 64·3 m., cross 1 stream, fordable; Pallipalaiyam 75·6 m.

Talaivasal to Salem 42·3 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors; Talaivasal * (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., Rs. 1–8); cross Vasishtanadi river; Atur * (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 12) 10·4 m. cross the Keripatti river bridged. Peddanayakkampalaiyam 18·1 m. cross the Kuduvaiyer river bridged, Valapadi (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 12) 25·3 m.; Karippatti (H. 2, R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) 33·6 m.; Salem * (r.s.) 42·3 m.

* Petrol Depot.

Tammampatti to Tedavur, cross the Tammampatti and Anapar rivers unbridged; road wholly gravelled and unbridged, but practicable except during the rainy season; Tammampatti (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) Gangavalli; Tedavur.

Tammampatti to Valappadi 22 m. Metalled road unfit for motors. Tammampatti, cross the Tammampatti, Karippatti and Malliakarai rivers, unbridged; Malliakarai 12 m.; Vallappadi (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., Rs. 1–8) 22 m.

Tattaiyangarpettai to Namakkal * (H. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12) 21 m. Partly metalled and bridged, practicable at all seasons .

Thalli to Hosur (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) 16·2 m. Partially metalled and bridged, practicable at all seasons.

Tiruchengodu (H. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) to Periyur 20 m., cross the Konnaiyar river unbridged, fordable; a partially metalled and bridged road, practicable at all seasons.

Tiruppattur (r.s., R. 2, F., As. 8) to Bargur (R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 12) 15·1 m. Metalled and partially bridged.

Valaiyapatti to Pulampatti 54·5 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors. Valaiyapatti* (H. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8); Namakkal (H. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 8 m.; Puttur 16 m.; Tiruchengodu (H. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Rs. 1–8) 31·4 m.; Sankaridrug (r.s., H. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) 38·4 m.; Edappadi 47·6 m.; Pulampatti 64·5 m.

Valapadi (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 12) to Thumbai 13 m., cross the Vellalapatti and Yedappadi rivers unbridged, road partially metalled but not in good order.

Viraganur to Talaivasal (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F. Rs. 1–8) 8 m. Wholly gravelled and unbridged; practicable at all seasons.

Vaikuntham to Kalipatti 6 m.

Tanjore District [30 = 1,091·6 m.]

Adirampatnam to Sengipatti 42·3 m. The road as far as Gandharvakota is not metalled and is only partially bridged thence gravelled and metalled as well as bridged. Adirampatnam (r.s.) Pattukkottai (r.s., R. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12) 7·2 m., cross three nalas unbridged; Numbivayal 14·2 m.; Kallakkottai 24·1 m.; cross 3 streams, unbridged, fordable. Gandarvakottai 31·6 m.; Sangappatti (R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 12) 42·3 m. Tuvakudi (Trichinopoly district) 52 m.

Aliyur to Nagore (r.s.) 5·3 m. Unmetalled but bridged, practicable at all seasons.

Arantangi to Negapatam 81·4 m. The road is earthen and difficult in the rainy season. Fit for motors between Peravurni and Nemmeli and between Lakshmanangudi and Tiruvalur. Arantangi (r.s., R. 1, S. 1, F.), cross four nalas unbridged; Vellavari 8 m., cross three nalas unbridged; Peravurni 15·2 m., cross three nalas unbridged; Pattukkuttai (r.s., R. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12) 29 m., cross 3 nalas unbridged; Nemmeli 39·4 m.; cross 2 streams unfordable. Mannargudi (r.s., R. 4, B. 2, F., As. 8) 58·6 m.; Lakshmanangudi, 56 m.; cross 2 streams, bridged. Tiruvalur (r.s.) 66 m.; Kivalur 74 m.; Negapatam (r.s.) 81·4 m.

Anaikara Chattram* to Vriddhachalam 31·1 m.—Road gravelled, practicable at all seasons; Anaikara Chattram* (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8). South Arcot District—Bhuvanagiri (H. 1, B. 1, S. 1, As. 4) 4·4 m.; North bank of Vellar river 13·4 m.; Vriddhachalam (R. 3, S. 3, F., As. 8) 31·1 m.

Arantangi to Sethubhava Chattram 25·5 m. An unmade track, practicable for carts in the dry season. The unbridged streams are fordable at all seasons; Arantangi (r.s., R. 1, S. 1, F.), cross three nalas, unbridged; Yedaiyattur 10·4 m., cross the Umbiliar river, unbridged, and several smaller streams also unbridged; Sethubhava Chattram (R. 2, F., As. 8) 25·5 m.

Gandarvakottai to Shiyali 73·1 m. The road is metalled or gravelled and bridged, except the Vallar river as far as Tanjore; thence it is earthen and

* Petrol Depot.

occasionally heavy; practicable at all times. Fit for motors till Tanjore. Gandharvakottai; Tanjore (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., Re. 1) 15·1 m.; Papanasam 30·2 m.; Kumbakonam (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., Re. 1) 38·5 m.; Tiruvelangadu 50·5 m., at 53·5 m. pass Kuttalam; Mayavaram (r.s., R. 4, B. 2, F., Re. 1) 60 m.; Shiyali (r.s. R. 4, B. 2, S. 1, F. Re. 1) 73·1 m.

Karikal to Tiruppanandal 33 m. This road goes northwards to Porayar through French territory, then turns north-west to Tiruppanandal. In the Tanjore district it is earthen but passable at all seasons; Karikal (r.s.) Aduturai (r.s.) 27 m.; Tiruppanandal 33 m.

Karikal to Trichinopoly 91 m. Road gravelled except for about 5 miles beyond Tiruvadi*; Kumbakonam (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., Re. 1) 37·7 m.; Kapistalam (R. 3, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 47 m.; Tiruvadi* (R. 2, B. 4, S. 1, As. 12) 58·4 m. Puduchatram (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 69·7 m.; Grand Anicut (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 79·4 m.; Trichinopoly (r.s.) 91 m.

Koradacheri to Kumbakonam 18·6 m. Metalled and bridged throughout; Koradacheri (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 8); Kodavasal 7·6 m.; Kumbakonam (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., Re. 1) 18·6 m.

Kumbakonam to Tranquebar 36·3 m. The road is bridged throughout but not metalled; Kumbakonam (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., Re. 1); Sattanur 10·7 m.; Perambur 24·4 m.; Tranquebar 36·3 m.

Kumbakonam to Tirumulavasal 45·2 m. A sanded road in fair order as far as Shiyali, thence metalled; Kumbakonam (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., Re. 1); Manambadi 7·4 m.; Tiruppanandal 10·5 m.; Pandanallur 20·6 m.; Shiyali (r.s., R. 4, B. 2, S. 1, F., Re. 1) 37·6 m.; Tirumulavasal 45·2 m.

Kuttalam to Pandanallur 5·7 m. A mud road unmetalled, in good order and practicable at all seasons.

Mannargudi to Madanakurichi 29·4 m. The road is metalled or gravelled practicable at all seasons. Fit for motors between Valangiman and Kumbakonam. Mannargudi (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8); Nidamangalam (r.s.) 9 m.; Valangiman 18 m. Kumbakonam (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., Re. 1) 24 m.; cross the Coleroon river unbridged; Madanakurichi 29·4 m.; Jayankondasholapuram (Trichinopoly Dt.) 40·4 m.

Mayavaram to Kaveripatnam 16·5 m. Earthen road in good order; practicable at all seasons; Mayavaram (r.s., B. 4, B. 2, F., Re. 1), cross the Cauvery river, unbridged; Karavindaradupuram 10·1 m.; Kaveripatnam 16·5 m.

Mimisal to Anaikkara Chattram* 134·7 m. The road is earthen but bridged to near Karikal, thence to about 5 miles beyond Tranquebar it is metalled and bridged. It is then again earthen to Anaikkara Chattram.* Mimisal (S. 1, F.) cross numerous nalas unbridged; Manamelkudi (S. 1, F.), 10 m., cross the Vellar river and a nala unbridged; Yenadinaidu 19 m., cross the Umbiliyar and some smaller streams unbridged; Sethubava Chattram (R. 2, F., As. 8) 28·5 m.; Adirampatnam (r.s.) 38·7 m.; Muttupet (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 47·7 m. Tirutturaippundi (r.s., H. 1, R. 2, B., As. 4) 62·7 m.; Velanganni 81·2 m. Negapatam* (s.) 88·2 m.; at 4½ m. pass Nagore; Karikal (r.s.) 100·4 m.; Tranquebar 107·6 m. Thalachangadu 118·4 m. cross 5 nalas; Shiyali (r.s., R. 4, B. 2, S. 1, F., Re. 1) 127·7 m. Anaikkara Chattram* 134·7 m., cross the Coleroon unbridged. Ammapettai (South Arcot District) 138·3 m.

Nogore (r.s.) to Kumbakonam 35·5 m. Nannilam (r.s., H. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12) 17·5 m.; Kumbakonam (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., Re. 1) 35·5 m.

Nagore to Papanasam 40·2 m. A sanded road in good order but a little soft in the rainy season; Nagore (r.s.); Kankalanjeri (r.s.) 13·2 m.; Valangiman 31·2 m.; Papanasam (r.s.) 40·2 m.

* Petrol Depot.

Point Calimere to Tiruvadi* 75·6 m. The road up to within a few miles of Tanjore is bridged one river excepted, and though not metalled is passable at all seasons, thence to Tiruvadi* it is metalled and bridged. Point Calimere; Vedaranniyam 7·2 m. Kariyapatnam 17·7 m.; Tirutturaippundi (r.s., H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 4) 27 m., Kottur 35·6 m., Mannargudi (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 45·7 m.; Vaduvur 55·6 m. Tanjore* (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., Re. 1) 68·6 m. Tiruvadi* (R. 2, B. 4, S. 1, F., As. 12) 75·6 m., cross the Coleroon river unbridged; Kilappaluvur (Trichinopoly Dt.) 88·2 m.

Puttur to Pudupatnam 9·4 m. A sanded road in fair order; Pudupatnam 9·4 m. (on the coast).

Saliyamangalam to Papanasam (r.s.) 10 m. A good metalled road practicable at all seasons.

Sengipatti to Puduchattram 11 m. Metalled and bridged throughout, practicable at all seasons; Sengipatti (R., 2, B. 2, F., As. 12); Budalur, (r.s.) 5·3 m.; Puduchattram (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 11 m.

Shiyali (r.s., R. 4, B. 2, S. 1 F., Re. 1) to Panangatangudi 5·4 m. A sanded road in fair order.

Sundarapandivapatnam to Arantangi (r.s., R. 1, S. 1. F.) 39 m. Cross three unbridged streams—the Pambar, Koluvanar and Vellar; a fair weather track only.

Tiruvalur to Sengipatti 55·4 m. The road is unmetalled though bridged, to within a few miles of Tanjore, thence gravelled or metalled and bridged. Fit for motors between Ammapettai and Sengipatti. Tiruvalur (r.s.) Koradacheri (r.s., R. 2, B. 1, F., As. 8) 12·1 m.; Ammapettai (r.s.) 25·7 m.; Tanjore * (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., Re. 1), 39·5 m.; Vallam 47·4 m.; Sengipatti (R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 12) 55·4 m.; Tuvakudi (Trichinopoly Dt.) 65·1 m.

Togatur to Mayavaram 53·2 m. Up to Tirutturaippundi the road is an earthen one and passes through a richly cultivated country intersected by numerous bridged streams, thence it is gravelled up to within 18 miles of Mayavaram, whence the road is earthen. Practicable at all seasons; Togatur, cross a stream, unbridged; Tirutturaippundi (H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 4) 10 m.; Chandranadi Bridge 18·6 m.; Tiruvalur (r.s.) 28 m.; Peralam (r.s., S. 2) 42·6 m.; Mayavaram (r.s., R. 4, B. 2, F., Re. 1) 53·2 m.

Tiruppanandal to Gangaikondapuram 8·4 m. An earthen road, partially gravelled; Virasholagan 6·4 m.; Gangaikondapuram 8·4 m.

Tiruvalur to Papanasam 27 m. An earthen road in good order but a little soft in the rainy season; Tiruvalur (r.s.); Valangiman 18 m.; Papanasam (r.s.) 27 m.

Vedaranniyam to Negapatam * 32·6 m.; Kallimodu 8·2 m., cross the Adappar river, unbridged, by a ferry; Tiruppundi 22·4 m.; Negapatam * (r.s.) 32·6 m.

Vedaranniyam to Tanjore. Unmetalled (except latter portion) but bridged and practicable at all seasons; Vedaranniyam, cross the Valavanar, unbridged, Vaimodu 15 m., cross two streams unbridged; Muttupet (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8); Pattukkottai (r.s., R. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12); Muthamalur; Tanjore * (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., Re. 1).

Venoykontervu to Anaikkara Chattram * (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 26·6 m. Road in fair order except at the place where the Alingiyar river falls into the Coleroon river. The road is heavy and difficult in winter.

Tinnevelly District [55 = 802·3 m.

Alwarthirunagari to Sattankulam 14·6 m. Alwarthirunagari (r.s.); Nazareth (r.s.) 5 m., cross the Karumaniyar causeway at 9·6 m.; Sattankulam 14·6 m.

Ambasamudram (r.s. H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, S. F. Re. 1) to Papanasam 6 m. Road metalled.

Ambasamudram to Tenkasi 22·3 m. Road metalled. Ambasamudram (r.s. H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, S. F., Re. 1); Ambur

* Petrol Depot.

6·1 m., cross Gadhana unbridged at 6·6 m.; Alwarkurichi 7·4 m., cross Varattar unbridged at 8·5 m.; Pottaipudur 9·3 m.; Kadayam (r.s.) 11·3 m.; Tenkasi* (r.s.) 22·3 m.

Athiyuthu to Surandai 8 m. Metalled. Road, cross Chittur causeway at 4. m. Virakeralampudur 4·2 m.

Courtallum* to Mathalamparai 5 m. Road metalled.

Courtallam* (H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., Re. 1) to Shencottah (Ilanji on the way) 3·4 m. Road metalled.

Eral to Kurumbur 3 m. Thambaraparni river at Eral.

Ettayapuram to Tuticorin 26 m. Metalled Road. Ettayapuram; Erala 3 m.; Eppodumvendran 9·2 m.; Karukkuchalai* (R. 1, and verandah) 16 m.; Periyanatham 17 m.; Tuticorin* (r.s.) 26 m.

Kadayam (r.s.) to Tenkasi* (r.s.) 11 m. Road metalled.

Kallidaikurichi to Singampatti 3·4 m. Road metalled.

Kallur (r.s.) to Pathamadai 3 m. Road metalled. Thambraparni at 1·6 m.

Kallur (r.s.) to Shermadevi (r.s. R. 3, B. 2, S., F., As. 8) 3 m. Road metalled; cross the Thambraparni unbridged at 1·4 m.

Kayathar (H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, S., Re. 1) to Kadambur (r.s.) 7·4 m. Road metalled.

Koilpatti to Vilathikulam 21·2 m. Metalled road. Koilpatti (r.s. R. 2, B. 4, S. 1, F., Re. 1 now used as Secondary School); Ettayapuram 10 m.; cross Vaipaur unbridged, 20·4 m.; Vilathikulam 21·2 m.

Kulasekarapatnam to Thisianvilai (via) Thattarmadam. There is a light railway line running. Road not maintained.

Kurukuchalai* to Thattaparai, 10·6 m. Metalled road. Kurukuchalai (R. 1, and verandah); Ottapidaram 4·6 m.; Thattaparai (r.s.) 10·6 m.

Kurukuchalai* to Vilathikulam 19 m. Metalled road. Kurukkuchalai* (R. 1, and verandah); Vedanatham* (R. 4) 5 m.; cross Vaipaur unbridged 18·2 m.; Vilathikulam 19 m.

Kurumbur (r.s.) to Athur 6 m. Road Metalled; cross Thambraparni river unbridged at Eral. Eral 3 m.; Athur 6 m.

Kurumbur to Kayalpatnam 6·5 m. Road metalled. Kurumbur (r.s.); Nallur 1 m.; Kayalpatnam 6·5 m.

Nagalapuram to Pudur 5·2 m. A cart track.

Nanguneri* (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) to Kalakad (R. 1, B. 1, S., 2, F., As. 8) 8·4 m.

Nanguneri* (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2 F., Re. 1) to Tirukarangudi 9·4 m., and thence to Panagudi 18 m.

Nanguneri* (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) to Vizianarayanam 11·4 m. and Mulaikaripatti 9 m. Road maintained for 3 m. and 6 m. cart track.

Nanguneri* to Ovari 22·3 m. Road maintained as far as Idayangudi; metalled. Illangulam 7·4 m.; Therku Vizianarayanam 9·7 m.; Selvamarudur 17·5 m.; Thisianvilai 18·5 m.; Idayangudi 20·3 m.; Ovari 22·3 m.

Nazareth* (r.s.) to Megnanapuram. A cart-track.

Ottappidaram to Nagalapuram 31·2 m. Road metalled; cross Vaipaur unbridged at 23 m. Kurukuchalai* (R. 1, and verandah) 4·6 m.; Vedanatham* 9·6 m.; Kulathur 13·7 m.; cross Vaipaur unbridged at 23 m.; Vilathikulam 23·6 m.; Nagalapuram 31·2 m.

Palamcottah to Ambasamudram 23 m. Road metalled; cross Pachaiyar causeway at 6·5 m., and Koraiyar causeway at 20 m. Palamcottah* (r.s. R. 3, B. 3, S. 2, F., Re. 1); Melapalaiyam 3·6 m.; Munnirpallam 5·2 m.; Tharuvai 6·6 m.; Piranjeri 9·2 m.; Pathamadai 13·1 m.; Shermadevi (r.s., R. 3, B. 2, S., F., As. 8) 14·4 m.; Veeravanallur (r.s.) 17·7 m.; Kallidaikurichi (r.s.) 22 m.; Ambasamudram (r.s. H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, S., F., Re. 1) 23 m.

Palamcottah to Kadayam 27·6 m. Road metalled. Palamcottah* (r.s., R. 3, B. 3, S. 2, F., Re. 1); Pettai (r.s.) 4·4 m.;

* Petrol Depot.

Kallur (r.s.) 9·2 m.; Ariyanayagipuram 12·4 m.; Papakudi 16 m.; Pappankulam 22·6 m.; Pottalpudur 25·6 m.; Kadayam (r.s.) 27·6 m.

Palamcottah to Koilpatti 36·5 m. Metalled road. Palamcottah * (r.s., R. 3, B. 3, S. 2, F., Re. 1); Thalaiyuthu 6·4 m.; Gangaikondan (r.s.) 12·2 m.; Kayathar (H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., Re. 1) 19·2 m.; Nallatinputtur (r.s.) 33·4 m.; Koilpatti (r.s., R. 2, B. 4, S. 1, F., Re. 1) 36·5 m.

Palamcottah to Nagalapuram 57·4 m. Road metalled. Palamcottah * (r.s., R. 3, B. 3, S. 2, F., Re. 1); Marutur 6·1 m.; at 7·6 m. cross Thambraparani river unbridged; Sivalaperi 8 m.; Maniyachi 16 m.; Ottappidaram 26·2; Kurukuchalai (R. 1 and verandah) 31 m.; Vedanatham * 36 m.; Kulathur 40 m. at 49·4 m. cross Vaipaur unbridged; Vilathikulam 50 m.; Nagalapuram 57·4 m.

Palamcottah to Panagudi 32·4 m. Palamcottah * (r.s., R. 3, B. 3, S. 2, F., Re. 1); Ponnagudi 6·4 m.; Mundradaipu 10·4 m.; Nanguneri * (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) 18 m.; Valliyur 27·4 m.; Panagudi 32·4 m.

Palamcottah to Sankaranayinarkoil 36 m. Road metalled. Palamcottah * (r.s., R. 3, B. 3, S. 2, F., Re. 1); Ramianpatti 5·2 m.; Rasta 9·6 m.; Manur 12·2 m.; Alagriapandiapuram 16 m.; Devarkulam 19·6 m.; Vannikonandal 22·2 m.; Paravadali 26 m.; Kurukalpatti 30·2 m.; Sankaranayinarkoil (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., Re. 1) 36 m.

Palamcottah to Tenkasi 34 m. Road metalled. Palamcottah (r.s., R. 3, B. 3, S. 2, F., Re. 1); Tinnevelly Town* (r.s.) 2·4 m.; Sidaparapanallur 10 m.; Alangulam * (H. 1, B. 2, F. Re. 1) 19 m.; Athiyuthu 22·2 m.; Pavur Chattram (r.s.) 28·2 m.; Kadabogatti 31·5 m.; Tenkasi * (r.s.) 34 m.

Palamcottah to Tiruchendur 34·2 m.; Mettalled road. Palamcottah (r.s., R. 3, B. 3, S. 2, F., Re. 1); Krishnapuram 5·7 m.; Seidunganallur 8·3 m.; Karungulam 10·6 m.; Pudukudi 15 m.; Alwartirunagiri (r.s.) 17·4 m.; Tentiruperi 21 m.; Anaiyappapilla Chatram 24·2 m.; cross Kadamba causeway at 24·6 m.; Kurumbur (r.s.) 25·2 m.; Nallur 26·2 m.; Ammanpuram 27·4 m.; Tiruchendur * (r.s., R. 4, B. 2, S. 2) 34·2 m.

Palamcottah to Tuticorin 32·4 m. Metalled road. Cross Tambraparni unbridged at 7·6 m. Palamcottah * (r.s., R. 3, B. 3, S. 2, F., Re. 1); Murappanad 7·6 m.; Vallanad * (forest rest-house) 7·6 m.; Deivachilapuram 14·2 m.; Vagaikulam 19·6 m.; Pudukkottai 23·6 m.; Tuticorin * (r.s.) 32·4 m.

Panagudi to Sermadevi 27·2 m. Metalled road. Panagudi; Tirukarankudi 8·5 m.; Kalakad (R. 1, B. 1, S. 2, F., As. 8) 14·7 m.; Padmaneri 17·2 m., cross Padmaneri river unbridged at 17·3 m.; Sermadevi (r.s., R. 3, B. 2, S., F., As. 8) 27·2 m.

Pavur to Surandai 10 m. Road metalled. Pavur (r.s.), cross Chittar unbridged at 4·2 m.; Virakeralampudur 6·2 m. Surandai 10 m.

Pudukkottai to Eral 9·6 m. Cross Tambraparni river unbridged at Eral.

Pudukkottai to Perungulam 12·4 m. Road maintained except 3 miles.

Pudukkottai to Tattapparai (r.s.) A cart track.

Sankaranayinarkoil to Koilpatti 25 m. Road metalled. Sankaranayinarkoil (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., Re. 1); Kalugumalai 12 m.; Koilpatti (r.s., R. 2, B. 4, S., F., Re. 1) 25 m.

Sankaranayinarkoil (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., Re. 1) to Puliyangudi 10 m. Road metalled.

Sankaranayinarkoil to Srivilliputtur 27·2 m. Road metalled. Sankaranayinarkoil (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., Re. 1); Karivalamvandanallur 7·2 m.; Sholapuram 15 m.; Rajapalaiyam 19 m.; Srivilliputtur 27·2 m.

Sermadevi to Urkad 7 m. Road metalled. Sermadevi (r.s., R. 3, B. 2, S. F., As. 8); Viravanallur (r. s.) 3·3 m., cross Tambraparni unbridged at 6 m.; Urkad 7 m.

Srivaikuntam to Arumugamangalam 12·2 m. Road metalled. Srivaikuntam

* Petrol Depot.

(r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1); Eral 10·2 m.; Arumugamangalam 12·2 m.

Srivaikuntam (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) to Murappanad 8 m. (via) Vallanad * crossing Tambraparni river between Murappanad and Vallanad. Road not maintained except 4 miles from Srivaikuntam.

Srivaikuntam to Ottappidaram 23·6 m. Between Vagaikulam and Tattapparai the portion is cart-track and not maintained. Srivaikuntam (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1); Vagaikulam 11·2 m. Tattapparai 17·6 m. Ottappidaram 23·6 m.

Srivaikuntam to Tuticorin 23·6 m. Road metalled. Srivaikuntam (r. s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1); Vagaikulam 11·2 m.; Pudukkottai 15 m.; Tuticorin * (r.s.) 23·6 m.

Tenkasi* to Courtalam* 3·3 m. Metalled Road. Tenkasi (r.s.); Nayinaragaram (D.P.W. rest-house) 1·4 m.; Courtalam (H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., Re. 1) 3·3 m.

Tenkasi * (r.s.) to Shencottah 5·2 m. via Ilanji. Road metalled.

Tenkasi * to Sivagiri 30·4 m. Metalled road. Tenkasi (r.s.); Sivarampetta 4·3 m.; Kadayanallur (R. 3, S. F., Re. 1) 10 m.; Chokkampatti 13·6 m.; Puliyangudi 18·4 m.; Vasudevanallur (R. 3, S. F., Re. 1) 23·2 m.; Sivagiri 30·4 m.

Tiruchendur * (r. s. R. 4, B. 2, S. 2) to Kulasekharapatnam 8 m. A sandy track.

Udangudi to Kulasekharapatnam Theri, Theri Tract. Road not maintained.

Valliyur to Eruvadi 3·4 m. Road metalled.

Valliyur to Radhapuram 10·2 m. Road metalled.

Trichinopoly District
[21 = 490·5 m.]

Aravakurchi * to Kannivadi (Coimbatore district) 9·1 m. Neither metalled nor bridged but practicable for carts at all seasons.

Aravakurchi * to Karur * 18·2 m. Road metalled and all minor streams bridged; Puttambur Chattram 10·1 m., cross the Amaravati river, being bridged; Karur * (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 18·2 m.

Andipatti to Tennilai. 21·6 m. The road is metalled and all minor streams are bridged. Thence it is metalled but unbridged. Andipatti, cross the Nankanji river unbridged; Aravakurchi * 6·5 m., cross the Amaravati river and the Arkavali nala; Chinna Dharapuram * 14·5 m.; Tennilai 21·6 m.; Vellakkovil (Coimbatore District) 29·6 m.

Jayankondasolapuram to Rajendrapatnam 16 m. Road metalled or gravelled but unbridged; practicable at all seasons. Jayankondasolapuram (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1., F., As. 8); Rajendrapatnam 16 m.; Vriddhachalam (South Arcot District) 24 m.

Karur * (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., As., 8) to Nerur 6·7 m. Metalled and bridged, practicable at all seasons.

Karur * to Noyilkuppam 14 m. The road is a good one, metalled and partially bridged. Karur* (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8), cross the Noyil river unbridged; Noyilkuppam 14 m.; Malayampalaiyam (Coimbatore District) 27·4 m.

Karur * (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) to Pugalur (r.s.) 13·3 m. A good road metalled but not bridged, practicable at all seasons.

Kilappaluvur to Udumbiyam 39·6 m. The road is unbridged but is either gravelled or metalled except for some miles. Kilappaluvur *; cross the Marudaiyar river unbridged; Ariyalur * (H.1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8) 6 m.; Toramangalam* (H. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 23·6 m. cross the Koneri, Veppanthatri and Kallar rivers unbridged; Udumbiyam 39·6 m. Naduvallur (Salem District) 48·6 m.

Kovilpatti (H. 2, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8) to Manapparai (r.s., H. 1, R. 1, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 8 m. Road metalled.

Lalapet (r.s.) to Tottiyam 2 m. Cross the Cauvery unbridged; road metalled and practicable at all seasons.

Musiri (R. 3, B. 1, S. 2, F., As. 8) to Turaiyur (H. 2, P. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8)

* Petrol Depot.

17·6 m. Metalled and bridged, practicable at all seasons.

Paramati to Nayilkuppam 7·2 m. Metalled but not bridged, practicable for carts at all seasons.

Tirumalavadi to Pullambadi 11·4 m. Gravelled and partially bridged, practicable at all seasons.

Tirumayam to Murungapatti 89 m. The road is metalled and bridged as far as Murungapatti. Pudukkottai State—Tirumayam; Pudukkottai 12 m.; Kiranur 26·4 m. TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.—Trichinopoly (r.s.) 45 m., pass Pulivalam. Turaiyur (H. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 72 m. cross several nalas, unbridged; Murungapatti 89 m. Tammanpatti (Salem District) 93·4 m.

Trichinopoly to Jayankondasolapuram 59·7. The road is gravelled and metalled but unfit for motors. Trichinopoly (r.s.) Lalgudi 14·1 m., cross the Nandiyar river unbridged; Pullambadi 22·1 m.; Kilappaluvur* 35·6 m., cross the Mardiyur river (bridge under construction); Vilangudi 46·6 m.; Udaiyarpalaiyam 54·7 m.; Jayankondasholapuram (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8) 59·7 m., cross 1 stream unbridged, fordable; Govindarajapet (South Arcot District) 75·7 m.

Tumbivadi to Karur* 9 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors. Tumbivadi; Karur* (r.s., R. 2, B 2 F., As. 8) 9 m.

Tuvakudi to Tottiyam 46·7 m. The road is gravelled and metalled as well as bridged. Fit for motors between Tottiyam and Valaiyappatti. Tuvakudi; Trichinopoly (r.s.) 12 m.; Saliyati 24 m.; Musiri (R. 3, B. 1, S. 2, F., As. 8) 38·2 m.; cross 3 nalas bridged and 1 nala unbridged, fordable. Tottiyam 46·7 m.; Valaiyappatti (Salem District) 58·7 m.

Tuvakudi to Trichinopoly 12 m. The road is metalled. Tuvakudi; Trichinopoly (r.s.) 12 m.

Tuvarankurchi to Kulittalai 42 m. A good metalled road (except for 5 miles between Tuvarankurchi and Puttanattam) and practicable at all seasons; Puttanattam 6·4 m.; Manapparai (r.s., H. 1, R. 1, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 16·4 m.; Desimangalam 31·4 m.; Kulittalai (r.s.) 42 m.

Tuvarankurchi to Nagamangalam 28·7 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors between Kovilpatti and Viralimalai. Tuvarankurchi; Kovilpatti (H. 2, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8) 12·1 m.; Viralimalai 20·1 m.; Nagamangalam 28·7 m.

Velliyanai to Vangal 17·3 m. The road is metalled or gravelled. Velliyanai; Karur* (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 9 m., Vangal 16 m.; cross the Cauvery river, unbridged; Mohanur; (Salem District) 18·5 m.

Vizagapatam District
[28 = 1,169·5 m.]

Bhogapuram to Vizianagram (r.s.) 10·1 m. A track impracticable for carts in the rains.

Bimlipatam to Thagarapuvalsa 3·2 m. Bridged and metalled, practicable at all seasons.

Chicacole to Parvatipuram 53 m. The road is metalled and for the most part bridged. Ganjam district—Chicacole (r.s., R. 2, B. 1, S. 2, F., As. 8); Vizagapatam district. Uppanavalasa (R. 1, B. 1, S. 2, F., As. 8) 14 m.; Palkonda (H. 1, R. 2, S. 5, F., As. 8) 25 m.; Viraghattam (R. 2, S. 5, F., Re. 1) 37 m., cross the Vottigedda unbridged; Naguru 45 m.; Parvatipuram 53 m.

Chintapalli (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2) to Gudem (R. 2, B. 2, S.) 12 m.

Jeypore to Kotapad 26 m. A bad track; Kongar 14 m.; Kotapad (R. 3, B. 2, S. 2) 26 m.

Jeypore to Sosahandi 21 m. The road is metalled. Jeypore (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) cross 3 nalas wooden bridged and 1 nala stone-bridged; Borigumma (R. 3, B. 2, S. 2) 14 m., cross 3 nalas wooden-bridged; Sosahandi (R. 3, B. 2, S. 2) 21 m.

Konada to Kopperla 4·3 m. Gravelled and partially bridged, practicable at all seasons.

* Petrol Depot.

Kotapad (R. 3, B. 2, S. 2) to Nowrangapur (H. 1, R. 2, S. 2) 19 m. Cross the Indravati river unbridged.

Koyyur to Malkanagiri 80 m. A bridle path and mud road. Koyyur; cross 5 nalas, unbridged, fordable; Pedavalasa (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2) 14 m., cross 3 nalas, fordable; Gudiam (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2) 24 m., cross a stream, fordable; Dharakonda (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2) 40 m., cross branch of the Sibon river; Kondakumberu (R. 2, B. 1, S. 2) 54 m., cross the Siberi river unbridged, fordable; Balimela (R. 3, B. 1, S. 2) 63 m., cross the Patkerin river unbridged; Korukonda (R. 3, B. 1, S. 2) 72 m., cross the Settgarra river unbridged and a nala fordable; Malkanagiri (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2) 80 m.

Lammasingi to Paderu 30 m. A mere path. Lammasingi, 'cross 3 nalas unbridged, fordable. Gangarazumadgole (R. 1, B. 2) 18 m., cross the Matcheygedda river, unbridged: Paderu (R. 3, S. 2) 30 m.

Motu to Jeypore 132 m. Mud road, unfit for motors. Mottu; Pasagudem 12 m., Anajpalli 18 m.; Kallimela 40 m., Malkanagiri 64 m., Kotametta 80 m.; Govindupalli (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2) 98 m., cross a stream several times; Kollara (R. 3, B. 2, S. 2) 12 m., cross the Kholab river, unbridged; Jeypore (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, As. 8) 132 m.

Motu to Malkanagiri 57 m., cross 2 nalas and the Potteru river, unbridged; Podia 26 m.: Darampilli 41 m.; Malkanagiri 57 m.

Nakkapalle to Jeypore 142 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors up to Madugula; thence a fair-weather track only. Nakkapalle, cross the Kandara river and the Varaha river bridged; Uralla (R. 2, B. 2, S. 5, F., As. 8) 14 m., cross the Jallurugedda river, bridged; Narasapatnam (R. 2, B. 2, S. 5, F., Re. 1) 23 m., cross Varaha 33 m. and Sharada 47 m., rivers, unbridged, but fordable. Medivada (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F. As. 8) 39 m.; Madugula (R. 1, B. 1, S. 3, F., As. 8) 52 m.; Mettu 64 m.; Minamalur (R. 2, B. 2) 70 m.; Paduru (R. 3, S. 2) 75 m.; Ugampeta 81 m., cross the Digudugedda river, unbridged; Dukgaon 88 m., cross 4 nalas, unbridged, fordable; Woondragedda (R. 3, B. 2, S. 1) 94 m.; Paduva (R. 2, B 2, S. 2) 102 m.; Soguru 113 m., cross a river, unbridged; Dadi 123 m., cross the Kolab, unbridged and Chutti rivers, wooden bridged and 3 nalas, fordable; Jeypore (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 142 m.

Narasapatnam to Dharakonda 60·4 m. The road is metalled as far as Krishnadevipeta, thence gravelled up to a few miles beyond Krishnadevipeta. The remainder of the road is a mere track traversing a hilly country. Narasapatnam (R. 2, B. 2, S. 5, F., As. 8) cross 1 nala, fordable; Golugonda (R. 1, B. 2, S. 2) 10·4 m., cross the Bodderu river, unbridged, fordable; Makavaram 22·4 m., cross branches of the Bodderu river, fordable; Rampol 28·4 m., cross 4 nalas, fordable; Gudem 44·4 m.; Dharakonda 60·4 m.

Pentakota (R. 3, B. 3, S. 4, F., As. 8) to Tuni (Godavari district) (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12) 7 m. Road gravelled and bridged in the Godavari district.

Pudimadaka to Chodavaram 25 m. Road gravelled for the first six miles and the rest metalled and bridged throughout, practicable at all seasons; Anakapalle (r.s., R. 3, B. 3, S. 5, F., Re. 1). 14 m.; Chodavaram 25 m.

Raivalsa to Aruku 16·2 m.; Salikonda 5 m.; Bosupeta 10 m.; Aruku 16·2 m.

Rayagoda to Dasmantpur 43 m. Cross many unbridged hill streams.

Salur to Pottanghi 26 m. Metalled and then a fair-weather track.

Semilguda to Narayanapatnam (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F.) 19 m.

Subbavaram (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., Re. 1) to Venkannapalem 11 m. Metalled throughout, practicable at all seasons.

Subbavaram to Vizianagram 34 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors. Subbavaram (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., Re. 1) cross 4 nalas, unbridged; Kottavalsa 10 m., cross 2 unbridged nalas; Bhimasingi (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F.) 19 m., cross the Chittavalsa river, unbridged; Vizianagram (r.s.) 34 m.

Timmapur to Polavaram 5 m. Gravelled and bridged and in fair condition.

Vizagapatam* to Kondakamberu 112·2 m. The road is metalled and all the smaller streams are bridged except between Lammasingi and Korkonda where it is a mere track. Vizagapatam* (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., Re. 1) cross the Vizagapatam backwater, unbridged by ferry; Aganampudi 12 m.; Anakapalle, 21 m.; Kasimkota 24 m.; Kannurupalem (R. 2, B. 2, S. 5, F., As. 8) 34·2 m.; Makavarapalem 41·2 m., cross a branch of the Varaha river, unbridged; Narasapatnam (R. 2, B. 2, S. 5, F., Re. 1) 49·2 m., cross the Varaha river, unbridged; Kondasantha 57·2 m., cross 3 nalas, unbridged fordable; Lammasingi (R., B. 2, S. 2) 66·2 m., cross 3 nalas unbridged, fordable; Lotugedda (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1) 80·2 m., cross 2 nalas, unbridged, fordable; Korkonda 92·2 m.; Januvai 104·2. m.; Kondakamberu (R. 2, B. 1, S. 2) 112·2 m.

Vizagapatam* to Padwa 91·4 m. The road is practicable at all seasons except between Anantagiri and Padwa. Vizagapatam* (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., Re. 1) Pandur (R. 1, B. 1, S. 3, As. 4) 12·5 m.; Jamaderipeta (R. 1, B. 1, S. 3, As. 8) 24 m.; Srungavarapukotta (R. 1, B. 1, S. 3, Re. 1) 34·4 m.; Kotturu (R. 2, B. 1, S. 3) 46·4 m.; Anantagiri (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2) 57·4 m.; Janamguda 64·4 m., cross the Chimadighori river, fordable; Aruku 75·4 m., cross 3 nalas, unbridged, fordable; Padwa (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2) 91·4 m.

Vizagapatam* to Sitammapeta 87·7 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors. Madhuravada (H. 1, R. 2, B. 1, F., As. 4) 10·5 m.; Chettivalsa (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 8) 20·6 m.; Vizianagram 36·4 m., cross the Champavathi river, unbridged; Gurla (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, As. 4) 46 m.; Chipurupalle (R. 1, B. 2, S. 5, F., Re. 1) 55·7 m., Razam (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., Re. 1) 65·7 m., cross the Nagavalli river, unbridged; Palkonda (H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, S. 5, F., As. 8) 79·7 m., cross 4 nalas, fordable; Sitammapeta (R. 1, B. 2, S. 2) 87·7 m., Kotturu (Ganjam District) 94·7 m.

Vizianagram* to Bodvara 20 m. The road is metalled and practicable for carts at all seasons. Tamarapalli (R. 1, B. 1, S. 2, F., As. 8) 10·4 m., cross the Gosthani river, unbridged; Bodvara 20 m.

Vizianagram* (r.s.) to Ramathirtham 22 m. Cross the Champavati river unbridged. A metalled road.

* Petrol Depot.

Alphabetical List of Principal Residents and Index to Government officers in Madras.

ABBREVIATIONS.—Ca. = Cathedral. Ch. = Chintadripet. Cht. = Chetput. E. = Egmore. G.T. = Georgetown. K. = Kilpauk. Kom. = Komaleswaranpet. M. = Mylapore. M.R. = Mount Road. N. = Nungumbaukum. P. = Purasawalkam. P.T. = Park Town. Pu. = Pudupet. R. = Royapetta. Rm. = Rayapuram. S. = Sowcarpet. Tey. = Teynampet. To. = Tondiarpet. Tri. = Triplicane. V. = Vepery. W. = Washermanpet.

A

Abdul Aziz Sahib, Khan Bahadur Haji Hakim Md., High Road, Tri.

Abdul Hakeem Jeddi Sahib (Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Port and Marine Dispensary), 9, Bukshi Ali St., R.

Abdul Hamid (Assistant Professor of History, Presidency College), The Amir Mahal, R.

Abdul Jabbar (Carding Master, Carnatic Mills), Perambur.

Abdul Kareem, A., 69 Mannadi St., G.T.

Abdul Khaliq, Muhammad, L.M. & S., 13, Typoon Ali Khan Bahadur St., Tri.

Abdulla Ghattala, (Council Secretary). "Wellclose," R. [540]

Abdulla Janoo Vyajakhora Dhorajiwala, Sugar Merchant, 26, Anderson Street, G.T.

Abdulla Kutti, K. P., H.C. Vakil, 105, Thambu Chetty Street, G.T.

Abdul Qadir Sahib, Sd. (Logic Lecturer, Government Muhammadan College), Tahir Sahib St., M.R.

Abdul Rahim Sahib, Khan Sahib, Fair Lawn Peter's Road, R. [541]

Abdur Khadar Sahib Jeelani, Dr. Haji Saiyid, M.L.A., 58/59, Rattan Bazaar Row, G.T.

Acharya, M. K., M.L.A., 34, Thambu Chetti St., G.T.

Achyuta Menon, V. P., B.A., L.T., Lecturer, Government Institute of Commerce, 1/11, Adiappa Mudali St., V.

Achuthan Nayar, K., B.A. (Income-tax Officer), 51-A, Gengu Reddi St., E.

Achyuta Panikkar, I. (Accountant-General's Office), 32, Doning St., San Thome. [540]

Adam, J. Collyer, Public Prosecutor Babington Gardens, K. [543]

Adikesavalu Pillai, T. C., B.A., B.L. (Head Clerk, Court of Small Causes), Swarna Vilas, Ch.

Adlard, F. A., Torfels, Nungumbaukum High Road, Ca.

Adyantayya, N. M., B.SC. (Edin.), (Superintendent, Government Trades' School), 2/18, Gulluwar Agraharam, To.

Aelen, Most Rev. Dr. J. (Archbishop of Madras), Walton, Nungumbaukum High Road, Ca.

Aers, H. S. (M. & S.M.Ry.), Pilkington Road, Perambur Barracks.

Ahmed Mohideen Sahib, P. (P.W. Secretariat), 34, Iyem Perumal St., R.

Aingar, R. N., Bar.-at-Law, 67, Tholasingaperumal Koil St., Tri.

Aitchison, D. A. G., M.R.C.V.S. (Principal, Madras Veterinary College), Silverton House, E. [547]

Alagasingara Acharya, M. O., Attorney at-Law, Tri.

Alagasingara Achariyar, S., H.C. Vakil, South Tank St., Tri.

Alagasingari Nayudu, P., Varada Muthiappan St., G.T.

Alexander, C. G. Loxley, Kodambaukum Road, Ca.

Alexander, L. D., No. 5, Oliver's Road, Luz, M.

Alexander, W., No. 5, Oliver's Road, Luz, M.

Alistair, G. J. T. (Mercantile Bank), The Parsonage, San Thome.

Allday, D. C. (Indian Aluminium Co.), Harley's Road, K.

Allison, J., Beach, Springhaven Road (South), G.T.

Amalsad, D. M., Assoc. M.C.T. (Textile Expert), 11, Arathoon Road, Rm. [542]

Amirthammal, Miss B., B.A., L.T. (Assistant, Lady Willingdon Training College), 39, Nallathambi Mudali St., Tri.

Amirthaswami Pillai, S., 53, Shiyali Mudali St., Pu.

Amirtha Rao, K. (Assistant Professor of English, Presidency College), Jayalakshmi Vilas, 32, Kuppumuthu St., Tri.

Amir-ud-din Sahib, Mir, M.A., LL.B., Bar.-at-Law (Deputy Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side), Sladins Gardens, Poonamallee Road, K. [542]

Amritlal Ramkumar, 26, Perumal Mudali St., G.T.

Amuda Acharya, S., B.A., B.L., H.C. Vakil, 14, Bandy Venkatesa Naicken St., Tri.

Anandalvan Ayyangar, T. C. A., H.C. Vakil, 13, Venkatarayar St., P.T.

Ananda Ayyar, T. A., H.C. Vakil, Mowbray's Road, R.

Ananda Rao, K., Mastha Bagh, Ca.

Ananda Rao, T., H.C. Vakil, 4, Viraswami Pillai St., E.

Ananta Acharya, T. C. (Imperial Bank of India), 38, Car St., Tri.

Ananta Ayyar, L. (Editor and Proprietor, Hindu Nesan), 65, Armenian St., G.T.

Anantakrishna Ayyar, C. V., Govt. Pleader, Sweta Sadan, Brodie's Road, M. [543]

Anantakrishna Ayyar, S., M.A. (Accountant-General's Office), 12/2, Nagoji Rao St., Tri.

Anantan, Dr. K. M., M.B., B.S. (Government Maternity Hospital), 2/4-B, Viraswami Pillai St., E.

Anantanarayana Ayyar, C. K., L.M.S., 37, Gengu Reddi St., E.

Anantanarayana Ayyar, P. S. (Manager, B.C. Department, High Court), 240 Linghi Chetti St., G.T.

Anantanarayana Ayyar, S. (Acting Sub-Assistant Registrar, High Court), 12, Office Venkatachala Mudali St., Tri.

Anantanarayanan, E. S., M.A. (Pachaiyappa's College), 49-C, Gengu Reddi Road, E.

Anantapadmanabha Rao, M.C.S. (Presidency College), 64, Subrahmanyaswami St., Saidapet.

Anantarama Ayyar, S., H.C. Vakil, "Srividya," Chitrakulam Eastward St., M.

Anantarama Ayyar, T. S., H.C. Vakil, Sannadhi St., M.

Anantarama Ayyar, T. S., H.C. Vakil, 46-C, Akbar Sahib St., Tri.

Anderson, Gordon Fernan, Harrington's Road, Cht.

Anderson, H. C. (Madras Mail), Bakia Villa, High Road, San Thome.

Andisundara Acharya, S., B.A., B.L. (Asst. Registrar, High Court), 11, Venkatachala Asari St., Kom. [543]

Angus, M.A., Dunnottar, Haddow's Road, N.

Ankinedu Prasad Bahadur, S. R. Y., M.L.C., Zamindar of Chellapalli, 268, Tiruvottiyur High Road, To.

Annamalai Chettiyar, The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir S. R. M., Natana Vilas, V.

Anson, Miss M. W., S.P.M.R. Headquarters, St. Thomas' St., Fort St. George.

Anstead, Rudolph D., M.A. (Director of Agriculture), Orcadia, Kilpauk Garden Road, K. [540]

Antoniswami Pillai, S., L.M.P. (Rayapuram Medical School), 252, Padala Vignesvarar Koil St., Rm.

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Appadurai Chetti, S., 250, Linghi Chetti St., G.T.

Appadurai Pillai, Rao Sahib A., M.A., 25, Chapel St., V. [540]

Appaji Rao, T., H.C. Vakil, Sundara Vilas, M.

Appakutti Mudaliyar, A., B.A. (Accountant-General's Office), 22, Krishnappa Nayak Tank St., G.T.

Appala Acharya, K. R., M.A., L.T. (Presidency College), 65, Karniswar St., M.

Appa Rao, D., Bar.-at-Law, Vembakkam Gardens, M. [543]

Appayya Chetti, C., Merchant, 20, Govindappa Nayak St., G.T.

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Aravamudan, T. G., H.C. Vakil, London's Gardens, K.

Aravamudu Ayyangar, K., H.C. Vakil, T.S.V. Koil St., M.

Aravamudu Ayyangar, S., H.C. Vakil, Luz Church Road, M.

Arcot, Prince of, G.C.I.E., K.C.I.E., Amir Mahal, R.

Ardhanareswara Ayyar, K. R. (Chief Reporter), Legislative Council, 30, Nattusubbaraya Mudali St., M.

Armstrong, G. G., Bonnington, Sterling Road, N.

Arumainatham Pillai, T., H.C. Vakil, East Mada St., M.

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Arunagiri Ayyar, S. (Acctt.-General's Office), Suryanarayana Chetti St., Rm.

Asad Ali, Mir, Khan Bahadur, Jagirdar and Merchant, Cosmopolitan Club, Madras.

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Asirvada Nadar, A. C., Doctor, 81, Portuguese Church St., G.T.

Aslam, K. M., B.A. (Superintendent of Post Offices), Well-Close, R.

Aste, G. (Mercantile Bank Buildings), 1st Line Beach, G.T.

Atchayya Patrudu, M. (Accountant-General's Office), 1/4-A, Office Venkatachala Mudali St., Tri.

Atkinson, Capt. R. G., York Street, Fort St. George.

Atkinson, J. R., Attorney-at-Law, Esplanade, G.T.

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B

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Badsha Sahib, Haji Muhammad Abdul Aziz, Khan Bahadur, N.

Bailey, J., Mentmore, McNicholl's Road, Cht.

Baker, Major H. N. (Adjutant, M. & S.M.Ry. Regt.), Pilkington Road, Perambur Barracks.

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Baker, W. G., The Monastery, Lloyd's Road, R.

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Balakrishnadas, G., 73, Mint St.

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Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar, M., H.C. Vakil, Thachi Arunachala Mudali St., M.

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Balasundaram, V., H.C. Vakil, Ranga Vilas, R.

Balasundaram Mudaliyar, C. (Supt., Central Cash Bureau), 7, Ayya Mudali St., S.

Balfour, Lt.-Col. F. C. C., C.I.E., M.C., Govt. House, Madras. [538]

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Bansilal Abirchand, Rai Bahadur S.

Bapiraju, P., H.C. Vakil, Cutcheri Road, M.

Barchard, L. B., Babington's Garden, Kilpauk Garden Road, K.

Barclay, A. G. G., Kelly's Gardens, Orme's Road, K. [546]

Barden, H., Gorleston, Harrington's Road, Cht.

Barker, H. W., Riversdale, Harrington's Road, Cht.

Barker, Miss, C.E.Z.M. Ewart School Lauder's Gate Road, V.

Barks, F. E., Hotel Spencer, M.R.

Barnard, Capt. T. W., Kalamunda, Nungambaukam High Road, Ca.

Barnardiston, Lt.-Col. Ernald, D.S.O., R.E., Secretary to Govt., P.W.D., R.

Barnes (Madras Christian College), Wingate, Brodie's Road, M.

Barnes, E., D.SC., Museum House, Pantheon Road, E.

Barr, R. O., Newstead, Taylor's Road, K.

Barraud, A. C., Fallowfield, Jani Jhon Khan Bahadur St., Peter's Road, R.

Barrie, Miss M. W., M.A. (Hons.) (Lecturer, Lady Willingdon Training College), c/o Theosophical Society, Adyar.

Barron, Miss L. M., Hawkfield, Stephenson's Road, Perambur Barracks.

Batchelor, B. W., Civil Orphan Asylum, Poonamallee Road, K.

Bates, Capt. R. S. P., No. 22 Bungalow, St. Thomas' Mount.

Batlivala, Jamsetjee Eduljee, Khan Bahadur (Asst. Auditor, M. & S.M. Railway), 47, Main Road, Rm.

Beadon, Dr. M., Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Chepauk, Tri.

Beardsell, Sir W., *Kt.*, Silverton, Casamajor's Road, E.

Bellingham, Capt., St. Thomas' St., Fort St. George.

Benegal, V. N., L.M.S. (Addl. Asst. Surgeon, Govt. Royapetta Hospital), 65, San Thome High Road, M.

Benjamin, G. I., L.M.S. (1st Asst. to the Resident Medical Officer, General Hospital), 22, Randall's Road, V.

Bent, Miss Bishopville, Vepery High Road, V.

Besant, Dr. Annie, Theosophical Headquarters, Adyar.

Betts, Miss E., Strict Baptist Mission, K.

Beveridge, K. R. (Govt. Press), Spur Tank Road, E. [546]

Bewes, L. H., Attorney-at-Law, The Barn, Greenway Road, Adyar.

Bhagavantam Gupta, T. (Third Presidency Magistrate, 9, Parish Venkatachala Ayyar St., G.T. [543]

Bhaktavatsalam, M., H.C. Vakil, 13, Sannadhi St., M.

Bhaktavatsalu Nayudu, C., H.C. Vakil, 14, Nattu Pillaiyar Koil St., G.T.

Bharatalwar Mudaliyar, T., B.A. (Senior Acctt., Acctt. Genle's Office), Karpaga Vilas, Muthialu Chetti St., P.

Bhashyam Ayyangar, K., H.C. Vakil, Padma Vilas, Luz, M.

Bhashyam Ayyangar, T. C. A., H.C. Vakil, 13, Venkatarayalu St., P.T.

Bhashyam Nayudu, K. T., Proprietor, Appah & Co., Appah Gardens, Taylor's Road, K.

Bhashyam Reddi, A. V., 61, Armenian St., G.T.

Bhathena, M.B. (Guzarathi Interpreter, High Court), 10, Arathoon Road, Rm.

Bhavanandam Pillai, Diwan Bahadur S., I.S.O. (Dy. Commissioner of Police), Ananda Bagh, Police Commissioner's Office Road, E. [545]

Bhupati Chetti, S., H.C. Vakil, 342, Mint St., G.T.

Biggs, A. A., Blenheim, Haddow's Road, N.

Bird, S. A., Madras Club, M.R.

Birley, F., Madras Club, M.R.

Bishop, F. C., Mackay's Gardens, Nungambakam High Road, Ca.

Black, Miss, U.F.C. Scotland Mission Boarding School, Northwick, Rm.

Blackburn, E. J., Hotel Spencer, M.R.

Blackstone, G. W., Church Mission House, Lawder's Gate Road, V.

Blow, Rev. E. M. (Wesleyan Church), No. 50 Bungalow, St. Thomas' Mount.
Blowers, Arthur Robert (Chief Officer, Salvation Army), Broadway, G.T.
Boag, G. T., M.A., I.C.S. (Commissioner, Corporation of Madras), Woodstock, Haddow's Road, N.
Bobbili, Raja of, Gopal Bagh, Ca.
Bhogilal Laxmichand, 89, Mint St., G.T.
Booth, Rev. E. A., Strict Baptist Mission, K.
Bower, E. H. M., B.A., LL.B. (Revenue Officer, Corporation of Madras), Kensington House, Poonamallee High Road, K.
Bower, Miss E. M., B.A., L.T. (Inspectress of Girls' Schools), Old College, Ca. [541]
Boxall, J., 3, Casamajor's Road, E.
Bradfield, Lt.-Col. E. W. C., O.B.E., I.M.S. (Ag. Principal, Medical College), Riverlands, N. [544]
Bradley, E., Smith's Gardens, Poonamallee Road, K.
Bradshaw, A. B. (T. Whitley & Co.), Armenian St., G.T.
Bradshaw, A. V., Terrace House, Nungambaukam High Road, Ca.
Bragg, B.A., Spring Gardens, Mount Road, Tey.
Bremner, D. Scott (Editor-Manager, *Madras Mail*), Brind's Hotel, R.
Brew, T. W. (Central Telegraph Office), 2/40, Vepery High Road, New Town.
Brewer, F. A., Lockley, Harrington's Road, Cht.
Bridge, Rev. H. N., M.A., 29 Bungalow, St. Thomas' Mount.
Bright, J. M., Mackay's Gardens, Nungambaukam High Road, Ca.
Bristow, R. C., Spur Tank House, E. [543]
Britten, C., Prevensey, College Road, N.
Brockway, Miss (Women's Christian College), College Road, N.
Bromhead, G. W., Ardesley, Nungambaukam High Road, Ca.
Brosnan, Rev. Bro. V., St. Patrick's High School, Adyar.
Brown, H. Noel (Chief Accountant, Spencer & Co.), Brightside, White's Road, R.
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Vijayaraghava Acharya, C. (Vijiam & Co.), 27, Thambu Chetti St., G.T.

Vijayaraghava Acharya, B. R., H.C. Vakil, Adam St., M.

Vijayaraghava Acharya, N. C., H.C. Vakil, 314, Thambu Chetti St., G.T.

Vijayaraghava Acharya, T. R., 2/6, Mukkattal St., V.

Vijayaraghava Acharya, V. C., H.C. Vakil, 9, Seshachala Mudali St., S.

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Vijayaraghavalu Pillai, Rao Sahib Dr. M., 69, Lawder's Gate Road, P.

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Viraraghava Ayyar, L. S., H.C. Vakil, Home Park, R.

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Virasinghe Chinnappa, Mrs. L. N., Sri Ranga Vilas, E.

Viraswami Ayyah, C. K. (Special Officer, Forest Panchayats), Pasupathi Agraharam, M.

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Visvanatha Ayyar, A. S., H.C. Vakil, T. S. V. Koil St., M.

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Walker, L. Cottingley, 6, Anderson's Road, N.

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Waller, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice D. G., I.C.S., Victoria Crescent, 4, Commander-in-Chief's Road, E. [542]

Waller, The Rt. Rev. E. H. M., D.D., Bishop of Madras, R. [541]

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Walpole, G. W., Nabob's Gardens, N.

Walsh, J. E. (Asst. Accounts Officer), Deighton Gardens, Ca. [540]

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Warmington, K. P., Manora, Lloyd's Road, Ca.

Warren, W. H., Albana, Hall's Road, K.

Waters, R. C., Gudur, Kilpauk Garden Road, K.

Watkins, C. R., C.I.E., Sharaj Baugh, Nungambaukam High Road, Ca. [541]

Watson, Major T. N., M.C., Government House, M.R. [538]

Watts-Taylor, Capt. H., I.M.S., 14, Bungalow, St. Thomas' Mount.

Way, Lieut. D. C., Bidden House, Rm.

Webb, A. O. T., Wellington House, White's Road, R.

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Westerdale, J. S., The Palms, College Road, N. [546]

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Westwood, A. (Acting Inspector of Police), Police Station Road, V.

Whatmore, A. H., Mackay's Gardens, Ca.

Whelan, A. H., National Bank, North Beach, G.T.

White, G. S., Katanning, Nungambaukam High Road, Ca. [542]

White, J. C. (S.P.M., Vepery), P.O. Buildings, V.

White, R. P., Madras Club, M.R.

White, W. B., Monteith House, Commander-in-Chief's Road, E.

Wilks, Errick, Bishop's Garden's Bungalow, Greenaway Road, Adyar.

Williams, Rev. C. Kingsley, The Hostel, White's Road, R.

Williams, W. T., Hotel Connemara, M.R.

Williams, J. H. G. (Deputy Accountant-General), Brind's Hotel, R. [540]

Willows, F. (MADRAS MAIL), Lawrence House, R. [540]

Wilson, A. J., Civil Veterinary Department), 4, Kustian Beach Road, San Thome, M. [547]

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Wind, H., Mohana Villa, Orme's Road, K.

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Withinshaw, Leslie (Assistant Inspector-General of Police), Somerford, Adyar.

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Wood, C. W., Ranga Villa, McNicholl's Road, Cht.

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Woodburne, Dr. A. S., Claycroft, Harrington's Road, Cht.

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Woodiwiss, Mrs., 17, San Thome High Road, M.

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Wright, Rev. J. J., Hotel Connemara, M.R. [541]
Wright, Major R. E., B.A., M.D., I.M.S. (Superintendent, Ophthalmic Hospital), Shawfield, Marshall's Road, E. [544]
Wright, W. O., O.B.E. (Parry & Co.), Ben's Gardens, Adyar.

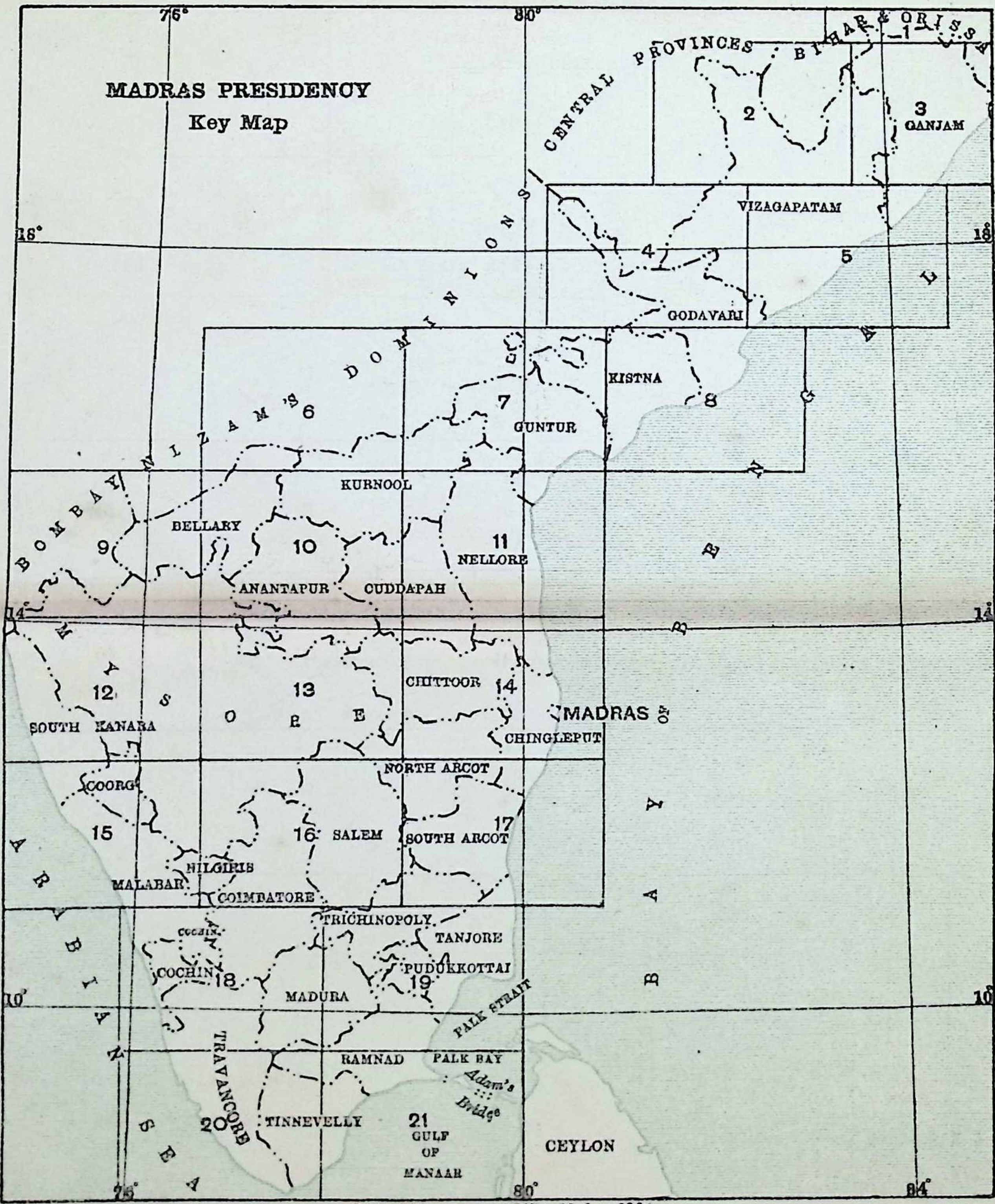
Y

Yegnanarayana Adiga, K., H.C. Vakil, Chitrakulam St., M.
Yegnanarayana Ayyar, S. K., M.A. (Prof. of English, Pachaiyappa's College), 52, Sundaramurti Vinayagar Koil St., Tri.
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Zynulabideen, B.A., Hakim Manzil, Broadway, G.T.

MAPS



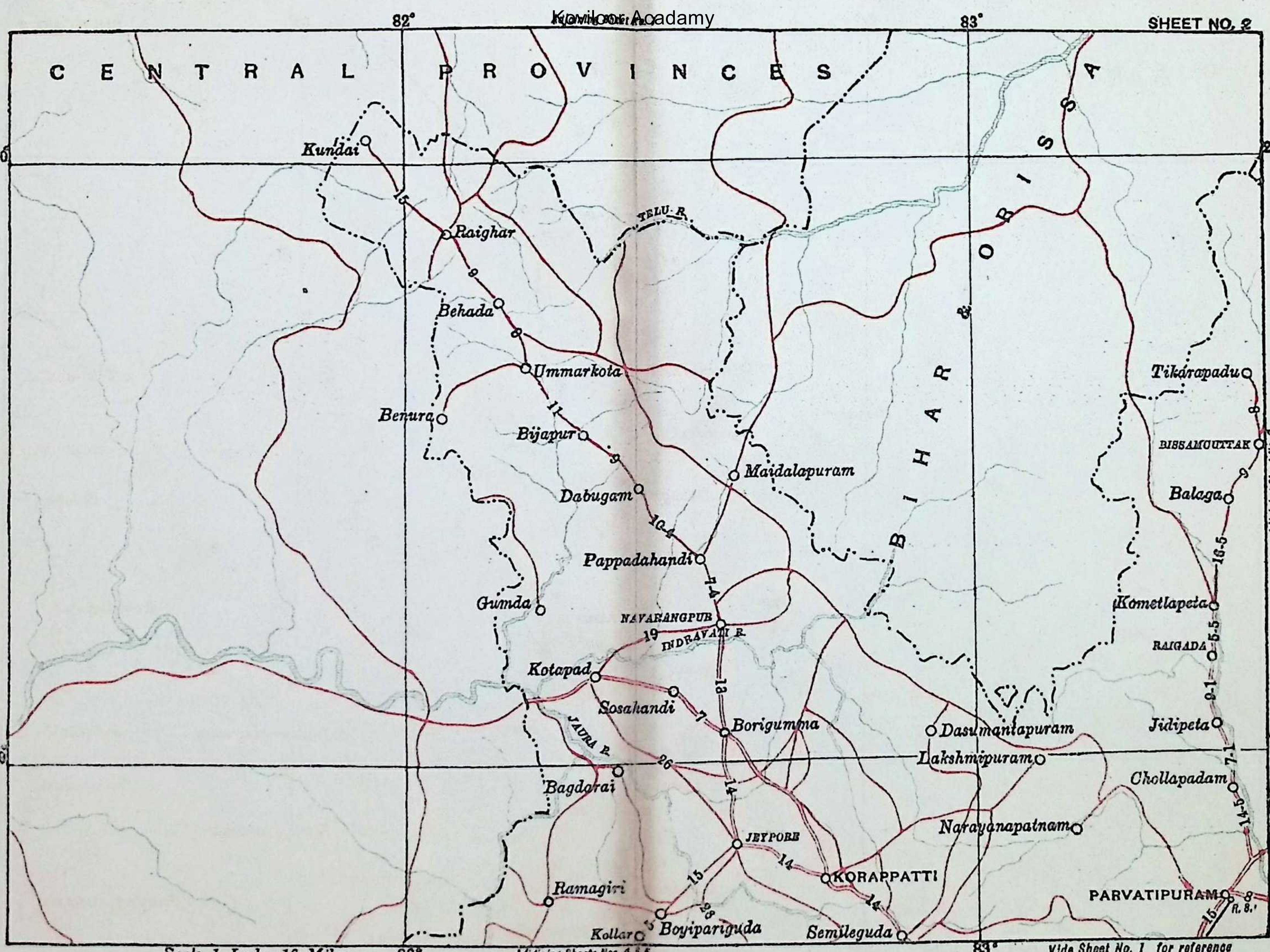
Helio-Zinco., Survey Office Madras 1924.

R E F E R E N C E

CHATRAPUR	*District head quarters*
BERHAMPUR	*Division Do*
KUDALA	*Taluk Do*
SURADA	*Dy. Tahsildar's head quarters*
Tarla	*Other Important places*
—··—··—	*District boundary*
——o——	*Railway line with Station*
	Roads fit for Motor Traffic with unbridged Sections
	Roads not fit for Motor Traffic
O=8-2=O—15—O	*Roads with distances in Miles & furlongs*
	Canal
	River & stream
	Tank

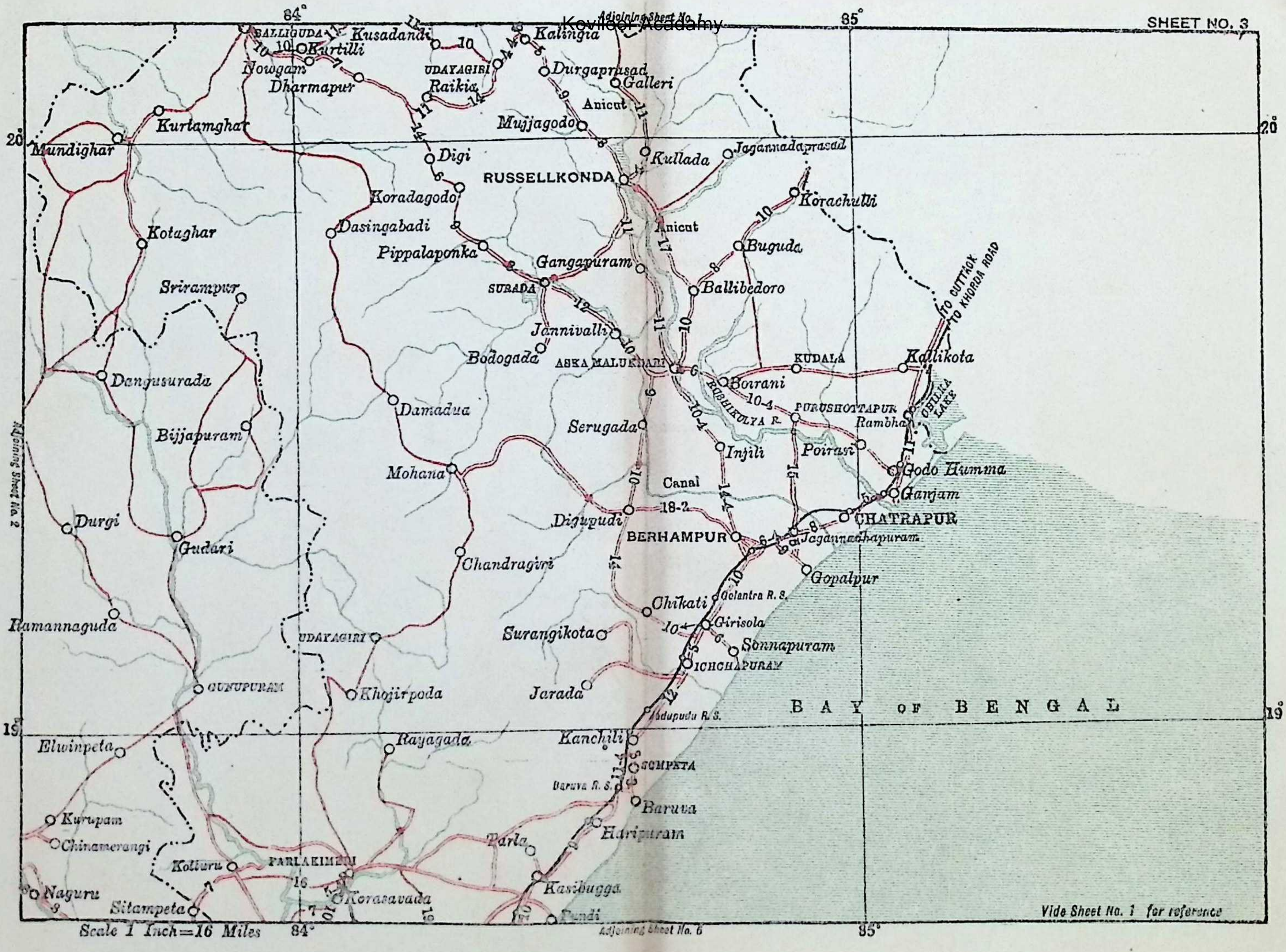
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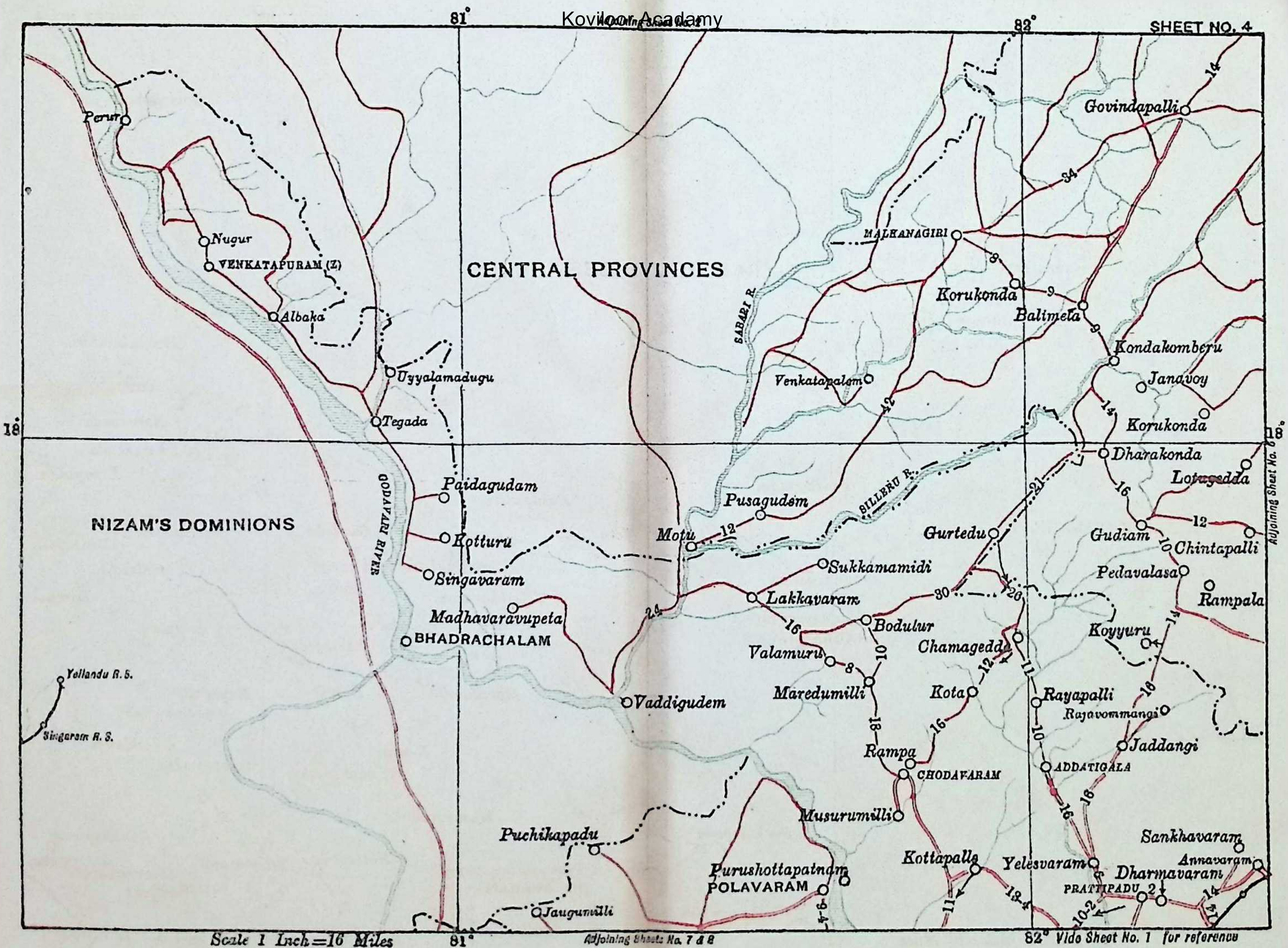




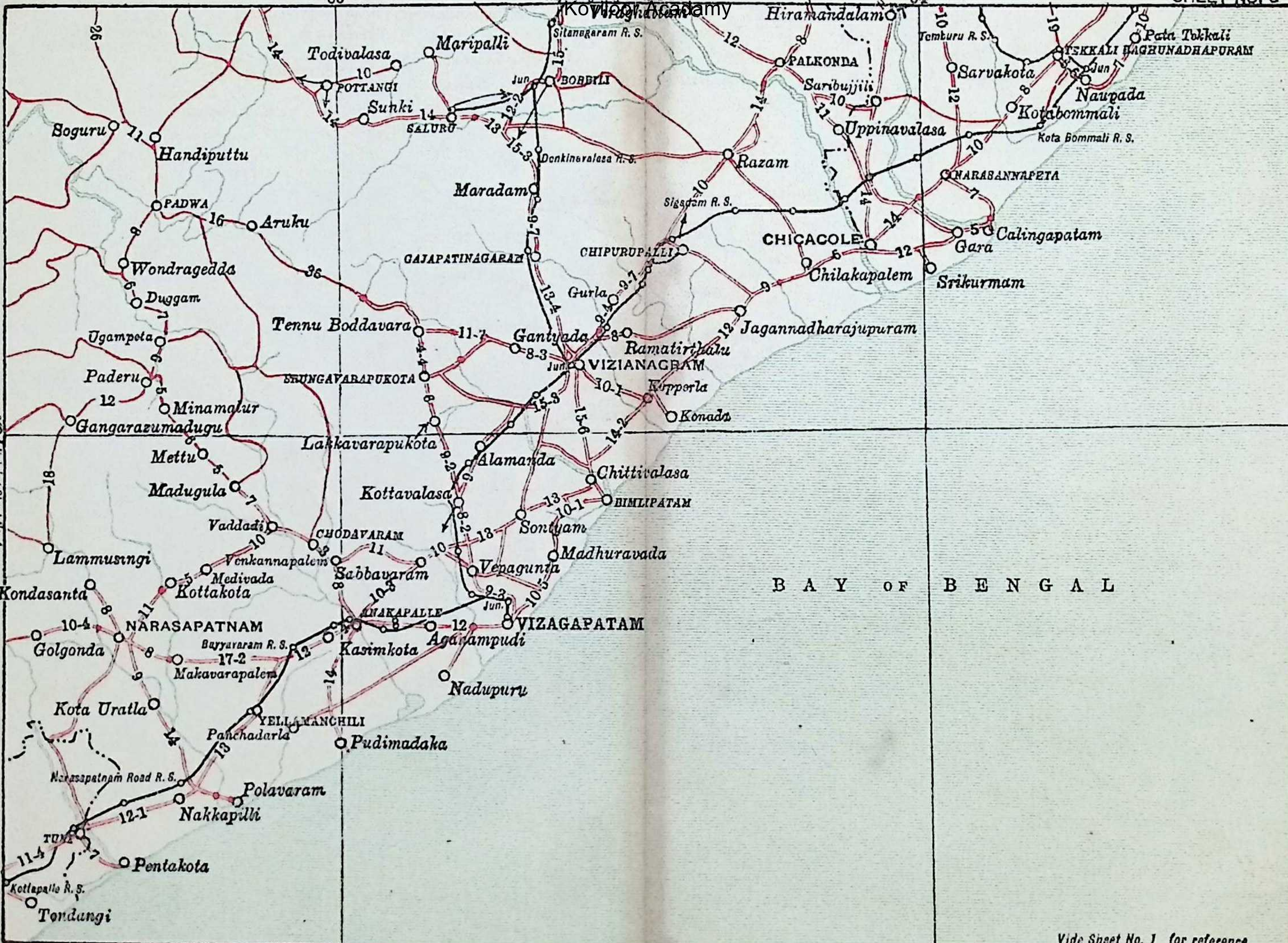
Scale 1 Inch = 16 Miles

Vide Sheet No. 1 for reference


SHEET NO. 3
Adjoining Sheet No.
84°
85°
20°
19°
Balliguda
Kusadandi
Kalingia
Kurtilli
Nowgam
Dharmapur
Udayagiri
Raikia
Durgaprasad
Galleri
Anicut
Mujjagodo
Kurlamghar
Mundighar
Digi
Kullada
Jagannadaprasad
RUSSELLKONDA
Koradagodo
Korachulli
Dasingabadi
Anicut
Kotaghar
Pippalaponka
Buguda
Gangapuram
Surada
Ballibedoro
Srirampur
Jannivalli
TO CUTTACK
TO KHORDA ROAD
Bodogada
Kudala
Kallikota
Aska Malukdari
Borrani
Dangusurada
Rushikulya R.
Purushottapur
Chilka Lake
Damadua
Rambha
Serugada
Bijjapuram
Injili
Poirasi
Mohana
Godo Humma
Canal
Ganjam
Digupudi
CHATRAPUR
Durgi
BERHAMPUR
Jagannadhapuram
Gudari
Chandragiri
Gopalpur
Golantra R. S.
Chikati
Girisola
Ramannaguda
Surangikota
Sonnapuram
Udayagiri
Ichchapuram
Gunupuram
Khojirpoda
Jarada
BAY OF BENGAL
Adupudu R. S.
Elwinpeta
Rayagada
Kanchili
Sompeta
Baruva R. S.
Baruva
Kurupam
Haripuram
Chinamerangi
Parla
Kolluru
Parlakimedi
Kasibugga
Naguru
Sitampeta
Korasavada
Pundi
Scale 1 Inch=16 Miles
Adjoining Sheet No. 6
Adjoining Sheet No. 2
Vide Sheet No. 1 for reference


SHEET NO. 4
81°
82°
18°
CENTRAL PROVINCES
NIZAM'S DOMINIONS
GODAVARI RIVER
SABARI R.
SILLERU R.
Perur
Nugur
VENKATAPURAM (Z)
Albaka
Uyyalamadugu
Tegada
Paidagudam
Kotturu
Singavaram
Madhavaravupeta
BHADRACHALAM
Yellandu R.S.
Singaram R.S.
Vaddigudem
Motu
Pusagudem
Sukkamamidi
Lakkavaram
Bodulur
Valamuru
Maredumilli
Venkatapalem
MALKANAGIRI
Korukonda
Balimela
Kondakomberu
Janavoy
Korukonda
Govindapalli
Dharakonda
Lotugedda
Gudiam
Chintapalli
Pedavalasa
Rampala
Gurtedu
Koyyuru
Chamagedda
Kota
Rayapalli
Rajavommangi
Jaddangi
ADDATIGALA
Rampa
CHODAVARAM
Musurumilli
Puchikapadu
Purushottapatnam
POLAVARAM
Jaugumilli
Kottapalle
Yelesvaram
Sankhavaram
Annavaram
Dharmavaram
PRATTIPADU
Scale 1 Inch=16 Miles
Adjoining Sheets No. 7 & 8
Adjoining Sheet No. 5
Vide Sheet No. 1 for reference

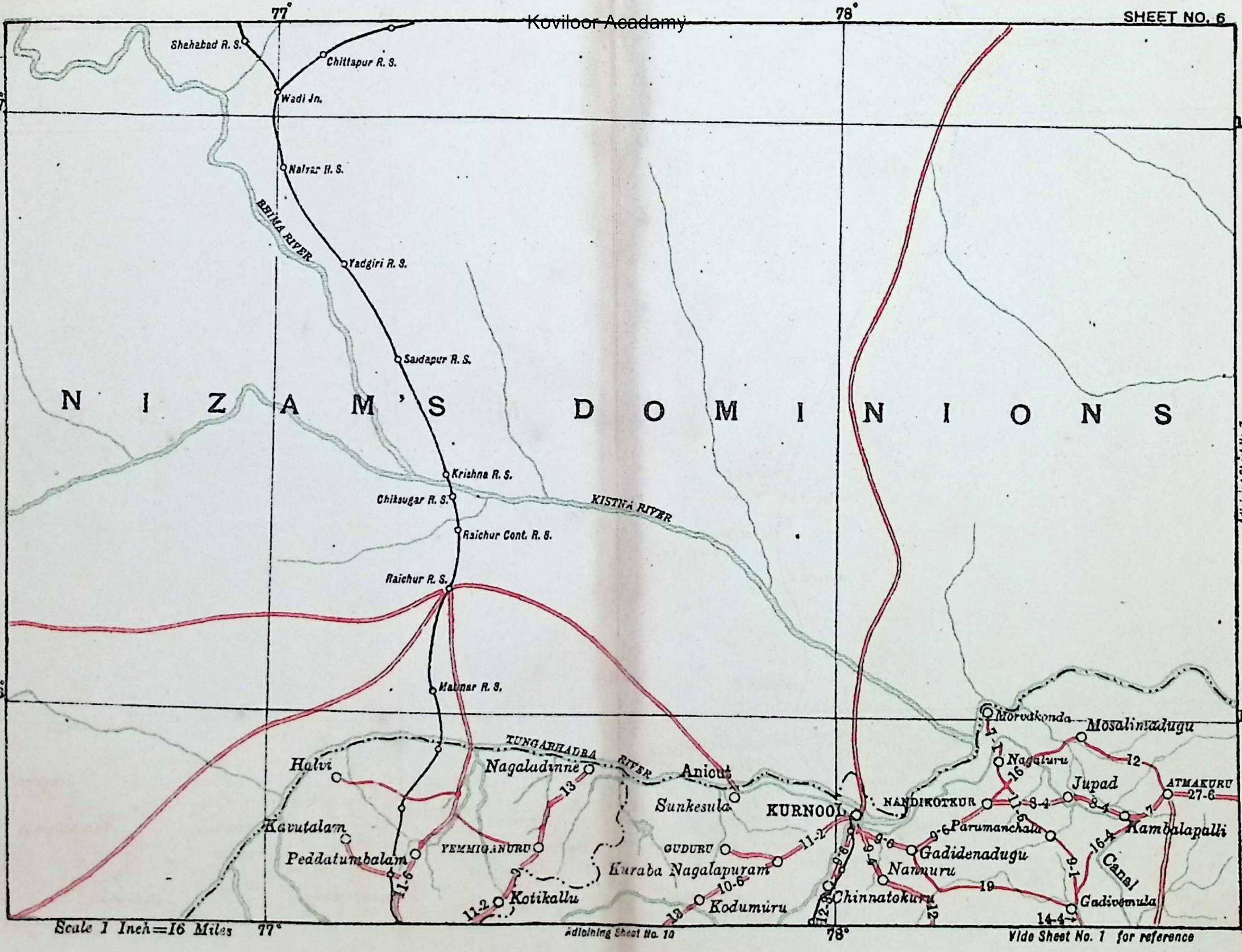
Adjoining Sheets No. 2 & 3



Adjoining Sheet No. 4

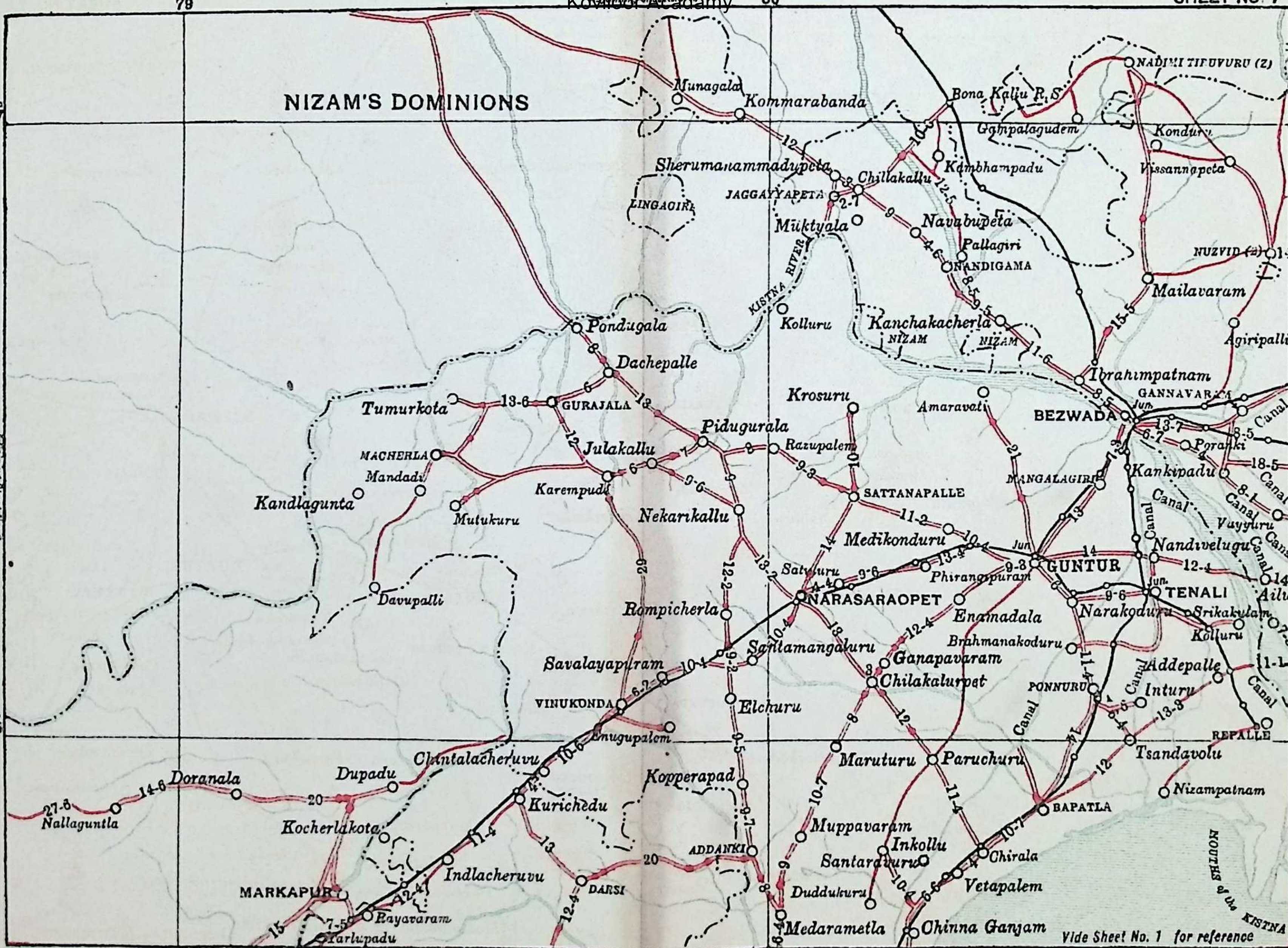
Scale 1 Inch = 16 Miles

Adjoining Sheet No. 6


SHEET NO. 6
77°
78°
17°
16°
Shehabad R. S.
Chittapur R. S.
Wadi Jn.
Nalvar R. S.
BHIMA RIVER
Yadgiri R. S.
Saidapur R. S.
N I Z A M ' S D O M I N I O N S
Krishna R. S.
Chiksugar R. S.
KISTNA RIVER
Raichur Cont. R. S.
Raichur R. S.
Matmar R. S.
TUNGABHADRA RIVER
Halvi
Nagaladinne
Anicut
Sunkesula
KURNOOL
Kavutalam
Peddatumbalam
YEMMIGANURU
Kotikallu
GUDURU
Kuraba Nagalapuram
Kodumuru
Chinnatokuru
Nannuru
Gadidenadugu
Parumanchala
Morvakonda
Mosalimadugu
Nagaluru
NANDIKOTKUR
Jupad
ATMAKURU
Kambalapalli
Canal
Gadivemula
11-6
11-2
13
10-6
11-2
16
8-4
27-6
12
19
14-4
Scale 1 Inch=16 Miles
Adjoining Sheet No. 10
Vide Sheet No. 1 for reference
Adjoining Sheet No. 7

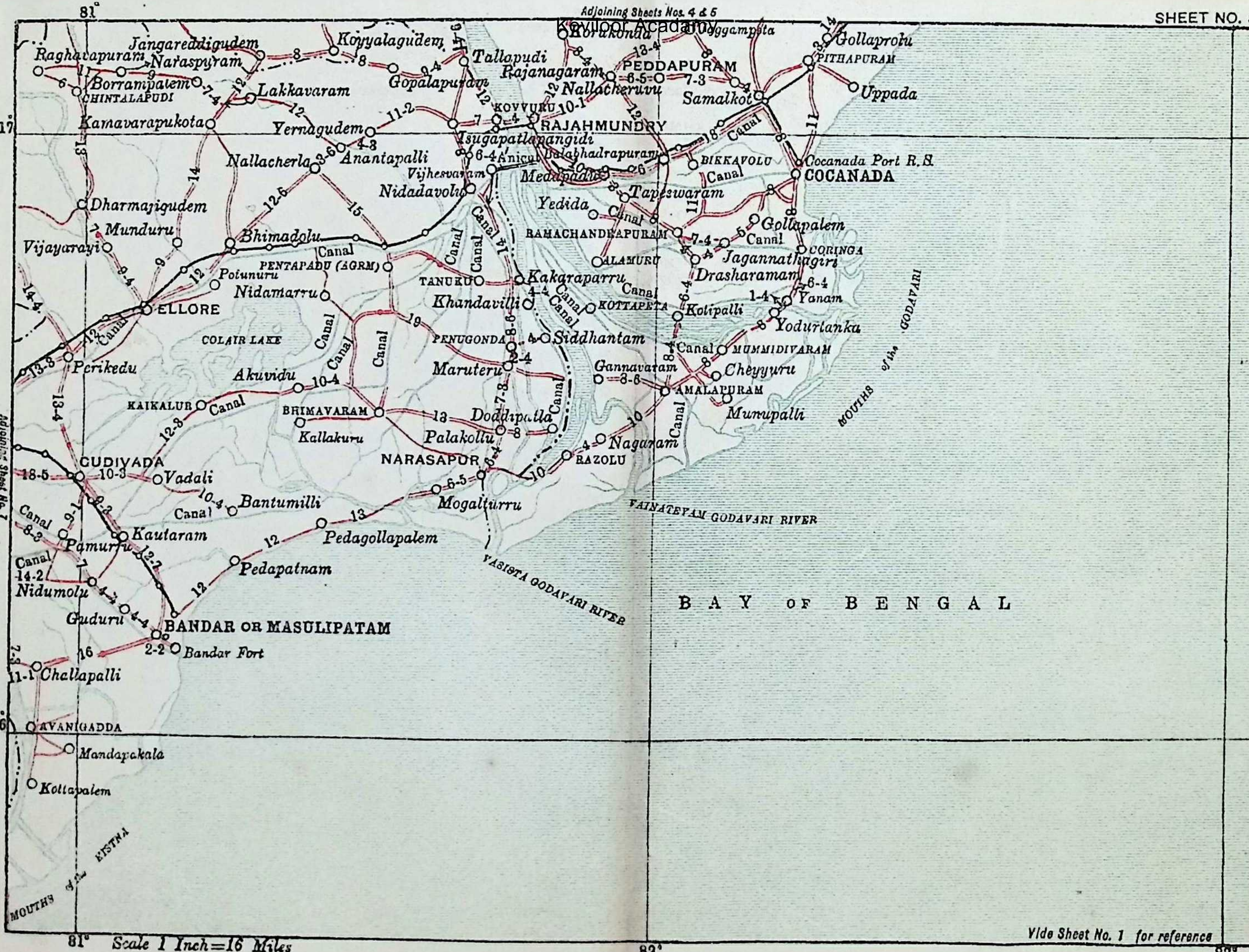
Adjoining Sheet No. 4

79° 80° SHEET NO. 7



79° Scale 1 Inch = 16 Miles Adjoining Sheet No. 11 80°

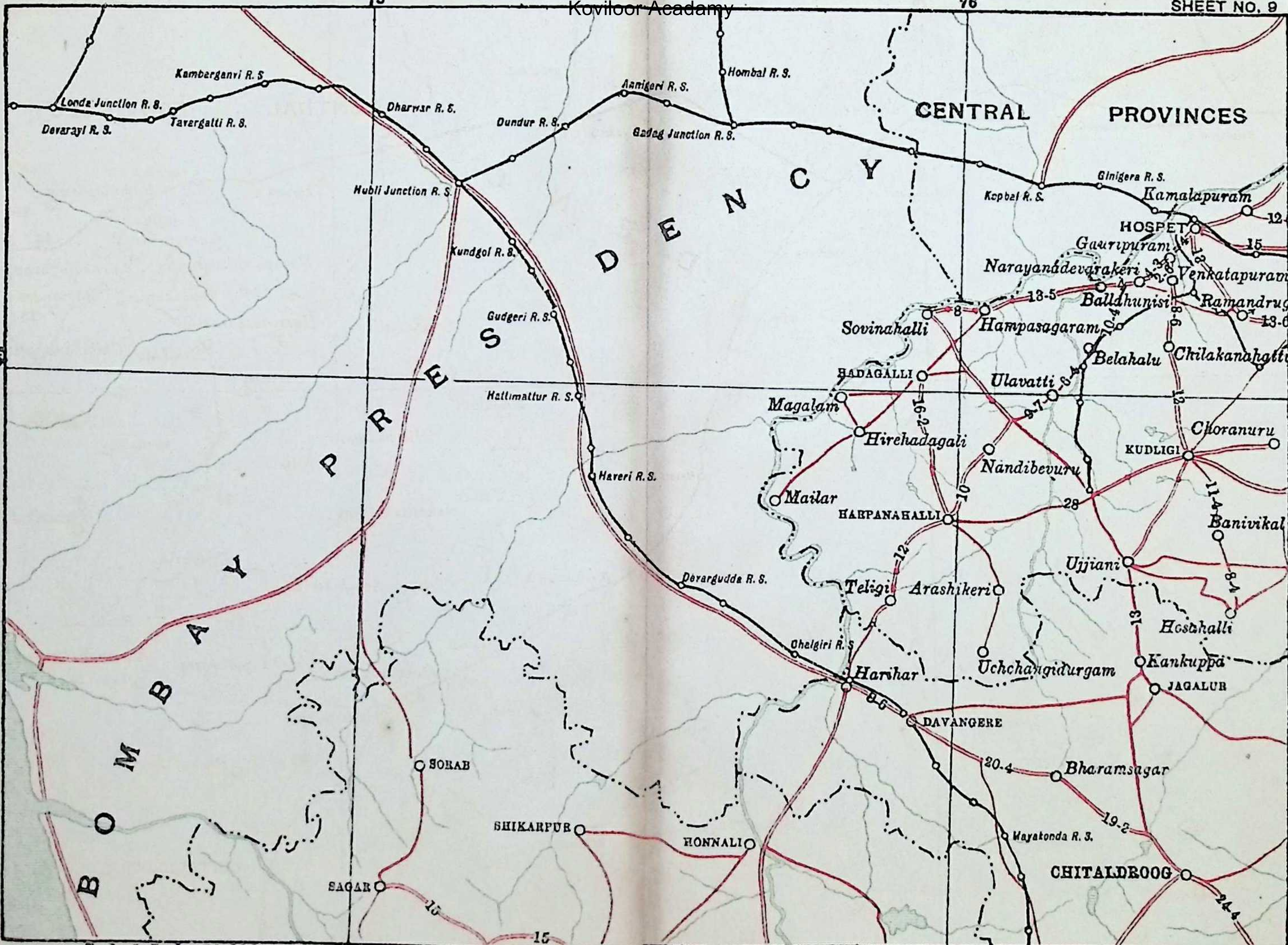
Adjoining Sheets Nos. 4 & 5



Scale 1 Inch=16 Miles

Vide Sheet No. 1 for reference

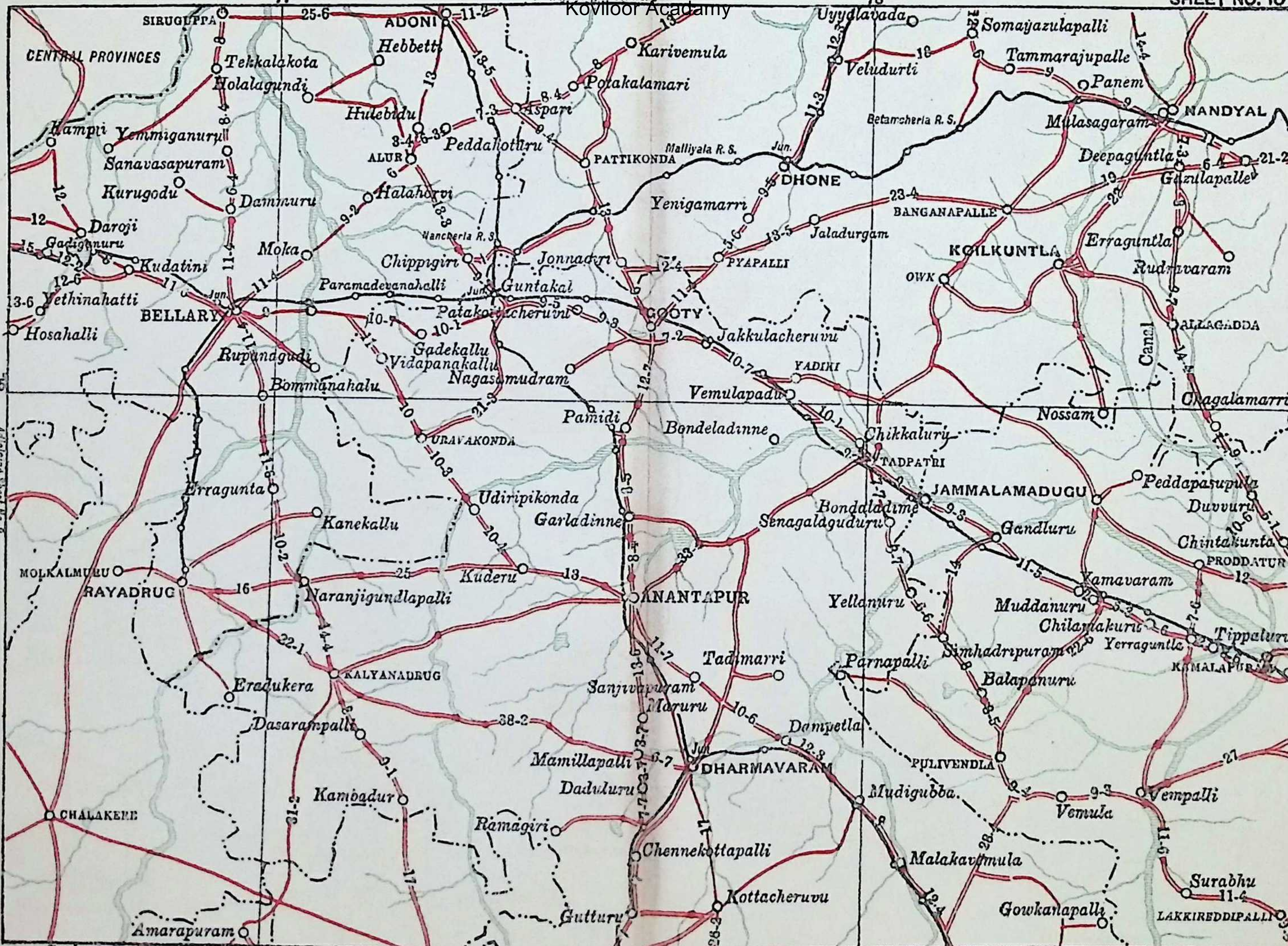
SHEET NO. 9



Scale 1 Inch = 16 Miles

Vide Sheet No. 1 for reference

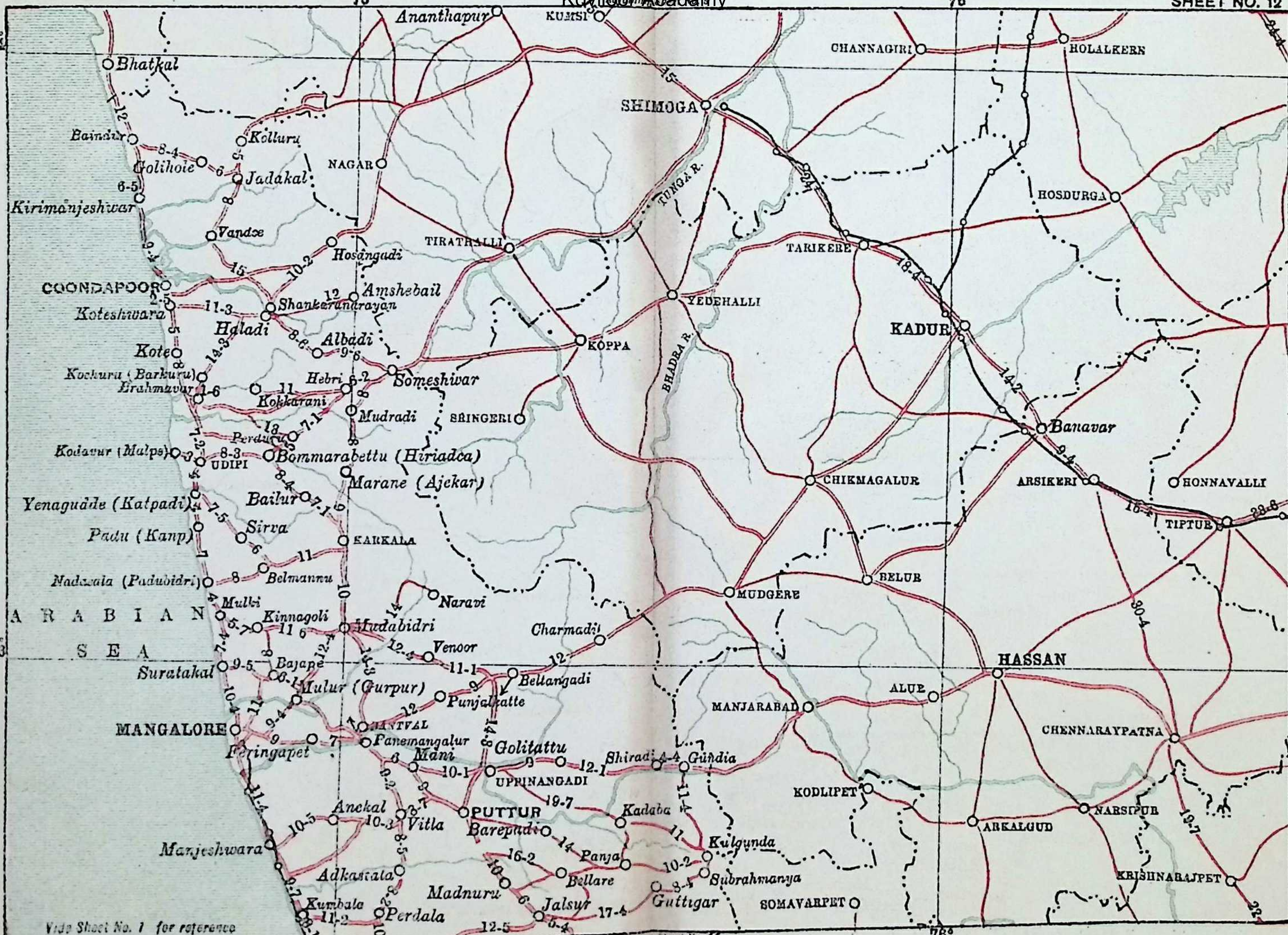
77° Adjoining Sheet No. 6 78° SHEET NO. 10



Scale 1 Inch = 16 Miles 77° Adjoining Sheet No. 13 78° Vide Sheet No. 1 for reference

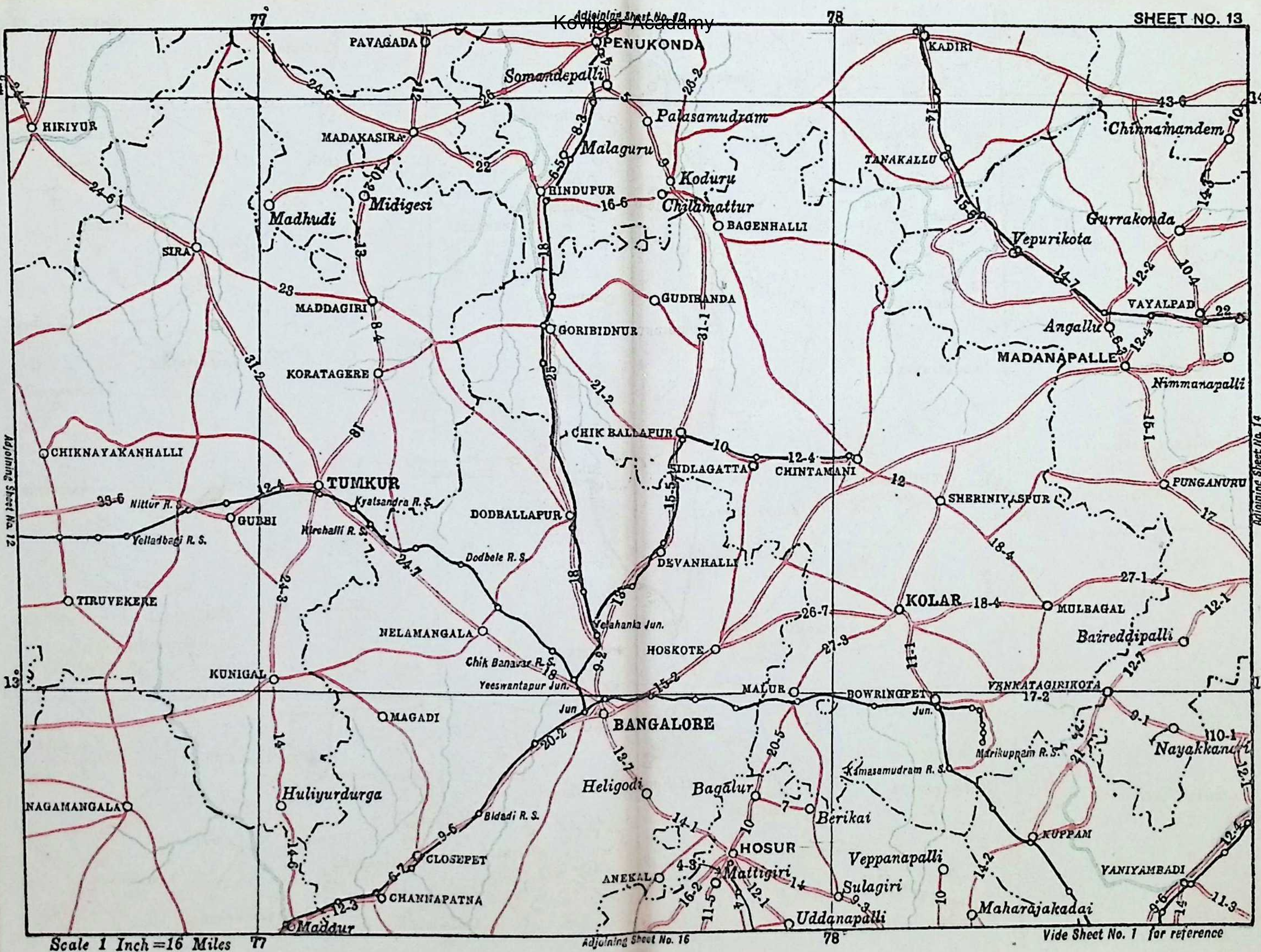


79° Scale 1 Inch=16 Miles



Scale 1 Inch = 16 Miles

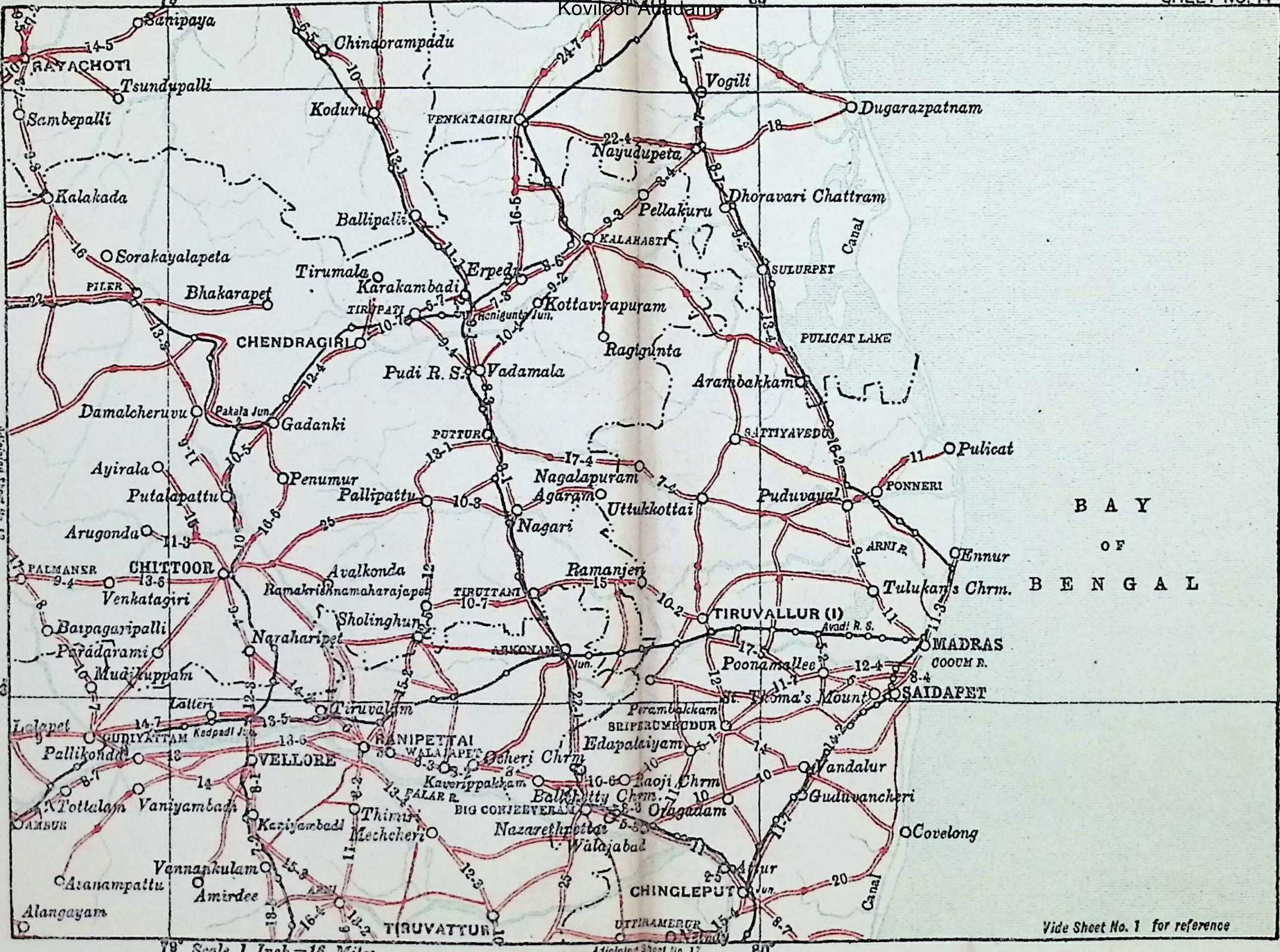
SHEET NO. 13



Scale 1 Inch = 16 Miles

Vide Sheet No. 1 for reference

Adjoining Sheet No. 11

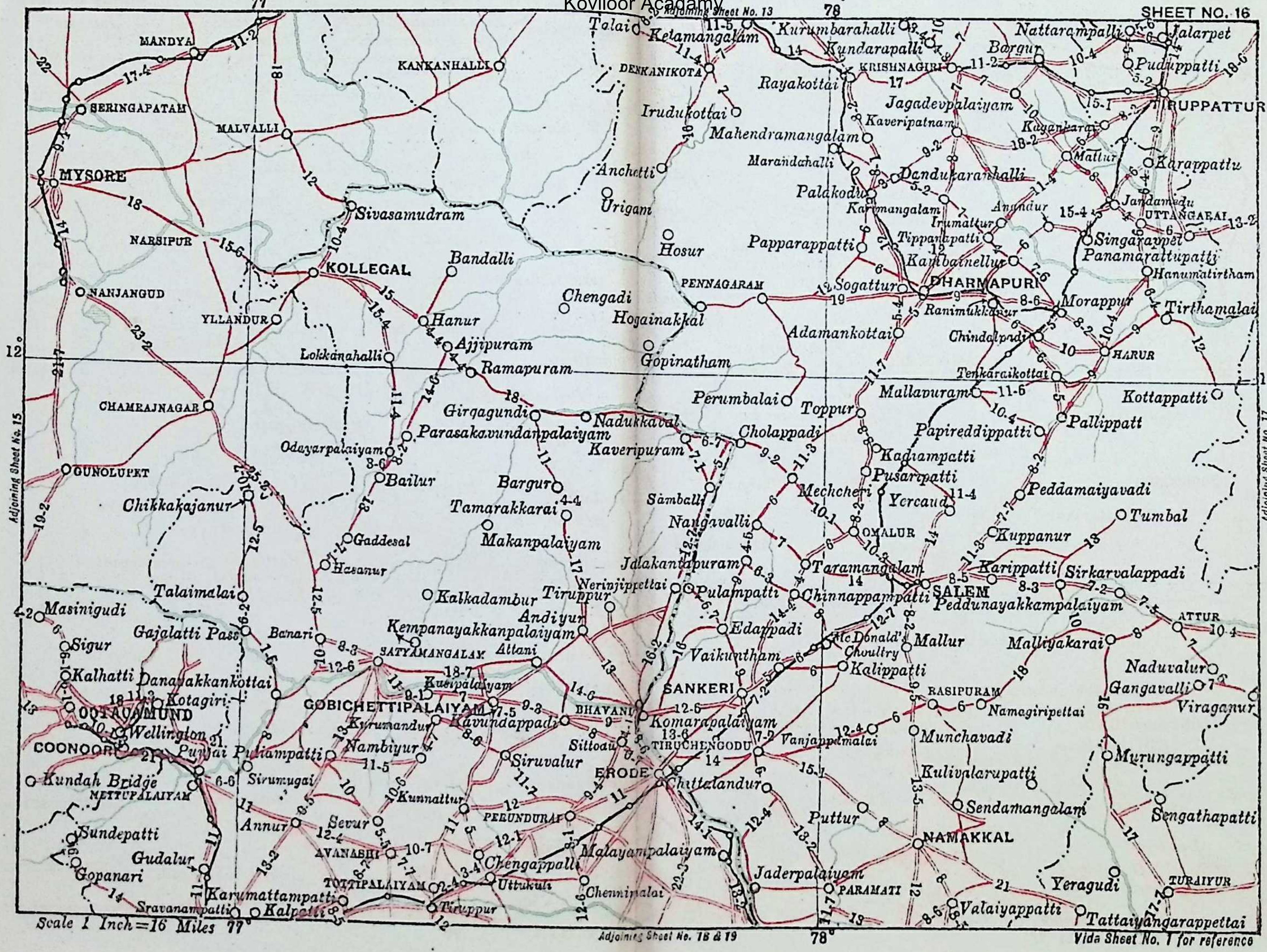


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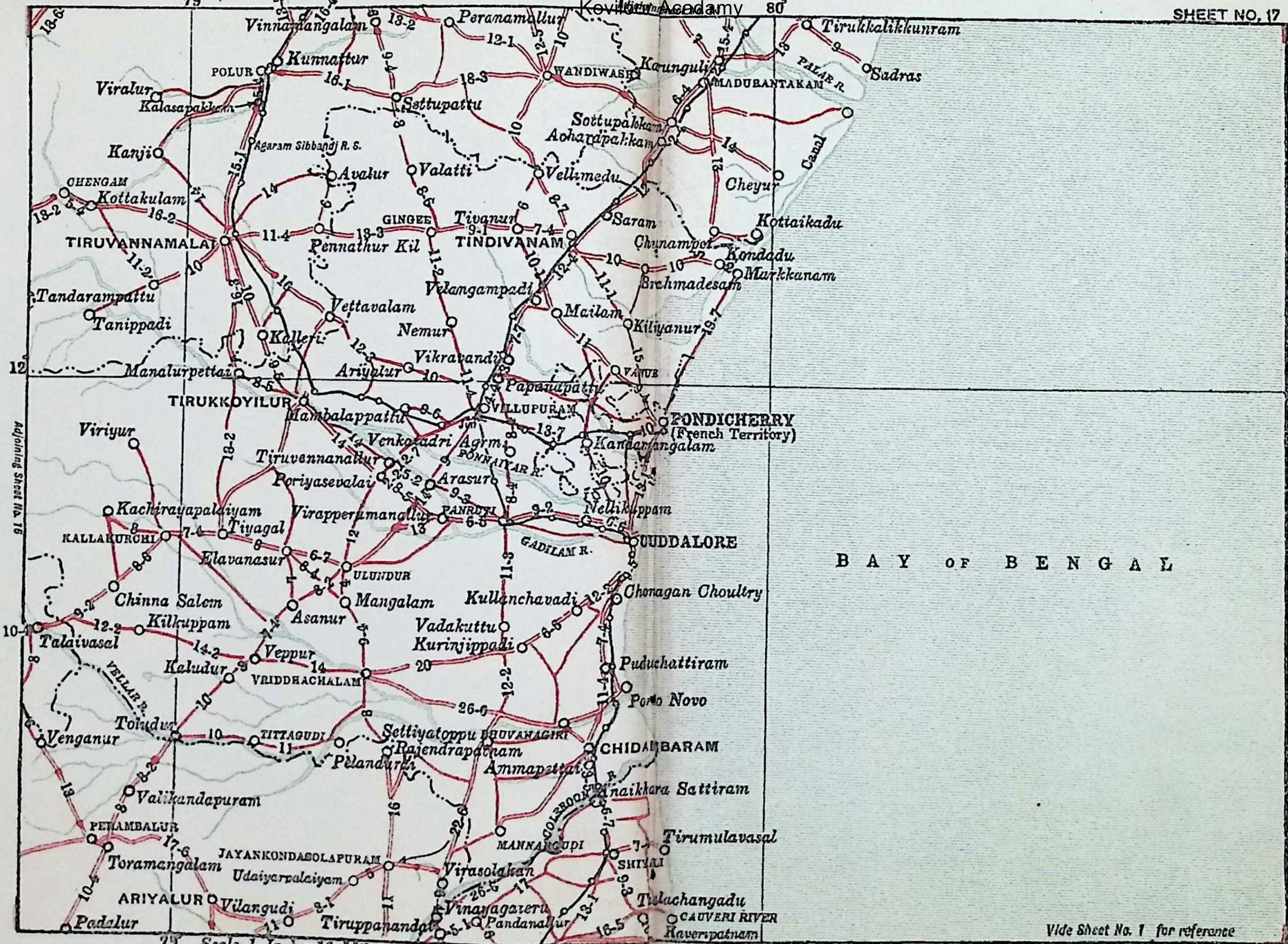
Adjoining Sheet No. 17

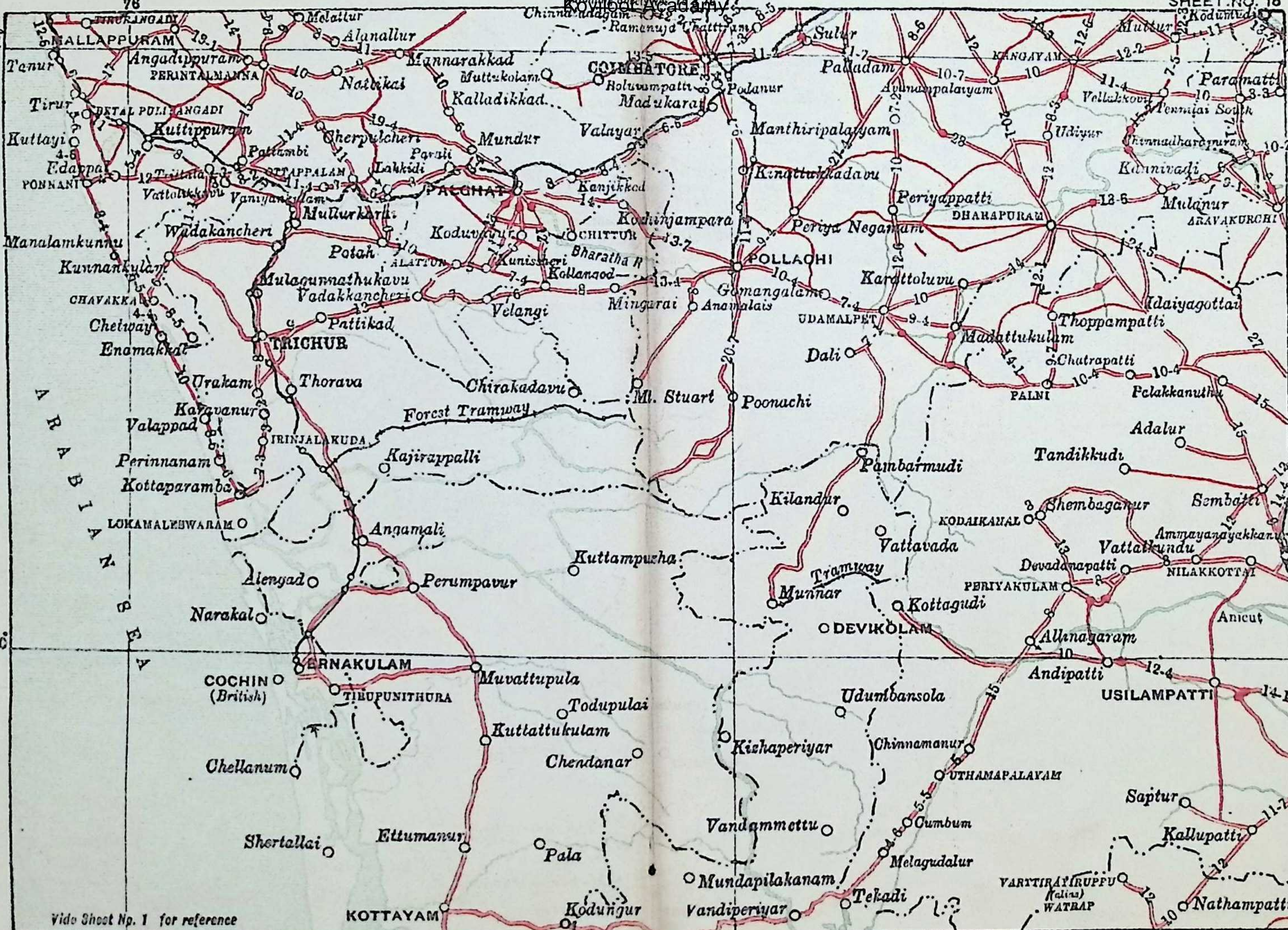


Scale 1 Inch = 16 Miles


SHEET NO. 16
Adjoining Sheet No. 13
Adjoining Sheet No. 15
Adjoining Sheet No. 17
Adjoining Sheet No. 18 & 19
Vide Sheet No. 1 for reference
Scale 1 Inch=16 Miles
77°
78°
12°
12
MANDYA
SERINGAPATAM
MYSORE
NARSIPUR
NANJANGUD
CHAMRAJNAGAR
GUNOLUPET
KANKANHALLI
MALVALLI
Sivasamudram
KOLLEGAL
YLLANDUR
Bandalli
Hanur
Ajjipuram
Ramapuram
Lokkanahalli
Girgagundi
Nadukkaval
Parasakavundanpalaiyam
Odeyarpalaiyam
Bailur
Chikkakajanur
Gaddesal
Hasanur
Talaimalai
Masinigudi
Sigur
Gajalatti Pass
Kalhatti
Danayakkankottai
Kotagiri
OOTACAMUND
Wellington
COONOOR
Kundah Bridge
METTUPALAIYAM
Sundepatti
Gopanari
Gudalur
Karumattampatti
Sravanampatti
Kalpatti
Banari
SATYAMANGALAM
Kempanayakkanpalaiyam
Attani
GOBICHETTIPALAIYAM
Kusipalaiyam
Kurumandur
Kavundappadi
Nambiyur
Punjai Puliampatti
Sirumugai
Kunnattur
Sevur
Annur
AVANASHI
TOTTIPALAIYAM
Tiruppur
Uttukuli
Chengappalli
PERUNDURAI
Siruvalur
Malayampalaiyam
Chennimalai
Kalkadambur
Tiruppur
Andiyur
Barguri
Tamarakkarai
Makanpalaiyam
Chengadi
Hogainakkal
Gopinatham
Talai
Kelamangalam
DENKANIKOTA
Irudukottai
Anchetti
Urigam
Hosur
PENNAGARAM
Perumbalai
Kaveripuram
Cholappadi
Samballi
Nangavalli
Jalakantapuram
Nerinjippettai
Pulampatti
Edappadi
Vaikuntham
SANKERI
BHAVANI
Komarapalaiyam
Sittodu
TIRUCHENGODU
ERODE
Chittalandur
Jaderpalaiyam
PARAMATI
Kurumbarahalli
Kundarapalli
Rayakottai
KRISHNAGIRI
Bargur
Nattarampalli
Jalarpet
Pudupatti
TIRUPPATTUR
Jagadevpalaiyam
Kaveripatnam
Mahendramangalam
Marandahalli
Palakodu
Dandukaranhalli
Karimangalam
Papparappatti
Tippanapatti
Irumattur
Anandur
Kambainellur
Sogattur
DHARMAPURI
Ranimukkanur
Adamankottai
Morappur
Chindalpadi
HARUR
Tenkaraikottai
Mallapuram
Toppur
Papireddippatti
Pallippatt
Kuyanbarai
Mallur
Karappattu
Jandamedu
UTTANGARAI
Singarappet
Panamarattupatti
Hanumatirtham
Tirthamalai
Kottappatti
Kadiampatti
Pusaripatti
Mechcheri
Yercaud
OMALUR
Taramangalam
Chinnappampatti
SALEM
Karippatti
Sirkarvalappadi
Peddunayakkampalaiyam
Peddamaiyavadi
Kuppanur
Tumbal
McDonald's Choultry
Mallur
Kalippatti
RASIPURAM
Namagiripettai
Vanjappumalai
Munchavadi
Kulivalarupatti
Sendamangalam
Puttur
NAMAKKAL
Valaiyappatti
Tattaiyangarappettai
Yeragudi
TURAIYUR
Sengathapatti
Murungappatti
Gangavalli
Naduvalur
Viraganur
Malliyakarai
ATTUR

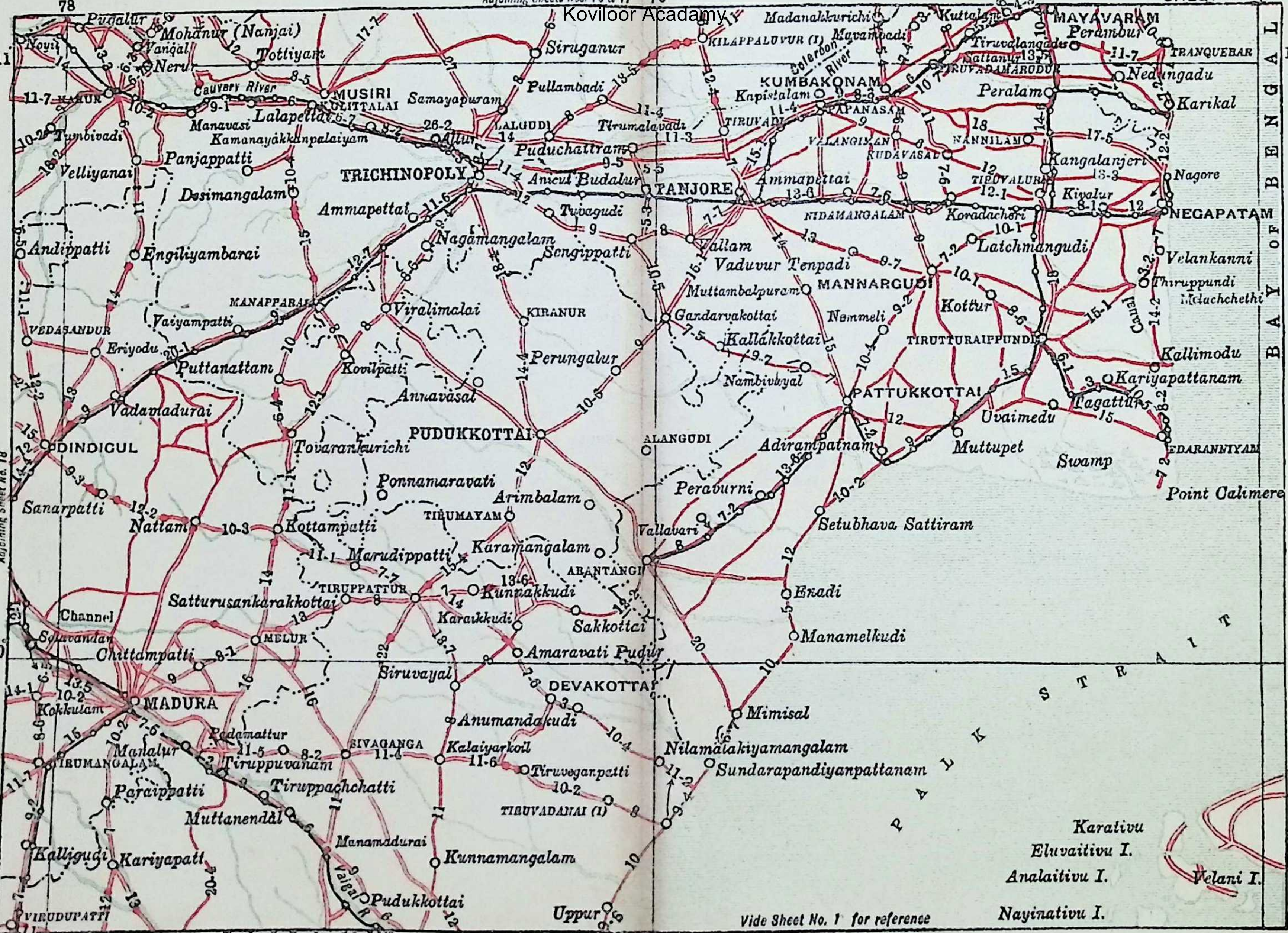
SHEET NO. 17


Tirukkalikkunram
Sadras
PALAR R.
Peranamallur
Vinnamangalam
Kunnattur
POLUR
WANDIWASH
Kaunguli
MADURANTAKAM
Viralur
Kalasapakkam
Settupattu
Sottupakkam
Acharapakkam
Agaram Sibbandi R. S.
Kanji
Canal
Avalur
Valatti
Vellimedu
Cheyur
CHENGAM
Kottakulam
GINGEE
Tivanur
Saram
Kottaikadu
TIRUVANNAMALAI
Pennathur Kil
TINDIVANAM
Chunampet
Kondadu
Markkanam
Brahmadesam
Velangampadi
Tandarampattu
Tanippadi
Vettavalam
Mailam
Kiliyanur
Nemur
Kalleri
Vikravandi
Manalurpettai
Ariyalur
Papanapatti
TIRUKKOYILUR
Mambalappattu
VILLUPURAM
PONDICHERRY
(French Territory)
Viriyur
Venkatadri Agrm.
Kandamangalam
Tiruvennanallur
PONNAIYAR R.
Poriyasevalai
Arasur
Kachirayapalaiyam
Virapperumanallur
PANRUTI
Nellikuppam
KALLAKURCHI
Tiyagal
CUDDALORE
GADILAM R.
Elavanasur
ULUNDUR
BAY OF BENGAL
Chinna Salem
Mangalam
Kullanchavadi
Chonagan Choultry
Asanur
Talaivasal
Kilkuppam
Vadakuttu
Kurinjippadi
Veppur
Kaludur
VRIDDHACHALAM
Puduchattiram
VELLAR R.
Porto Novo
Toludur
Venganur
TITTAGUDI
Settiyatoppu
BHUVANAGIRI
Rajendrapatnam
CHIDAMBARAM
Pelandurai
Ammapettai
Valikandapuram
Anaikkara Sattiram
COLEROON R.
PERAMBALUR
Tirumulavasal
MANNARGUDI
Toramangalam
JAYANKONDASOLAPURAM
SHIYALI
Udaiyarpalaiyam
Virasolakan
ARIYALUR
Vilangudi
Vinayagaseru
Talachangadu
Padalur
Tiruppanandal
Pandanallur
CAUVERI RIVER
Kaverripatnam
79°
80°
12°
Adjoining Sheet No. 16
Adjoining Sheet No 19
Scale 1 Inch = 16 Miles
Vide Sheet No. 1 for reference



Scale 1 Inch = 16 Miles

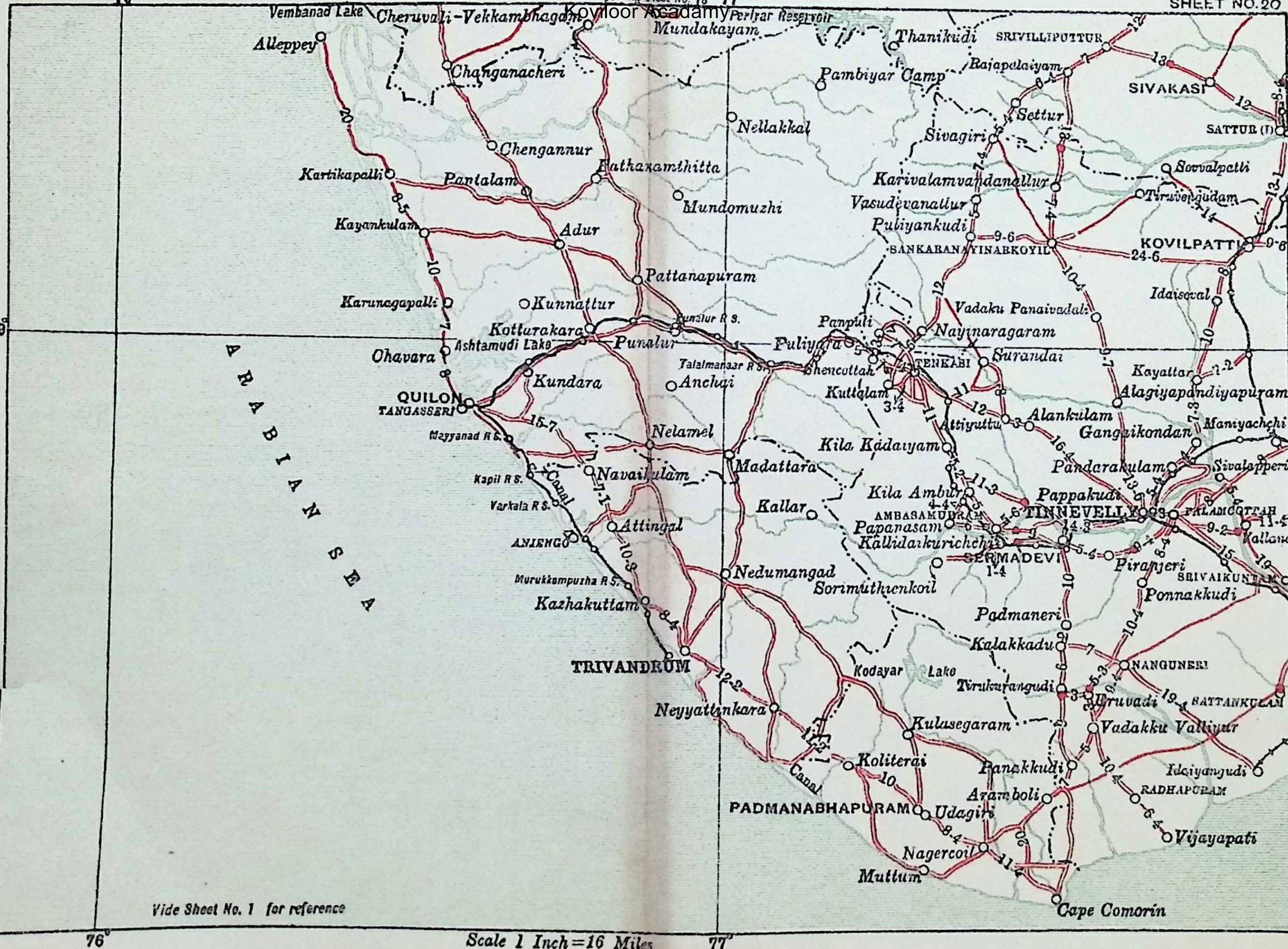
Adjoining Sheet No. 20



Scale 1 Inch=16 Miles

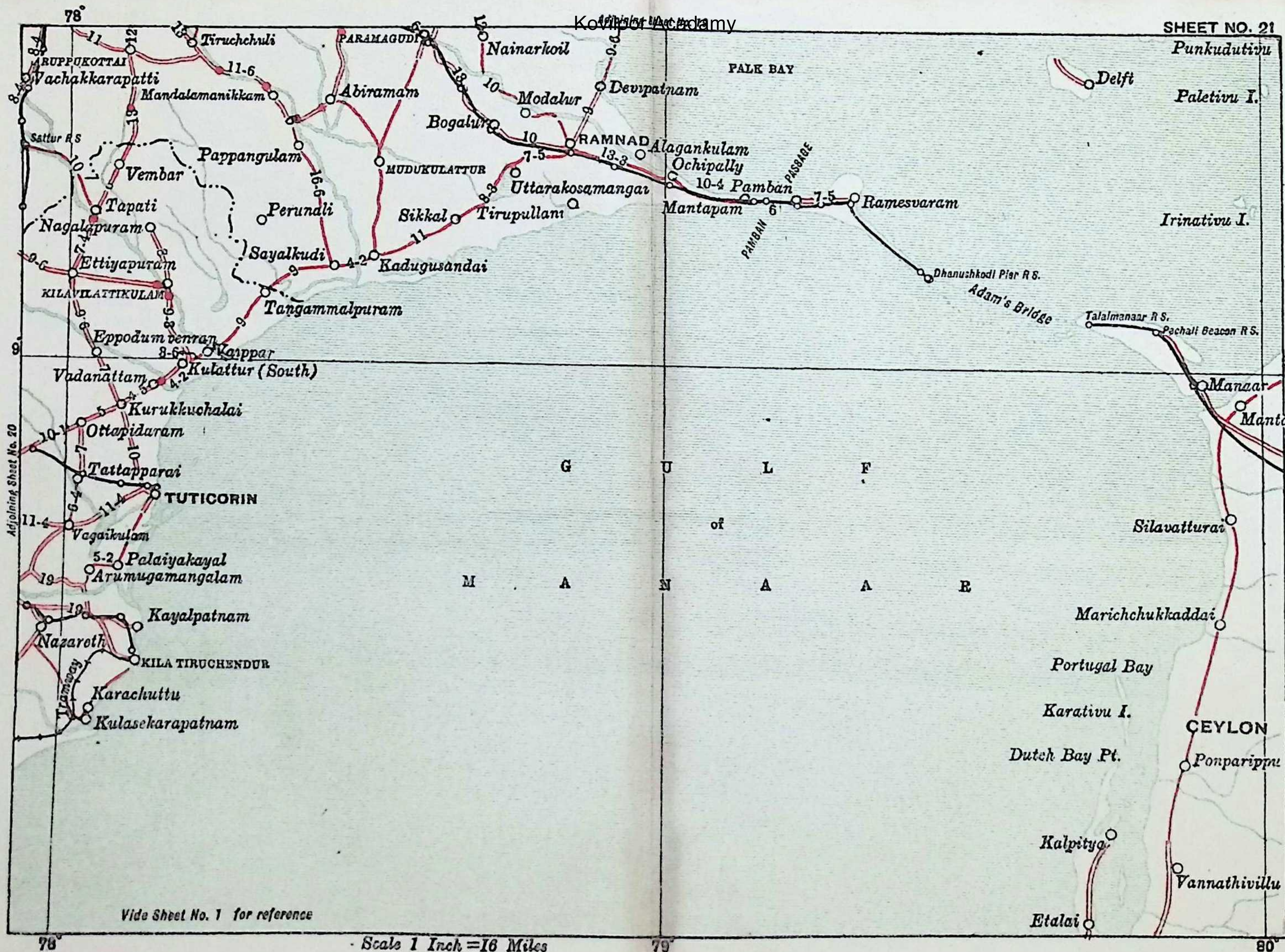
Adjoining Sheet No. 18

SHEET NO. 20



76° 77°

Scale 1 Inch = 16 Miles



Scale 1 Inch = 16 Miles